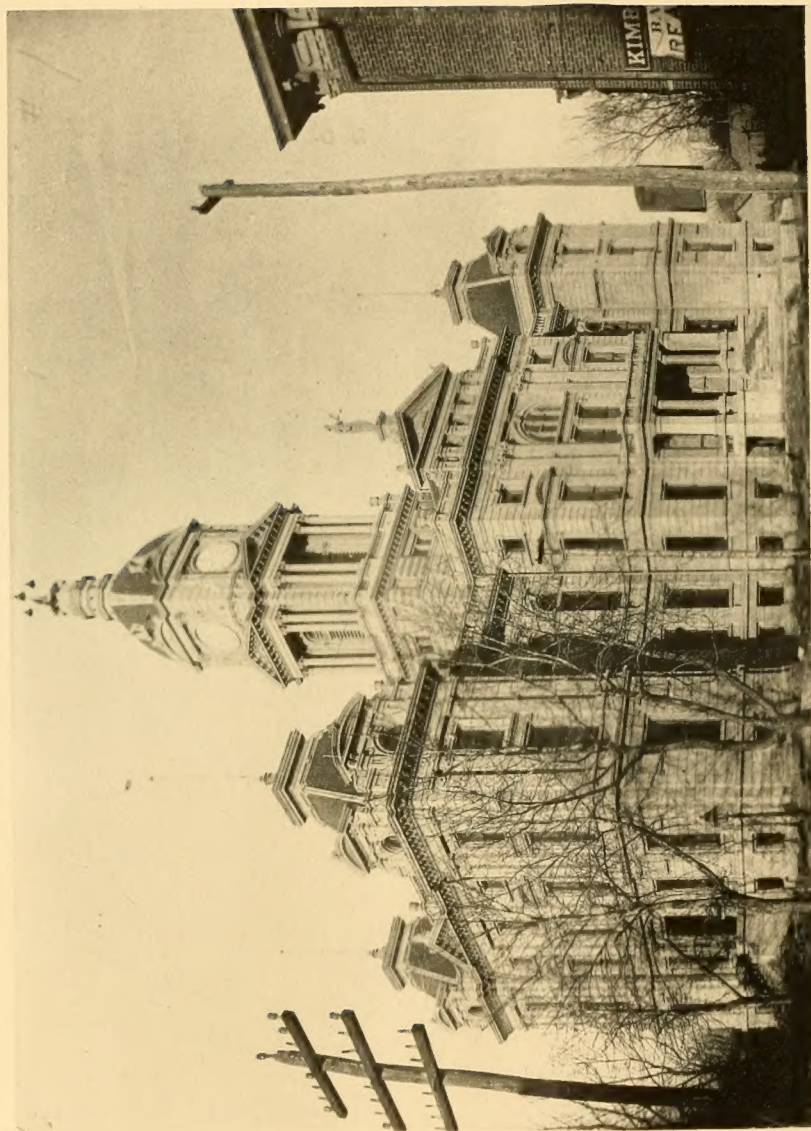






POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

✓ BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

—OF—

Pottawattamie County,

—IOWA.—

Containing Portraits of all the Presidents of the United States, with accompanying Biographies of each; a Condensed History of Iowa, with Portraits and Biographies of the Governors of the State; and Engravings of Prominent Citizens of Pottawattamie County, with Personal Histories of many of the Early Settlers and Leading Families.

“Biography is the only true history.”—*Emerson*.



THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1891.



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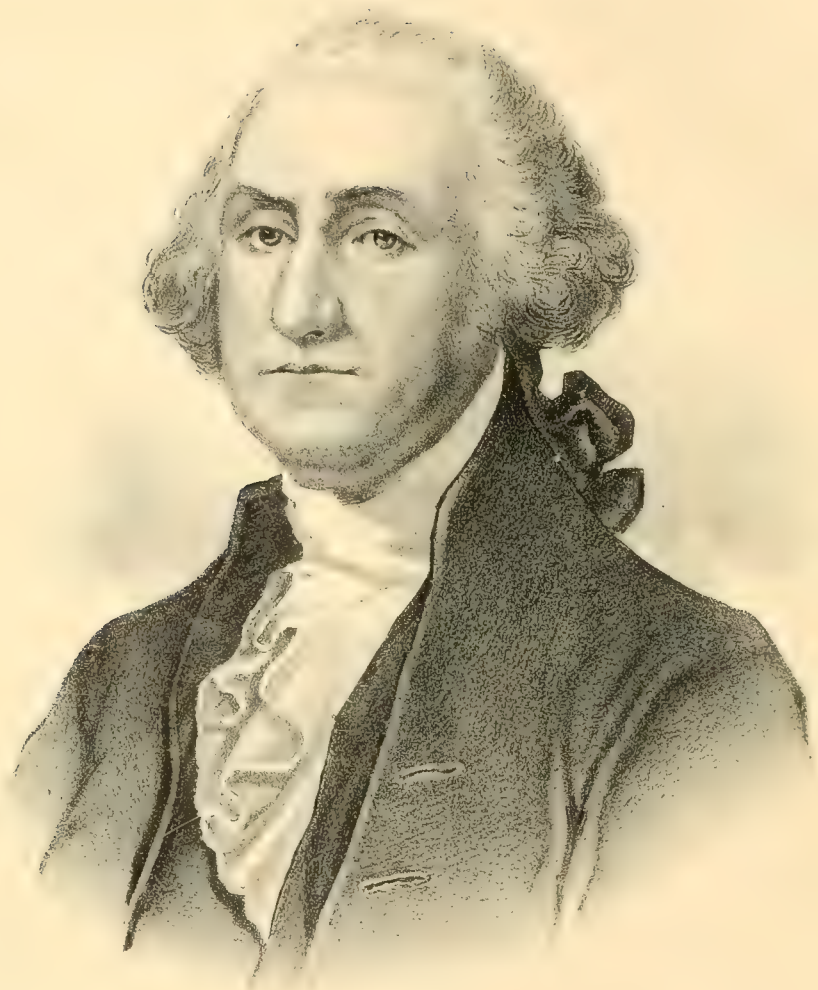
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George Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789-'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest,

the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat de-

fective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthage, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Boeuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character

as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea

of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum*."

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly

within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties which have existed, under different names from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from \$19,000,000 to over \$56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious

chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.





JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism

seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus estab-

lishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take him-

self away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than heat the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying, broad and deep, the foundations of the

greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801-'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded

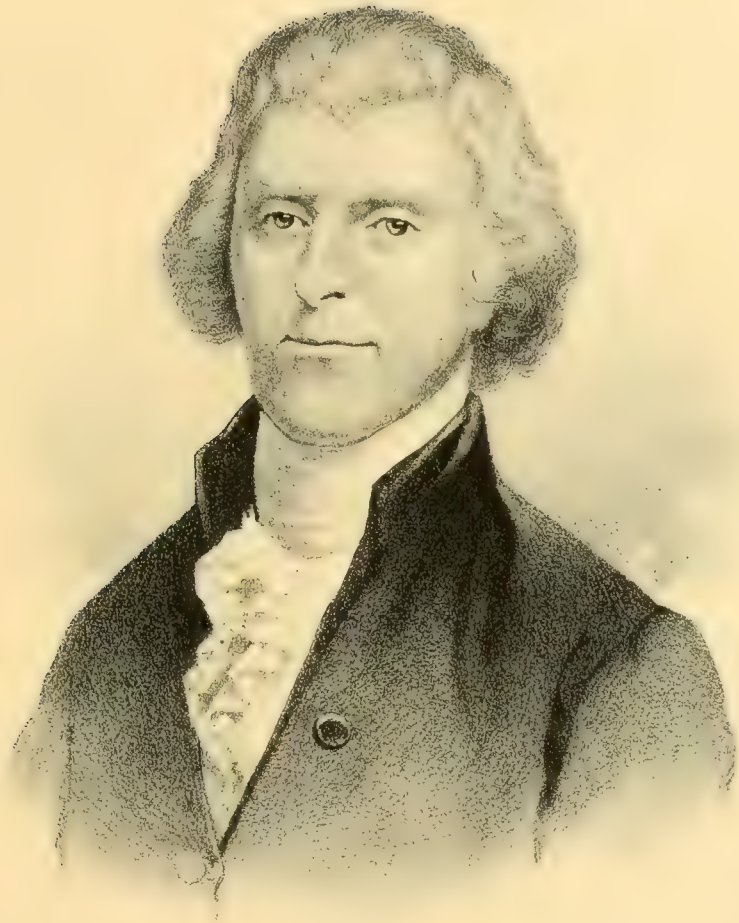
society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about \$5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speaker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor

of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the pro-slavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as re-

garding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a “scoffing atheist,” a “Jacobin,” the “incarnation of all evil,” “breathing threatening and slaughter!”

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for \$15,000,000, the “Louisiana Territory” purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the

stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate *Chesapeake* was fired upon by the British man-of-war *Leopard*, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.



JAMES MADISON.

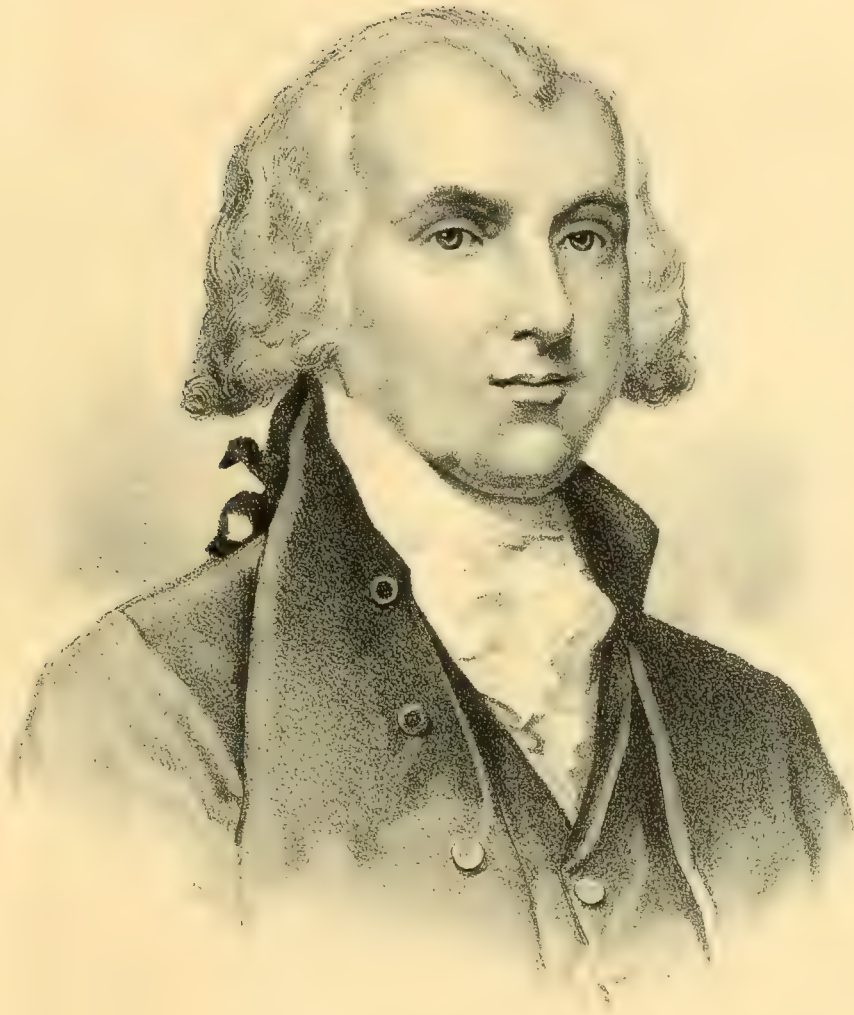


JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809-'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a char-

acter of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the

new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789-'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination—Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible

office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that

his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admiringly remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with that of the companion of her life.



JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817-'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College.. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, ammunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown

he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that

there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of

October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.

John Quincy Adams.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825-'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental en-

dowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied

his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an ambassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. Q. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for \$5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic,

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to

bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as ambassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?"

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with thy shield, or upon thy shield?*' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?"

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of

Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government.'

The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the

foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol—the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson



ANDREW JACKSON



ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829-'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother

he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from smallpox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he

traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of \$600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He

did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817-'18 Jackson conducted the war

against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merriment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvass resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of

his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782.

His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his ad-

herence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of \$250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



Mr. Van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

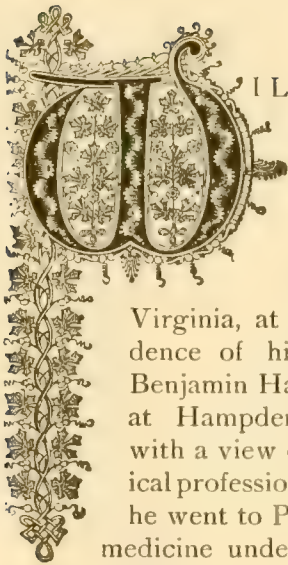
Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the

rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W H Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at

North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.



JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

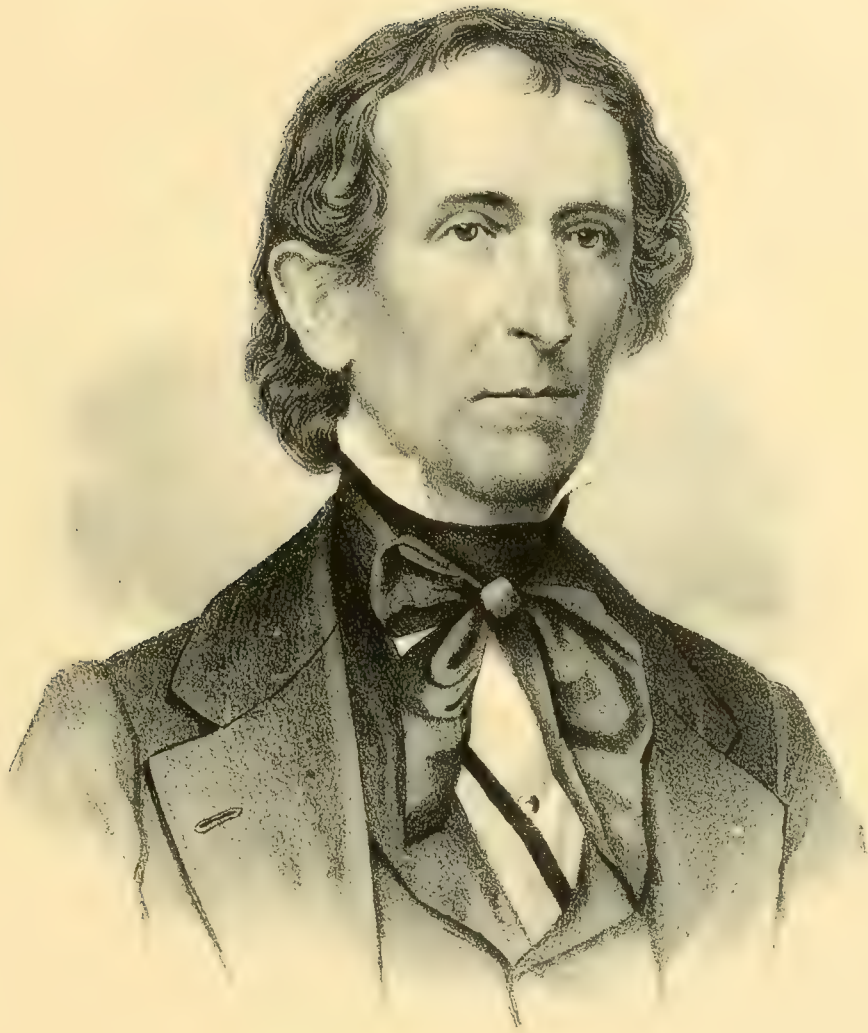
At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over

State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the an-

nexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1, 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.



JAMES K. POLK.



JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished

legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



James H. Falk

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the

State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than \$100,000,000. Of this money \$15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.



ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849-'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784.

His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen;

was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he

was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor.

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Government, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army

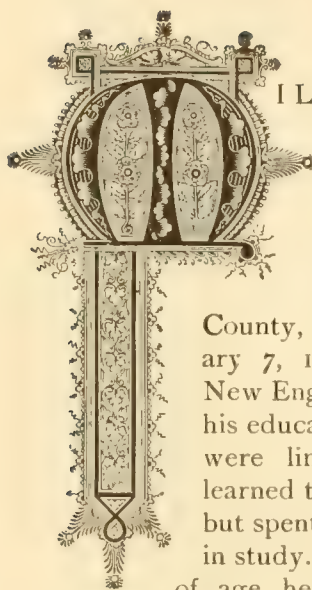
against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.



MILLARD FILLMORE.



MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'53, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the

eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for reelection. Notwithstanding this communi-



Millard Fillmore

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to

contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.



FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served

in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballots no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballots, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was estab-

lished in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"Resolved, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to enforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.

A decorative horizontal banner with ornate scrollwork and floral patterns at the ends. In the center, the name "JAMES BUCHANAN." is written in a bold, serif, all-caps font. The text is flanked by small decorative squares.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857-'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall,

graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State

rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



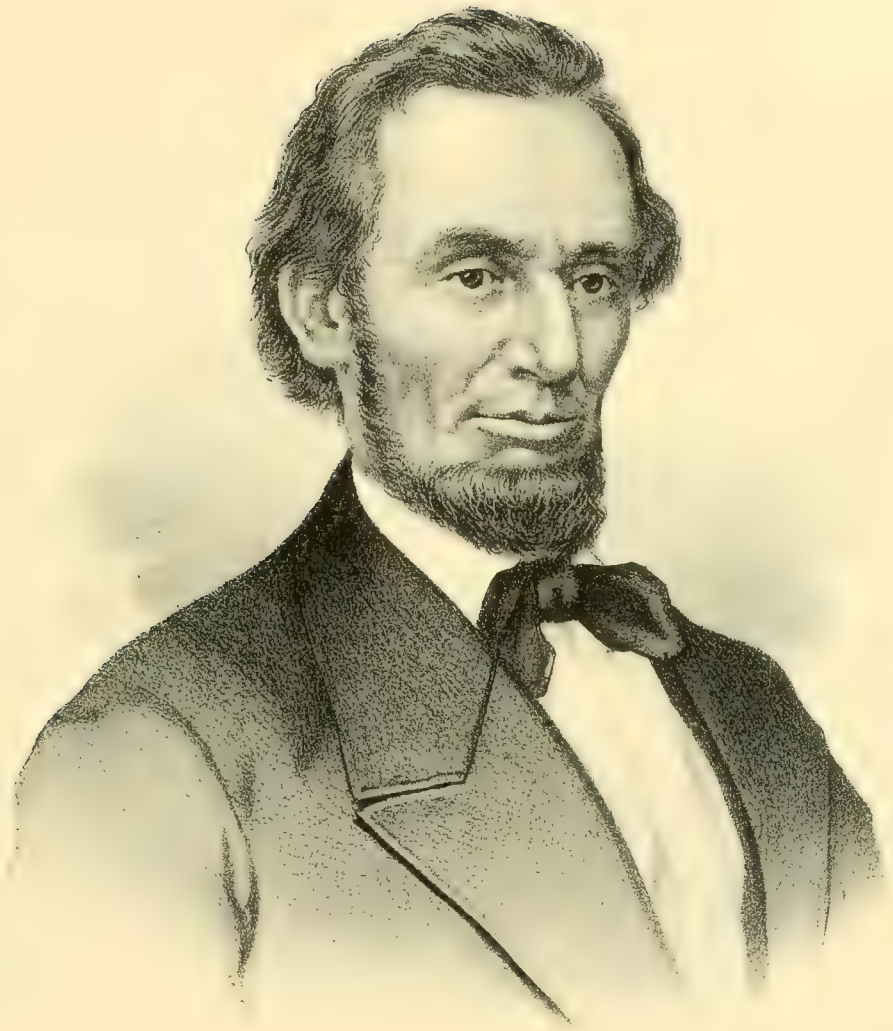
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County,

Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hudgensville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be

given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to iden-

tify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



You find me

A. Lincoln



I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic

powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with

Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Balti-

more on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination—Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

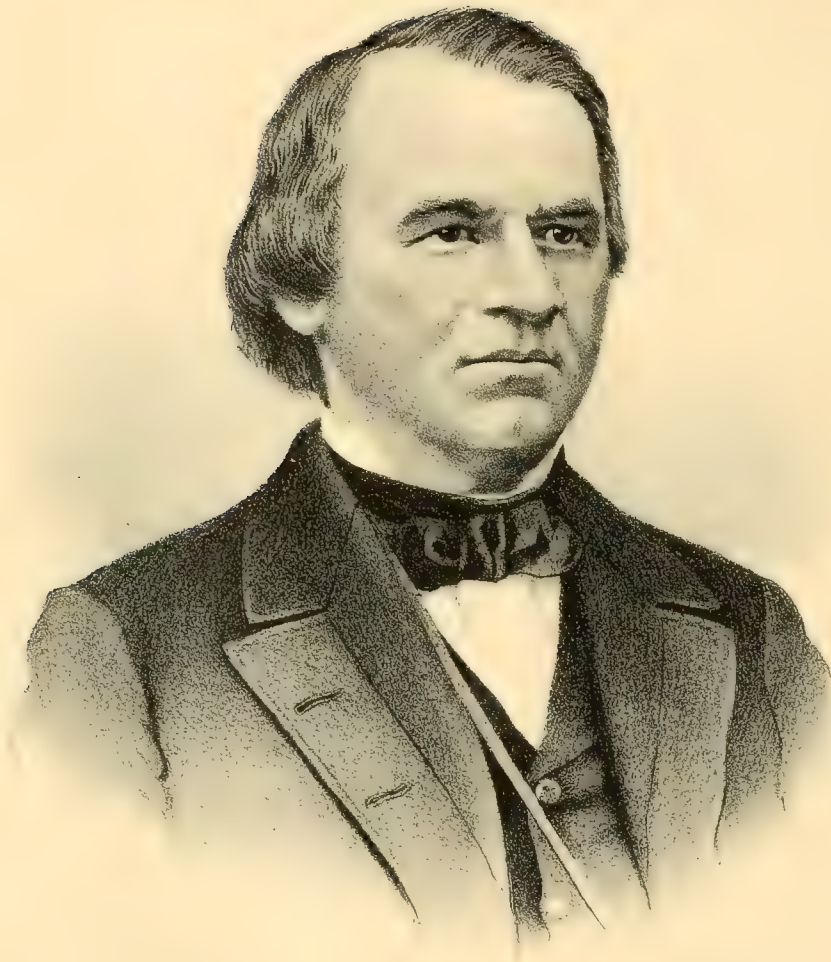
At noon on the 15th of April Andrew

Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

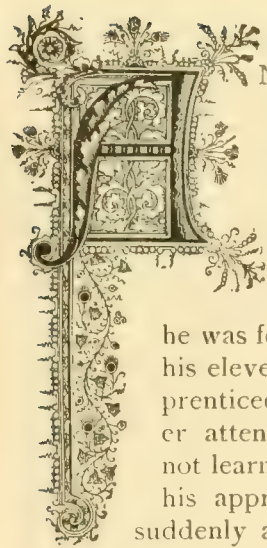
The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson



ANDREW JOHNSON.



ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865 '9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808.

His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a

debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States.

These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking

one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for re-election by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.



ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without

any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



U. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not

to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he

never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected Presi-

dent, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority—the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government \$15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Con-

necticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was

always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished

services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



J. A. Garfield



JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehtable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the

most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general

court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Arthur

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.



CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont,

October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York,

after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with \$500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate

friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Connor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered \$500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half

the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanship ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.



Genl. C. C. C. C.



GROVER CLEVELAND.



GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron

Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at \$50 for the first year, and the promise of \$100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of \$1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853-'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing \$25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known

stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid \$4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to \$1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870-'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell.

The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.



BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President of the United States, 1889, was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison (who was the ninth President of this country), August 20th, 1833. He is a descendant of one of the historical families of this country, as also of England. The head of the family was a Major-General Harrison

who was devoted to the cause of Oliver Cromwell. It became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I. and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king, which subsequently cost him his life. His enemies succeeding to power, he was condemned and executed October 13th, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the first mention made in history of the Harrison family as representative in public affairs, is that of Benjamin Harrison, great-grandfather of our present President, who was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774-5-6, and one of the original signers of

the Declaration of Independence, and three times Governor of Virginia. His son, William Henry Harrison, made a brilliant military record, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, and the ninth President of the United States.

The subject of this sketch at an early age became a student at Farmers College, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation from said seat of learning he entered, as a student, the office of Stover & Gwyne, a notable law firm at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he applied himself closely to the study of his chosen profession, and here laid the foundation for the honorable and famous career before him. He spent two years with the firm in Cincinnati, at the expiration of which time he received the only inheritance of his life, which was a lot left him by an aunt, which he sold for \$800. This sum he deemed sufficient to justify him in marrying the lady of his choice, and to whom he was then engaged, a daughter of Dr. Scott, then Principal of a female school at Oxford, Ohio.

After marriage he located at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he began the practice of law. Meeting with slight encouragement he made but little the first year, but applied himself



Benj. Harrison

closely to his business, and by perseverance, honorable dealing and an upright life, succeeded in building up an extensive practice and took a leading position in the legal profession.

In 1860 he was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter for the State of Indiana, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He canvassed the State thoroughly and was elected.

In 1862 his patriotism caused him to abandon a civil office and to offer his country his services in a military capacity. He organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry and was chosen its Colonel. Although his regiment was composed of raw material, and he practically void of military schooling, he at once mastered military tactics and drilled his men, so that when he with his regiment was assigned to Gen. Sherman's command it was known as one of the best drilled organizations of the army. He was especially distinguished for bravery at the battles of Resacca and Peach Tree Creek. For his bravery and efficiency at the last named battle he was made a Brigadier-General, General Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

While General Harrison was actively engaged in the field the Supreme Court declared the office of Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to fill the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment for the front, until the fall of 1864, General Harrison had taken no leave of absence. But having been nominated that year for the same office that he vacated in order to serve his country where he could do the greatest good, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time canvassed the State and was elected for another term as Supreme Court Reporter. He then started to rejoin his command, then with General Sherman in the South, but was stricken down

with fever and after a very trying siege, made his way to the front, and participated in the closing scenes and incidents of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined a reelection as Reporter, and applied himself to the practice of his profession. He was a candidate for Governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket in 1876. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign brought him to public notice and gave him a National reputation as an able and formidable debater and he was much sought in the Eastern States as a public speaker. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1880, and was elected to the United States Senate, where he served six years, and was known as one of the strongest debaters, as well as one of the ablest men and best lawyers. When his term expired in the Senate he resumed his law practice at Indianapolis, becoming the head of one of the strongest law firms in the State of Indiana.

Sometime prior to the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1888, the two great political parties (Republican and Democratic) drew the line of political battle on the question of tariff, which became the leading issue and the rallying watchword during the memorable campaign. The Republicans appealed to the people for their voice as to a tariff to protect home industries, while the Democrats wanted a tariff for revenue only. The Republican convention assembled in Chicago in June and selected Mr. Harrison as their standard bearer on a platform of principles, among other important clauses being that of protection, which he cordially indorsed in accepting the nomination. November 6, 1888, after a heated canvass, General Harrison was elected, defeating Grover Cleveland, who was again the nominee of the Democratic party. He was inaugurated and assumed the duties of his office March 4, 1889.





IOWA STATE HOUSE AT DES MOINES.



HISTORY OF IOWA.







History of Iowa.

ABORIGINAL.



HE race or races who occupied this beautiful prairie country before the advent of the whites from Europe had no literature, and therefore have left us no history of themselves. Not even traditions, to any extent, have been handed down to us. Hence, about all we know of the Indians, previous to explorations by the whites, is derived from mounds and a few simple relics.

The mounds were erected by a people generally denominated Mound Builders, but whether they were a distinct race from the Indians is an unsettled question. Prof. Alex. Winchell, of the Michigan State University, as well as a number of other investigators, is of the opinion that those who built mounds, mined copper and iron, made elaborate implements of war, agriculture and domestic economy, and built houses and substantial villages, etc., were no other than the ancestors of the present Indians, who, like the ancient Greeks and Romans, were more skilled in

the arts of life than their successors during the middle ages. Most people have their periods of decline, as well as those of progress. The Persians, Hindoos and Chinese, although so long in existence as distinct nations, have been for ages in a state of decay. Spain and Italy do not improve, while Germany, Russia and the United States have now their turn in enjoying a rapid rise. Similarly, the Indians have long been on the decline in the practical arts of life. Even since the recent days of Fenimore Cooper, the "noble" red men have degenerated into savages, despite the close contact of the highest order of civilization.

Nearly all modern authorities unite in the opinion that the American continent was first peopled from Eastern Asia, either by immigration across Behring's Strait or by shipwrecks of sailors from the Kamtschatkan and Japanese coast. If mankind originated at the north pole, and subsequently occupied an Atlantic continent, now submerged, it is possible that the American Indians are relics of polar or Atlantic races.

The ancient race which built the towns and cities of Mexico and the Western United States is called the Aztec, and even of them is scarcely anything known save

what can be learned from their buried structures. The few inscriptions that are found seem to be meaningless.

Indian mounds are found throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, but are far more abundant in some places than others. In this State they abound near the principal rivers. They vary in size from a few to hundreds of feet in diameter, and from three to fifteen or more feet in height. They are generally round, or nearly so, but in a few notable exceptions they bear a rude resemblance in their outline to the figure of some animal. Their contents are limited, both in quantity and variety, and consist mainly of human bones, stone implements, tobacco pipes, beads, etc. The stone implements are axes, skinning knives, pestles and mortars, arrow points, etc. The human bones are often found in a mass as if a number of corpses had been buried together, and indicate that their possessors were interred in a sitting posture. Judge Samuel Murdock, of Elkader, this State, who has made this subject a special study for many years, is of the opinion that these remains are not of subjects who were inhumed as corpses, but of persons who, under the influence of a savage religion, voluntarily sacrificed themselves by undergoing a burial when alive.

CAUCASIAN.

The first member of this race to discover the Mississippi River was Ferdinand De Soto, a Spaniard, who explored the region of the Lower Mississippi in 1541, but came no farther north than the 35th parallel. He founded no settlements, nor was he ever followed by others of his country to make settlements, and hence Spain lost her title to the country which she had earned by discovery through her subject, De Soto. At a subsequent period a Frenchman rediscovered the realm, took possession of it in the name of France, and his fellow

countrymen soon followed and effected actual settlements. Accordingly, in 1682, France claimed the country, and, according to the usage of European nations, earned a proper title to the same. The result was a collision between those two nations, success finally crowning the efforts of France.

In a grand council of Indians, on the shore of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "Father of Waters" and of the adjacent country, and in 1669 Jacques Marquette, a zealous and shrewd Jesuit missionary, became inspired with the idea of visiting this region, in the interests of civilization. After studying the language and customs of the Illinois Indians until 1673, he made preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Louis Joliet, an agent of the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, endeavored to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters which could swallow men, canoes and all. But the shrewd missionary, already aware of Indian extravagance in description, set out upon the contemplated journey May 13. With the aid of two Miami guides he proceeded to the Wisconsin River, and down that stream to the Mississippi. Floating down the latter he discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank, and landed. This was at a point a little above the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thus a European first trod the soil of Iowa. After remaining a short time and becoming acquainted with the red man as he then and there exhibited himself, he proceeded down to the mouth of the Illinois, thence up that river and by Lake Michigan to the French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, Rene Robert Cavelier La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France took formal possession of all the Mississippi Valley, naming it Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV. The river itself he named Colbert, in honor of the French minister. Soon afterward the Government of France began to encourage the establishment of a line of trading posts and missionary stations throughout the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained with partial success for about seventy-five years. Christian zeal animated both France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in favor of Protestantism. Hence their haste to pre-occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines; but this ugly rivalry disgusted the Indians and they refused to be converted to either branch of Christianity. The traders also persisted in importing whisky, which canceled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the savages. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all that the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc.; and, not being listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would depart from the white man's presence in disgust. This was his idea of the golden rule.

Comparatively few Indians were permanently located within the present bounds of the State of Iowa. Favorite hunting grounds were resorted to by certain bands for a time, and afterward by others, subject to the varying fortunes of their little wars. The tribes were principally the Illinois, Iowas, Dakotas, Sioux, Pottawatomies and finally the Sacs and Foxes.

In 1765 the Miami confederacy was composed of four tribes, whose total number

of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper; 300 Weas, or Ouiate-nons; 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; but their headquarters were along the Maumee River, in Indiana and Ohio.

From 1688 to 1697 the wars in which France and England were engaged retarded the growth of their American colonies. The efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. The crisis came and the contest obtained the name of the French and Indian war, the French and Indians combining against the English. The war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi, except the island on which New Orleans is situated. The preceding autumn France ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwest Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. The colonial policy of the British Government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they should become self-supporting and consequently independent of the mother country. Hence the settlement of the Northwest was still further retarded. That short-sighted policy consisted mainly in holding the lands in the possession of the Government, and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to those who would become settlers. After the establishment of American independence, and especially under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, both as Governor of Virginia and President of the United

States, subdivision of land and giving it to actual settlers rapidly peopled this portion of the Union, so that the Northwest Territory was formed and even subdivided into other Territories and States before the year 1820.

For more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement was made or attempted; not even a trading-post was established. During this time the Illinois Indians, once a powerful tribe, gave up the entire possession of this "Beautiful Land," as Iowa was then called, to the Sacs and Foxes. In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed this entire State, and the two former tribes occupied also most of the State of Illinois. The four most important towns of the Sacs were along the Mississippi, two on the east side, one near the mouth of the Upper Iowa and one at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose. Those of the Foxes were—one on the west side of the Mississippi just above Davenport, one about twelve miles from the river back of the Dubuque lead mines and one on Turkey River. The principal village of the Iowas was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded the attacking forces.

The Sioux had the northern portion of this State and Southern Minnesota. They were a fierce and war-like nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare; but finally a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. This, however, became the occasion of an increased number of quarrels be-

tween the tribes, as each trespassed, or was thought to trespass, upon the other's side of the line. In 1830, therefore, the Government created a forty-mile neutral strip of land between them, which policy proved to be more successful in the interests of peace.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana by our Government, the latter adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for military posts and trading stations.

The Army of the West, General Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, in 1805, were detailed with a sufficient force to explore the Missouri River to its source, and Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head of the Mississippi. August 20 the latter arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where he met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose now is, Pike held a council with the Indians, merely for the purpose of stating to them that the President of the United States wished to inquire into the needs of the red man, with a view of suggesting remedies.

On the 23d he reached what is supposed from his description to be the site of Burlington, which place he designated for a post; but the station, probably by some mistake, was afterward placed at Fort Madison. After accidentally separating from his men and losing his way, suffering at one time for six days for want of food, and after many other mishaps Lieutenant Pike overtook the remainder of the party at the point now occupied by Dubuque, who had gone on up the river hoping to overtake him. At that point Pike was cordially received by

Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain, but was not disposed to publish the wealth of his possessions. Having an old field-piece with him, however, he fired a salute in honor of the first visit of an agent from the United States to that part of the country, and Pike pursued his way up the river.

At what was afterward Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Lieutenant Pike held a council with the Sioux September 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. January 8 following (1806) he arrived at a trading post on Lake De Sable, belonging to the Northwestern Fur Company, whose field of operations at that time included this State. Pike returned to St. Louis the following spring, after making a successful expedition.

Before this country could be opened for settlement by the whites, it was necessary that Indian title should be extinguished and the aboriginal owners removed. When the Government assumed control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, at whose head stood the rising Black Hawk. November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded with these tribes by which they ceded to the United States the Illinois side of the great river, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and an annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at cost; but Black Hawk always maintained that the chiefs who entered into that compact acted without authority, and that therefore the treaty was not binding.

The first fort erected on Iowa soil was at Fort Madison. A short time previously a military post was fixed at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and named Fort Edwards. These enterprises caused mistrust among the Indians. Indeed, Fort Madison was located in violation of the treaty of 1804. The Indians sent delegations to the whites at these forts to learn what they were do-

ing, and what they intended. On being "informed" that those structures were merely trading-posts, they were incredulous and became more and more suspicious. Black Hawk therefore led a party to the vicinity of Fort Madison and attempted its destruction, but a premature attack by him caused his failure.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves to the British, partly because they were dazzled by their specious promises, but mostly, perhaps, because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk said plainly that the latter fact was the cause. A portion of the Sacs and Foxes, however, headed by Keokuk ("watchful fox"), could not be persuaded into hostilities against the United States, being disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804. The Indians were therefore divided into the "war" and the "peace" parties. Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that his people, left on the west side of the river, would be defenseless against the United States forces in case they were attacked; and, having all the old men, the women and the children on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was determined to have the latter go to St. Louis and place themselves under the "American" chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says that Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. On inquiry as to how he became chief, there were given him the particulars of his having killed a Sioux in battle, which fact placed him among the warriors, and of his having headed an expedition in defense of their village at Peoria.

In person Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing, and in speech he was an orator. He did not master the English language, however, and his interpreters were never able to do him justice. He was a friend of our Government, and always endeavored to persuade the Indians that it was useless to attack a nation so powerful as that of the United States.

The treaty of 1804 was renewed in 1816, which Black Hawk himself signed; but he afterward held that he was deceived, and that that treaty was not even yet binding. But there was no further serious trouble with the Indians until the noted "Black Hawk war" of 1832, all of which took place in Illinois and Wisconsin, with the expected result—the defeat and capture of the great chief, and the final, effectual and permanent repulsion of all hostile Indians to the west of the great Mississippi. Black Hawk died October 3, 1838, at his home in this State, and was buried there; but his remains were afterward placed in the museum of the Historical Society, where they were accidentally destroyed by fire.

More or less affecting the territory now included within the State of Iowa, fifteen treaties with the Indians have been made, an outline of which is here given. In 1804, when the whites agreed not to settle west of the Mississippi on Indian lands. In 1815, with the Sioux, ratifying peace with Great Britain and the United States; with the Sacs, a treaty of a similar nature, and also ratifying that of 1804, the Indians agreeing not to join their brethren who, under Black Hawk, had aided the British; with the Foxes, ratifying the treaty of 1804, the Indians agreeing to deliver up all their prisoners; and with the Iowas, a treaty of friendship. In 1816, with the Sacs of Rock River, ratifying the treaty of 1804. In 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes, the latter relinquishing all their lands in Missouri; and that portion of the southeast corner of

Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off to the half-breeds. In 1825, placing a boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes on the south and the Sioux on the north. In 1830, when that line was widened to forty miles. Also, in the same year, with several tribes, who ceded a large portion of their possessions in the western part of the State. In 1832, with the Winnebagoes, exchanging lands with them and providing a school, farm, etc., for them. Also, in the same year, the "Black Hawk purchase" was made, of about 6,000,000 acres, along the west side of the Mississippi from the southern line of the State to the mouth of the Iowa River. In 1836, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States. In 1837, with the same, when another slice of territory, comprising 1,250,000 acres, joining west of the foregoing tract, was obtained. Also, in the same year, when these Indians gave up all their lands allowed them under former treaties; and finally, in 1842, when they relinquished their title to all their lands west of the Mississippi.

Before the whole of Iowa fell into the hands of the United States Government sundry white settlers had, under the Spanish and French Governments, obtained and occupied several important claims within our boundaries, which it may be well to notice in brief. September 22, 1788, Julien Dubuque, before mentioned, obtained a lease of lands from the Fox Indians, at the point now occupied by the city named after him. This tract contained valuable lead ore, and Dubuque followed mining. His claims, however, as well as those to whom he afterward conveyed title, were litigated for many years, with the final result of disappointing the purchasers. In 1799 Louis Honori obtained a tract of land about three miles square where Montrose is now situated, and his title, standing through all the treaties and being finally confirmed by

the Supreme Court of the United States, is the oldest legal title held by a white man in the State of Iowa. A tract of 5,860 acres in Clayton County was granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1795 to Basil Girard, whose title was made valid some time after the preceding case was settled.

Other early settlers were: Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, who had a trading-post below Burlington. Le Moliere, a French trader, had, in 1820, a station at what is now Sandusky, in Lee County, six miles above Keokuk. During the same year Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon of the United States army, built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. His marriage and subsequent life were so romantic that we give the following brief sketch:

While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said that he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the

courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was prob-

ably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead-mining at Galena since 1824, commenced lead-mining in the vicinity of Dubuque. A few others afterward came to that point as miners, and they soon found it necessary to hold a council and adopt some regulations for their government and protection. They met in 1830 on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee in Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren, who drafted a set of rules, which were adopted by this, the first "Legislature" of Iowa. They elected Dr. Jarote as their officer to choose arbitrators for the settlement of difficulties that might arise. These settlers, however, were intruders upon Indian territory, and were driven off in 1832 by our Government, Colonel Zachary Taylor commanding the troops. The Indians returned and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

But in June of the same year the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side!

Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were

again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Colonel Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms; for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Colonel Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieutenant George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, that were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June,

1833, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieutenant Martin Thomas and Captain Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of 6 per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government.

About 500 people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom 150 were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of

Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833 General John H. Knapp and Colonel Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and in the summer of 1835 they laid out the town of "Fort Madison." Lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town, containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832 Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, seventy-nine miles below Rock Island. During the war parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater

formed by the surrounding hills, which were crowned with luxuriant forests and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry-goods stores by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which in less than four years became the seat of government for the Territory of Wisconsin, and in three years more contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Colonel George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Colonel Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833 Captain Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Colonel George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton County in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine County were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, William St. John. N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jonas Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading-post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-'7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846-'7, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Brigham Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kaneshville, in honor of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as president

of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion numbering 500 men for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kaneshville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828; but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the site of the present capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court avenue, and the Captain returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Racoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named "Fort Des Moines." Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading-post was established on the east side of the river by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others.

PIONEER LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older States, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for

even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor, would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight-poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees" which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to

its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf called "the mantel," on which stood a candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked

cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the tableware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers, and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table-furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room or in the loft. When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed

upon the mid floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given, and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and whenever anyone wished to turn over he would say "spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also call flapjacks, batter-cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread in those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it, bread and biscuits would be quickly and nicely baked. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called "lye hominy. True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge

stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well-sweep. This and the wellsweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The big wheel was used for spinning yarn and the little wheel for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music for the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the big fire. If

the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away perhaps. When a pig was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would rive the clap-boards for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground hog" case, the preacher

coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not to chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer, "thar's nuthen in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairie every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degrees a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze. One instance has been described as follows:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by a magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts, mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

As before mentioned, although De Soto, a Spaniard, first took possession of the Mississippi Valley for his Government, Spain did not establish her title to it by following up the proclamation with immediate settlements, and the country fell into the hands of France, by whose agent it was named "Louisiana."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, but retained Canada and Louisiana. In 1711 this province was placed in the hands of a governor-general, with headquarters at Mobile, for the purpose of applying a new policy for the settlement and development of the country. The very next year another change was made, placing all this territory in the hands of Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, but this scheme also failed, as Spain continued to obstruct the efforts of any Frenchman to establish trade, by closing the ports against him. In 1717 John Law appeared on the scene with his famous "Mississippi Company," as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France: and as his roseate scheme promised to do much in raising crippled France upon a surer footing, extended powers and privileges were granted him. He was to be practically a viceroy, and the life of his charter was fixed at twenty-five years. But in 1720, when the "Mississippi bubble" was at the height of its splendor, it suddenly collapsed, leaving the mother country in a far worse condition than before.

Heretofore Louisiana had been a subordinate dependence, under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Canada. Early in 1723 the province of Louisiana was erected into an independent Government, and it was divided into nine districts, for civil and military purposes.

Characteristic of human nature, the people were more excited with prospects of

finding enormous wealth ready at hand, if they should continue to scour the country, which they did in places as far west as the Rocky Mountains, to the neglect of their agricultural and domestic interests. A habit of roaming became fixed. At the same time their exposed condition was a constant temptation to Indian rapine, and the Natchez tribe in 1723 made a general assault upon the whites. At first they were repulsed, but about five years afterward, aided by the Chickasaws and others, they fell upon the French village of St. Catharine and massacred the whole male population. Two soldiers, who happened to be in the woods, alone escaped to New Orleans, to bear the news. The colonies on the Yazoo and the Washita suffered the same fate. Maddened by these outrages, the whites turned upon the Natchez and in the course of three years exterminated them. They were probably the most intelligent tribe of Indians north of Mexico.

During the fifteen years from 1717 to 1732 the province increased in population from 700 to 5,000, and in prosperity to a wonderful degree. It remained under royal governors until 1764, the end of the French dominion. Most of this time the Indians were troublesome, and in 1754 began the long "French and Indian war" with England, which resulted in favor of the latter, that Government obtaining all of New France, Canada, and the eastern half of Louisiana. This province did not suffer by being the scene of battle, but did suffer a great deal from a flood of irredeemable paper money. In the meantime the western portion, or residue, of this province was secretly promised to Spain; but before either of the foreign powers had opportunity to rejoice long in their western possessions, a new power on earth, the United States, took independent possession of all the country except Louisiana and Florida, which it has maintained ever since. During

the seventy years of French control the province of Louisiana increased in population from a few destitute fishermen to a flourishing colony of 13,540.

St. Louis, Missouri, was started in 1764.

Don O'Reilly, the new Governor of Louisiana in 1764, ruled with a despotic hand, yet for the general advantage of the people. His successor, Don Antonio Maria Bucarely, was mild, and he was succeeded January 1, 1777, by Don Bernard de Galvez, who was the last Governor. He sympathized with American independence. The British, with 140 troops and 1,400 Indians, invaded Upper Louisiana from the north by way of the Straits of Mackinaw, and invested St. Louis, Missouri, in 1780, but were driven off. When the Indians saw that they were led to fight "Americans" as well as Spaniards, they found that they had been deceived, and withdrew from the British army, and thus General George R. Clark, in behalf of the Americans, easily defended St. Louis, and also all the new settlements in this western country.

After the Revolutionary war the country began again to prosper. Governor Galvez, by a census, ascertained that Louisiana had in 1785 a population of about 33,000, exclusive of Indians.

In the summer of the latter year Don Estavan Miro became Governor *pro tem.* of the Spanish possessions in this country, and was afterward confirmed as such by the king. During his administration a vain attempt was made by the Catholics to establish the inquisition at New Orleans. He was succeeded in 1792 by Baron de Carondelet, and during his term the Spanish colonies grew so rapidly that their Government became jealous of the United States and sought to exclude all interference from them in domestic affairs; but all efforts in this direction were ended in 1795 by the treaty of Madrid, which, after some delay and trouble, was fully carried out in 1798.

Under the leadership of Livingston and Monroe, the United States Government, after various propositions had been discussed by the respective powers, succeeded in effecting, in 1803, a purchase of the whole of Louisiana from France for \$11,250,000, and all this country west of the great river consisted of the "Territory of Orleans" (now the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana" (now the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, and westward indefinitely). The latter was annexed to the Territory of Indiana for one year, and in 1805 it was erected into a separate Territory, of the second class, the legislative power being vested in the Governor and judges. Before the close of the year it was made a Territory of the first class, under the name of the "Territory of Louisiana," the Government being *administered* by the Governor and judges. The first Governor was James Wilkinson, and he was succeeded near the close of 1806 by Colonel Meriweather Lewis, the seat of Government being at St. Louis; and during his administration the Territory was divided into six judicial districts or large counties—St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid and Arkansas. In 1810 the population of Louisiana Territory was 21,000, five-sevenths of whom were in Arkansas.

In 1812 the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, and then it was deemed expedient to change the name of the Territory. It was accordingly given the name of "Missouri Territory," which it retained until the admission of the State of Missouri in 1821.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Although the "Northwestern Territory"—carved out of Virginia and now divided into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—never included Iowa, this State was in 1834 incorporated

into the "Territory of Michigan," and thus became subject to the ordinance of 1787; and two years later it was made a part of "Wisconsin Territory," and two years still later, in 1838, the "Territory of Iowa" was formed independently, with sixteen counties and a population of 23,000.

In 1833, at Dubuque, a postoffice was established, and some time prior to 1834 one or two justices of the peace had been appointed. In 1834 the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed "Chief Justice" of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices in each county were appointed by the Governor. In October, 1835, General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of General Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, that year. Iowa was then included in that Territory, of which General Henry Dodge was appointed Governor. The census of 1836 showed a population in Iowa of 10,531, of which 6,257 were in Des Moines County and 4,274 in Dubuque County.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, Wisconsin, October 25, 1836; the second at Burlington, Iowa, November 9, 1837; and the third, also at the latter place, June 1, 1838.

As early as 1837 the people of Iowa began to petition Congress for a separate Territorial organization, which was granted June 12 following. Ex-Governor Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed by President Van Buren to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Immediately upon his arrival he issued a proclamation for the election of

members of the first Territorial Legislature, to take place September 10. The following were elected:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

At the session of the above Legislature Wm. W. Chapman was elected delegate to Congress. As the latter body had given the Governor unlimited veto power, and as Governor Lucas was disposed to exercise it arbitrarily, the independent "Hawkeyes" grew impatient under his administration, and, after having a stormy session for a time, they had Congress to limit the veto power. Great excitement also prevailed, both in the Legislature and among the people, concerning the question of the location of the seat of Government for the State. As they knew nothing concerning the great future development and extent of the State, they had no correct idea where the geographical center would or should be. The Black Hawk purchase, which was that strip of land next the Mississippi, in the southeastern part of the State, was the full extent and horizon of their idea of the new commonwealth. Hence they thought first only of Burlington or Mount Pleasant as the capital. Indeed, at that time, the Indians had possession of the rest of Iowa.

But a few of the more shrewd foresaw that a more central location would soon be further to the north at least, if not west, and a point in Johnson County was ultimately decided upon.

Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, selected the exact site, laid out a section of land into a town, sold lots and proceeded to erect the public buildings. The capitol was commenced in 1840 and Iowa City became thenceforward the capital of the State. The fourth Legislative Assembly met at this place December 6, 1841, but not in the new capitol building, as it was not yet ready. Being somewhat difficult to raise the necessary funds, the building was not completed for several years. The early Territorial Legislatures of Iowa laid the foundation for a very just and liberal Government, far in advance of what had ever been done before by any State.

About this time a conflict arose between this Territory and Missouri concerning the boundary line between them. There was a difference of a strip eight or ten miles wide, extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers, which each claimed. Missouri officers, attempting to collect taxes within the disputed territory, were arrested and confined in jail by Iowa sheriffs, and the respective Governors called out the militia, preparing for bloodshed. About 1,200 Iowa men enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend their Territory, when three prominent and able men were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme

Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the truth of history," and she knew where the rapids of the Des Moines River were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States commissioners surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war, on the part of Iowa, were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government.

STATE ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

The population having become, by the year 1844, sufficient to justify the formation of a State Government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, approved February 12, that year, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be called together for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April, giving the measure a large majority. The elected delegates assembled in convention at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and completed their work by November 1. Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the President of this convention,

was instructed to transact a certified copy of the proposed Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be submitted by him to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, fixed the boundaries of the State very differently from what were finally agreed upon.

May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, December 28, 1846. The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers October 26 which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also seventy-two sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave to the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa com-

menced "housekeeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The Constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State Government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose United States Senators. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House, and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the organization of public schools in the State.

At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of Government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected, etc. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

When the report of the commissioners, showing their financial operations, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of Government. By an

act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of Government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and George Green and John F. Kinney, Judges of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place.

At this session Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850 and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained among other provisions a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admirable for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines County. The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administrations till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of the State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to

1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1858 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,034, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 167 less than a majority for Cass. In 1852 Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale, Free-Soil, 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and on first vote was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30' was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri Compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In the same year the cornerstone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and

in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and accordingly the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,296 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

One of the most injurious results to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years. From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted

policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up, that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State Constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old Constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency.

The new Constitution made ample provisions for home banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of the State debt was enlarged to \$250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities

and counties was also limited to 5 per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property. The judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote. The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old Constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute book a law providing that no negro, mulatto nor Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new Constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This Constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Governor Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bobsleds" drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several depart-

ments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution. Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and January 11, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The citizens' association, which built this temporary building, borrowed the money of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and leased it to the State. In 1864 the State purchased the building. At the session of the General Assembly in 1858, James W. Grimes was elected United States Senator as successor to George W. Jones.

During the years 1858-'60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the north-western part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State, to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought. The Indians fled as soon as they ascertained that systematic measures had been adopted for their punishment.

PATRIOTISM.

The Presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable and exciting of all in the history of Iowa. The fact that civil war might be inaugurated and was threatened, in case Mr. Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no feeling of

hatred or ill-will toward the people of any State or section of the Union. There was, however, on the part of the majority, a cool determination to consider and decide upon our national relations to this institution of slavery, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. The popular vote of Iowa gave Mr. Lincoln 70,409; Stephen A. Douglas, 55,011; Breckenridge, 1,048.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington monument at the national capital, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa: Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by a great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa; and when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government,"

the good people of Iowa were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the citizens of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man, Samuel J. Kirkwood, as executive of the State.

Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the first Iowa regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

The Constitution of Iowa limited the State debt to \$250,000, except debts contracted to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war." The General Assembly authorized a loan of \$800,000 for a war and defense fund, to be expended in organizing, arming, equipping and subsisting the militia of the State to meet the present and future requisitions of the President. Those in power looked to the spirit rather than to the letter of the Constitution, and acted upon the theory that to preserve the nation was to preserve the State, and that to prevent invasion was the most effectual means of repelling it. A few, however, in both branches of the General Assembly were more careful of the letter of the Constitution. Three votes in the Senate and seventeen in the House were cast against the loan bill. These bonds were at 7 per cent. interest. Only \$300,000 were ever issued, and they were purchased and held chiefly by our own citizens. At this crisis James W. Grimes and James Harlan were in the United States Senate, and General Samuel R. Curtis and General Vandever in

the House of Representatives. During the first year of the war, Iowa furnished sixteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry and three batteries,—in all, 22,000 soldiers. Iowa had no refuse population to enlist as "food for powder." Her cities contained none of that element found about the purlieus of vice in the great centers of population. Her contribution to the armies of the republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting-houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising and educated people. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson's Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

At the fall election of 1861, party spirit had revived; and the contest for the control of the State administration was warm and earnest. Dissensions arose in both parties but the election resulted in a majority of 16,600 votes for Kirkwood, who was thus retained as Governor of Iowa. In 1863 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, William M. Stone, by a majority of 29,000.

Meanwhile the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing the "soldiers' vote," that is, citizens of the State in the volunteer military service of the United States, whether within or without the limits of the State, were authorized to open a poll on the day of the election, and to make re-

turn of their votes to the proper civil authorities. In the Presidential contest of 1864 the popular vote at home was as follows: Lincoln, 72,122; McClellan, 47,703. The soldier vote returned was: Lincoln, 16,844; McClellan, 1,883.

The General Assembly did all in its power to encourage enlistment and to protect the soldiers in the field and their families at home. Statutes were enacted suspending all suits against soldiers in the service, and all writs of execution or attachment against their property; and county boards of supervisors were authorized to vote bounties for enlistments, and pecuniary aid to the families of those in the service. The spirits of our people rose and fell, according to the success of the Union armies. One day the bells rung out with joy for the surrender of Vicksburg, and again the air seemed full of heaviness because of our defeats on the Peninsula; but through all these dark and trying days, the faith of the great majority never wavered.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President was to them an inspiration of a new hope.

In the Adjutant's department at Des Moines are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of Iowa's regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed from time to time during the war the names of the battle-fields upon which these regiments gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion. From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the Mountains of West Virginia and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State, and the cause of the nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; with Tuttle at Donelson. They fought with Sigel and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Crocker

at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnston surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the national capitol at the close of the war.

The State furnished to the armies of the republic, during the war, over 70,000 men, and 20,000 of these perished in battle or from diseases contracted in the service.

We append here a brief notice of each regiment:

The First Regiment was organized under the President's first call for three-months volunteers, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel. It comprised various independent military companies that had been organized before the war, who tendered their services even before the breaking out of hostilities. They were mustered in May 14, and first saw service under General Lyon in Missouri.

Second Infantry; Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, Colonel. This was the first three-years regiment, and made a most distinguished record throughout the South, going with Sherman to the sea, returning through the Carolinas, etc. After the battle at Fort Donelson, the unenthusiastic General Halleck pronounced this regiment "the bravest of the brave."

Third Infantry; Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, Colonel. Veteranized in 1864, but before the new officers received their commissions the regiment fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta!

Fourth Infantry; G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Engaged in the principal battles of the South.

Fifth Infantry; William H. Worthington, of Keokuk, Colonel; 180 veteranized in

1864 and were transferred to the Fifth Cavalry.

Sixth Infantry; John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, Colonel. Engaged faithfully in many of the prominent battles.

Seventh Infantry; J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, Colonel. It lost 227 at the single battle of Belmont.

Eighth Infantry; Frederick Steele, of the regular army, Colonel. Most of this command suffered in rebel prisons for eight months. Was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion.

Ninth Infantry; William Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel. Was in almost every Southern State, traveling altogether 10,000 miles; marched more than 4,000 miles!

Tenth Infantry; Nicholas Persczel, of Davenport, Colonel. Fought mainly in Mississippi; losing half its number at the battle of Champion Hills alone!

Eleventh Infantry; A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served mainly in the interior of the South, doing as valiant service as any other regiment.

Twelfth Infantry; J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, Colonel. In rebel prisons eight months. Veteranized January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of the men re-enlisting than from any other Iowa regiment. Served for several months after the close of the war.

Thirteenth Infantry; M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, Colonel. Fought in the Southern interior and made the famous round with Sherman to the sea, being the first to enter Columbia, South Carolina, where secession had its rise.

Fourteenth Infantry; William T. Shaw, of Anamosa, Colonel. Nearly all captured at Shiloh, but were released after a few months. Engaged in some of the severest contests.

Fifteenth Infantry; Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served three and a half years in the heart of the Rebellion.

Sixteenth Infantry; Alex. Chambers, of the regular army, Colonel. Bravely served throughout the South.

Seventeenth Infantry; John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served in the interior of the South.

Eighteenth Infantry; John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty.

Nineteenth Infantry; Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, Colonel. Served mainly in Mississippi. Were prisoners of war about ten months.

Twentieth Infantry, comprising five companies each from Scott and Linn counties, who vied with each other in patriotism; William M. Dye, of Marion, Colonel. Engaged mainly on the Gulf coast.

Twenty-first Infantry; ex-Governor Samuel Merrill, Colonel. Distinguished in valiant service throughout the South. See Twenty-third Regiment.

Twenty-second Infantry; William M. Stone, of Knoxville, since Governor of the State, was Colonel. Did excellent service, all the way from Mississippi to old Virginia.

Twenty-third Infantry; William Dewey, of Fremont County, Colonel. Its services were mainly in Mississippi. At Black River but a few minutes were required in carrying the rebel works, but those few minutes were fought with fearful loss to the troops. The Twenty-first also participated in this daring assault, and immediately after the victory was gained General Lawler passed down the line and joyfully seized every man by the hand, so great was his emotion.

Twenty-fourth Infantry; the "Iowa Temperance Regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byam, of Linn County. Engaged mainly in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Twenty-fifth Infantry; George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. "To the sea."

Twenty-sixth Infantry; Milo Smith, of Clinton, Colonel. Took part in many great battles.

Twenty-seventh Infantry; James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, Colonel. On duty all the way from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico.

Twenty-eighth Infantry; William E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel. Service, in the region of the Lower Mississippi.

Twenty-ninth Infantry; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Stationed in Arkansas.

Thirtieth Infantry; Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, Colonel. In the thickest of the war, coming home loaded with honors.

Thirty-first Infantry; William Smyth, of Marion, Colonel. Returned from its many hard-fought battles in the interior of the South with only 370 men out of 1,000 enlisted.

Thirty-second Infantry; John Scott, of Nevada, Colonel. Engaged in a number of battles.

Thirty-third Infantry; Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, Colonel. Served from Arkansas to Alabama.

Thirty-fourth Infantry; George W. Clark, of Indianola, Colonel. Traveled 15,000 miles in its service!

Thirty-fifth Infantry; S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles.

Thirty-sixth Infantry; Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, Colonel. Suffered a great deal from sickness—small-pox, measles, malaria, etc.

Thirty-seventh Infantry, the "Gray-Beard Regiment," being composed of men over forty-five years of age, and was the only one of its kind in the war. Garrison and post duty.

Thirty-eighth Infantry; D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, Colonel. Most unfortunate of all in respect of sickness, 300 dying during the first two years.

Thirty-ninth Infantry; H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, Colonel. One of the most distinguished regiments in the field.

Fortieth Infantry; John A. Garrett, of Newton, Colonel.

Forty-first Infantry was not completed, and the three companies raised for it were attached to the Seventh Cavalry.

There were no regiments numbered Forty-second or Forty-third.

Forty-fourth Infantry for 100 days; Stephen H. Henderson, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-fifth Infantry, for 100 days; A. H. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-sixth Infantry, for 100 days; D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-seventh Infantry, for 100 days; James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, Colonel. Stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas.

Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion), for 100 days; O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, Lieutenant-Colonel. Guarded prisoners on Rock Island.

First Cavalry; Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, Colonel. Served for three years, mainly along the Lower Mississippi.

Second Cavalry; W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the Third Cavalry of the regular army, Colonel. Fought faithfully in many important battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Third Cavalry; Cyrus Bussey, of Broomfield, Colonel. Distinguished in war.

Fourth Cavalry; A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Participated with zeal and judgment in the hottest of battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Fifth Cavalry, only in part an Iowa regiment; William W. Lowe, of the regular army, Colonel. Distinguished in the hotly contested battles of Tennessee and vicinity.

Sixth Cavalry; D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Seventh Cavalry; S. W. Summers, of

Ottumwa, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Eighth Cavalry; Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served faithfully in guarding Sherman's communications, etc.

Ninth Cavalry; M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, Colonel. Scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas.

First Battery of Light Artillery; C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, Captain. Served in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Second Battery; Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, Captain. Engaged at Farmington, Corinth and other places.

Third Battery; M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, Captain. Engaged at Pea Ridge, and in other important battles.

Fourth Battery; on duty most of the time in Louisiana.

Iowa Regiment of Colored Troops; John G. Hudson, of Missouri, Colonel. Garrison duty at St. Louis and elsewhere.

Northern Border Brigade; James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, Colonel. Protected the Northwestern frontier.

Southern Border Brigade; protected the southern border of the State.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments: To the rank of Major-General—Samuel R. Curtis, Frederick Steele, Frank J. Herron and Grenville M. Dodge; to that of Brigadier-General—Jacob G. Lauman, James M. Tuttle, W. L. Elliott, Fitz Henry Warren, Charles L. Matthies, William Vandever, M. M. Crocker, Hugh T. Reid, Samuel A. Rice, John M. Corse, Cyrus Bussey, Edward Hatch, Elliott W. Rice, William W. Belknap, John Edwards, James A. Williamson, James I. Gilbert and Thomas J. McKean; Corse, Hatch, Belknap, Elliott and Vandever were brevetted Major-Generals; brevetted Brigadier-Generals—William T. Clark, Edward F. Winslow, S. G. Hill, Thomas H. Benton, S. S. Glasgow, Clark R. Weaver, Francis M. Drake,

George A. Stone, Datus E. Coon, George W. Clark, Herman H. Heath, J. M. Hedrick and W. W. Lowe.

IOWA SINCE THE WAR.

The two principal events of political interest in this State since the war have been the popular contests concerning woman suffrage and the liquor traffic. In the popular elections the people gave a majority against the former measure, but in favor of prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

A list of State officers to date is given on a subsequent page. The last vote for Governor, October 9, 1883, stood as follows: For Buren R. Sherman, Republican, 164,141; L. G. Kinne, Democrat, 140,032, and James B. Weaver, National Greenback, 23,093.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The present capitol building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture. Its dimensions are, in general, 246 x 364 feet, with a dome and spire extending up to a height of 275 feet. In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation, and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building. They were duly appointed and proceeded to work, laying the corner-stone with appropriate ceremonies, November 23, 1871. The structure is not yet completed. When finished it will have cost about \$3,500,000.

The State University, at Iowa City, was established there in 1858, immediately after the removal of the capital to Des Moines. As had already been planned, it occupied the old capitol building. As early as January, 1849, two branches of the university were established—one at Fairfield and one at Dubuque. At Fairfield, the board of directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year.

but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and January 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, two entire townships of land were set apart in this State for the support of a university. The Legislature of this State placed the management of this institution in the hands of a board of fifteen trustees, five to be chosen (by the Legislature) every two years, the superintendent of public instruction to be president of the board. This board was also to appoint seven trustees for each of the three normal schools, to be simultaneously established—one each at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. One was never started at the last-named place, and after a feeble existence for a short time the other two were discontinued. The university itself was closed during 1859-'60, for want of funds.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon afterward the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department. The medical department was established in 1869; and in 1874 a chair of military instruction was added.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the university has been in the hands of a board of regents. The present faculty comprises forty-two professors, and the attendance 560 students.

The State Normal School is located at Cedar Falls, and was opened in 1876. It has now a faculty of nine members, with an attendance of 301 pupils.

The State Agricultural College is located at Ames, in Story County, being established by the legislative act of March 23, 1858. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000

acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The main building was completed in 1868, and the institution opened the following year. Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. The college farm comprises 860 acres, of which a major portion is in cultivation. Professors, twenty-two; scholars, 319.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute was established in 1855, at Iowa City, but was afterward removed to Council Bluffs, to a tract of ninety acres of land two miles south of that city. In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado partially demolished the west wing. It is at present (1885) manned with fifteen teachers, and attended by 292 pupils.

The College for the Blind has been at Vinton since 1862. Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, a fine scholar, who had founded the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, Illinois, commenced as early as 1852 a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the institution was adopted by the State and moved to Iowa City, with Prof. Bacon as principal. It was moved thence, in 1862, to Vinton. The building was erected and the college manned at vast expenditure of money. It is said that \$282,000 were expended upon the building alone, and that it required an outlay of \$5,000 a year to heat it, while it had accommodations for 130 inmates. At present, however, they have accommodations for more pupils, with an attendance of 132. There are eleven teachers. The annual legislative appropriation is \$8,000, besides \$128 per year for each pupil.

The first Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature approved January 24, 1855. It is located at Mt. Pleasant, where the building was com-

pleted in 1861, at a cost of \$258,555. Within the first three months 100 patients were admitted, and before the close of October, 1877, an aggregate of 3,684 had been admitted. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. At this institution there are now ninety-four superintendents and assistants, in charge of 472 patients.

Another Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, was opened May 1, 1873, in a building which cost \$88,114. The present number of inmates is 580, in the care of 111 superintendents and employes.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Davenport. It was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late war, who called a convention for the purpose at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, and July 13 following the institution was opened in a brick building at Lawrence, Van Buren County. It was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when the State took charge of it. The Legislature provided at first for three "homes." The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building being fitted up for it, and by the following January there were ninety-six inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School, and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children, and also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at the Glenwood and Cedar Falls homes to the institution at Davenport. The latter has now in charge 169 orphans.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children referred to above, is at Glenwood, established by the Legislature in March, 1876. The institution was opened September 1,

following, with a few pupils; but now the attendance is 215, in the care of four teachers. This asylum is managed by three trustees, one of whom must be a resident of that county, Mills.

The first penitentiary was established in 1841, near Fort Madison, its present location. The cost of the original building was \$55,934, and its capacity was sufficient for 138 convicts. At present there are at this prison 364 convicts, in charge of forty-three employes.

The penitentiary at Anamosa was established in 1872-'3. It now has 239 convicts and thirty-four employes.

The boys' reform school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, in 1872. For the three years previous it was kept at the building of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, Henry County. Only boys between seven and sixteen years of age are admitted. Credit of time for good conduct is given, so that occasionally one is discharged before he is of age. There are now (1885) 201 pupils here.

The "girls' department" is at Mitchellville, similarly managed. Inmates, eighty-three.

The State Historical Society is in part supported by the State, the Governor appointing nine of the eighteen curators. This society was provided for in connection with the University, by legislative act of January 28, 1857, and it has published a series of valuable collections, and a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers.

The State Agricultural Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people among all the State organizations. It holds an annual fair at Des Moines, and its proceedings are also published annually, at the expense of the State.

The Fish-Hatching House has been suc-

cessfully carrying on its good work since its establishment in 1874, near Anamosa. Three fish commissioners are appointed, one for each of the three districts into which the State is for the purpose divided.

The State Board of Health, established in 1880, has an advisory supervision, and to a limited extent also a police supervision, over the health of the people,—especially with reference to the abatement of those nuisances that are most calculated to promulgate dangerous and contagious diseases. Their publications, which are made at the expense of the State, should be studied by every citizen

EDUCATIONAL.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers, and in no other public measure have the people ever since taken so deep an interest. They have expanded and improved their original system until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that humble log school-houses were built almost as soon as the log cabins of the earliest settlers were occupied, and school teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Schools, therefore, the people have had everywhere from the start, and the school-houses, in their character and accommodations, have kept fully abreast with the times.

The first school-house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-'4, thirty-five pupils attending his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the next school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in

Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington a commodious log school-house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-'5.

In Muscatine County, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school-house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe County, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended

this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones."

No legislation, however, was held until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute may direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes. Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes. In March, 1860, the

General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865 the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years." Under this law an institute is held annually in each county, under the direction of the county superintendent.

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

Funds for the support of the public schools are derived in several ways. The sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at \$1.25 per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of 5 per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and

forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the 5 per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request.

In 1844 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was \$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40.

Besides the State University, Agricultural College and Normal School, described on preceding pages, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual beneficence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, twenty-three universities and colleges, and one hundred and eleven academies and other private schools for the higher branches. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high.

Amity College, located at College Springs, Page County, has eight instructors and two hundred and forty-five students.

Burlington University, eight instructors and forty-three pupils.

Callanan College, at Des Moines, has eighteen in the faculty and one hundred and twenty students enrolled.

Central University, at Pella, Marion County, is under the auspices of the Baptist church, and has eleven in the faculty and one hundred and two students.

Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, has a faculty of ten, and an attendance of one hundred and ninety-nine.

Cornell College, Methodist Episcopal, at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, has eighteen members of the faculty and four hundred and seventy-nine scholars. This is a strong institution.

Drake University, at Des Moines, has thirty instructors and three hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Griswold College, at Davenport, is under the control of the Episcopal church, and has seven instructors and seventy-five students.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, is permanently endowed. Has fourteen instructors and three hundred and eighty-four students.

Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), at Mt. Pleasant, has six members of the faculty and one hundred and seventy-five students.

Luther College, at Decorah, Winneshiek County, has a faculty of ten, and one hundred and sixty-five pupils.

Oskaloosa College has a faculty of five, and one hundred and thirty-five students.

Penn College, at Oskaloosa, has a faculty of five members, and one hundred and forty pupils in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Warren County (Methodist Episcopal), has a faculty of seven and an attendance of two hundred.

Tabor College, at Tabor, Fremont County, modeled after the Oberlin (Ohio) College, has twelve members in the faculty and an attendance of two hundred and ten scholars.

University of Des Moines has five instructors and fifty pupils.

Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), located at Fayette, in Fayette County, has eleven instructors and three hundred and fifty students.

Whittier College, at Salem, Henry County, is under the auspices of the Friends. There are two instructors and sixty pupils.

STATISTICAL.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Since then the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory :

Year.	Population	Year	Population
1838.....	22,589	1859.....	638,775
1840.....	43,115	1860.....	674,913
1844.....	75,152	1863.....	701,732
1846.....	97,588	1865.....	750,699
1847.....	116,651	1867.....	902,040
1849.....	152,988	1869.....	1,040,819
1850.....	191,982	1870.....	1,191,727
1851.....	204,774	1873.....	1,251,333
1852.....	230,713	1875.....	1,366,000
1854.....	326,013	1880.....	1,624,463
1856.....	519,055		

The most populous county is Dubuque—42,997. Polk County has 42,395, and Scott, 41,270. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State, has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The completion of three others soon followed. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for our State institutions is as follows :

State Capitol.....	\$2,500,000	Institutions for the	
State University.....	400,000	Insane.....	\$1,149,000
Agricultural Col.		Orphans' H me..	62,000
and Farm	300,000	Penitentiaries....	408,000
Inst. for the Blind	150,000	Normal School..	50,000
Institution for the		Reform School..	90,000
Deaf and Dumb	225,000		

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit.

Iowa has no State debt. Whatever obligations have been incurred in the past have been promptly met and fully paid. Many of the counties are in debt, but only four of them to an amount exceeding \$100,000 each. The bonded debt of the counties amounts in the aggregate to \$2,592,222, and the floating debt, \$153,456; total, \$2,745,678.

In the language of Judge C. C. Nourse, we feel compelled to say: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the Old World, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state, 'Behold, these are my jewels!' and may she never blush to add, 'This one in the center of the diadem is IOWA!'"

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Iowa, in the highly figurative and expressive language of the aborigines, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied by them to this magnificent section of the country between the two great rivers.

The general shape of the State is that of a rectangle, the northern and southern boundaries being due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri and the Big Sioux on the west. The width of the State from north to south is over 200 miles, being from the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$ to

that of $40^{\circ} 36'$, or merely three degrees; but this does not include the small angle at the southeast corner. The length of the State from east to west is about 265 miles. The area is 55,044 square miles, nearly all of which is readily tillable and highly fertile.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders, excepting the bluffs of the larger rivers. The highest point is near Spirit Lake, and is but 1,200 feet above the lowest, which is in the southeast corner, and is 444 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The average descent per mile between these two points is four feet, and that from Spirit Lake to the northeast corner of the State, at low-water mark of the Mississippi, is five feet five inches.

It has been estimated that about seven-eighths of Iowa was prairie when the white race first settled here. It seems to be a settled point in science that the annual fires of the Indians, prevented this western country from becoming heavily timbered.

GEOLOGY.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived to a considerable extent from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In Northern and Northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In

Southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to Missouri River. Although it contains less than 1 per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous.....	Inoceramous Bed.....	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales.....	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone.....	100
		Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	Coal Measures.....	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
	Subcarboniferous.....	Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Kinderhook Beds.....	175
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	175
Upper Silurian.....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	200
	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	350
	Trenton.....	Galeana Limestone.....	80
Lower Silurian.....	Primordial.....	Trenton Limestone.....	250
		S. Peter's Sandstone.....	200
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	80
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	250
Azoic.....	Huronian.....	Silurian Quartzite.....	300
			50

The Sioux quartzite, in the azoic system, is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

The Lower Magnesian limestone has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The St. Peter's sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County; immediately beneath the drift.

With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window caps and sills.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long and seldom exceeds twelve miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County, while the most southerly is in Jackson County, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey.

The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is forty and fifty miles in width and nearly 160 miles long from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, Le Claire and Farley are all opened in this formation

The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales, is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from forty to fifty. Portions of it are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer County. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. A coral occurs near Iowa City, known as "Iowa City marble" and "bird's-eye marble."

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

The Subcarboniferous group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its arc is about 250 miles long and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The most southerly exposure of the Kin-

derhook beds is in Des Moines County, near the mouth of Skunk River. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County; along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County. This formation has a considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama County the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County; it has been recognized in the northern part of Washington County, which is the most northerly point that it has been found; but it probably exists as far north as Marshall County. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its

fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties: Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter. This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the Geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct sub-divisions: The magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of

little value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

The Coal Measure group is properly divided into three formations, viz.: The Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet. The Lower Coal Measures exist eastward and northward of the Des Moines River, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the Middle Coal Measures at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potter's use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as in Red Rock in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes.

The chalky beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo County, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kosuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several other counties contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized; but owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when its value will be fully realized.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earths of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge in Webster County. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary

rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa, all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum of deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron. Gypsum has thus

been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the dead caves of Dubuque.

Sulphate of strontia is found at Fort Dodge.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as farther west. The air is purer than either east or south, as indicated by the bluer sky and consequent deeper green vegetation, and is therefore more bracing. By way of contrast, Northern Illinois has a whiter sky and a consequent more yellowish green vegetation.

The prevailing direction of the wind is from the west.

Thunder-storms are somewhat more violent here than east or south, but not so furious as toward the Rocky Mountains. The greatest rainfall is in the southeastern part of the State, and the least in the north-western portion. The increase of timber growth is increasing the amount of rain, as well as distributing it more evenly throughout the year. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of this State, and not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....	984	3,982	11,199	
Adams.....	1,533	4,614	11,188	
Allamakee.....	777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose.....	3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon.....	454	1,212	7,448	
Benton.....	672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk.....	135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone.....	735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer.....		4,915	12,528	14,081
Buchanan.....	517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista.....		57	1,585	7,537
Butler.....		3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun.....		147	1,602	5,595
Carroll.....		281	2,451	12,351
Cass.....		1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar.....	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo.....		940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee.....		58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw.....		4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke.....	709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay.....		52	1,523	4,248
Clayton.....	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Clinton.....	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford.....		383	2,530	12,413
Dallas.....	854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis.....	7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur.....	965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware.....	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,952
Des Moines.....	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson.....		150	1,389	1,901
Dubuque.....	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett.....		105	1,392	1,550
Fayette.....	825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd.....		3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin.....		1,309	4,738	10,248
Fremont.....	1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene.....		2,374	4,627	12,725
Grundy.....		793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie.....		3,058	7,061	14,863
Hamilton.....		1,699	6,055	11,252
Hancock.....		179	999	3,453
Hardin.....		5,440	13,684	17,808
Harrison.....		3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry.....	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard.....		3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt.....		332	2,596	6,341
Ida.....		43	226	4,382
Iowa.....	822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson.....	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper.....	1,280	9,883	22,116	25,962
Jefferson.....	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson.....	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones.....	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk.....	4,822	13,271	19,434	21,259
Kossuth.....		416	3,351	6,179
Lee.....	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn.....	5,444	18,947	28,852	37,235
Louisa.....	4,939	10,370	2,877	13,146
Lucas.....	471	5,766	10,388	14,300
Lyon.....			221	1,968
Madison.....	1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska.....	5,989	14,816	22,508	25,201
Marion.....	5,482	16,813	24,436	25,111
Marshall.....	338	6,015	17,576	23,752
Mills.....		4,481	8,718	14,135

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Mitchell.....		3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona.....		832	3,654	9,055
Monroe.....	2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery.....		1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine.....	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,168
O'Brien.....		8	715	4,155
Osceola.....				2,219
Page.....	551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto.....		132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth.....		148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas.....		103	1,446	3,713
Polk.....	4,513	11,625	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie.....	7,828	4,968	16,893	39,846
Poweshiek.....	615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold.....		2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac.....		246	1,411	8,774
Scott.....	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby.....		818	2,549	12,696
Sioux.....		10	570	5,426
Story.....		4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama.....	8	5,285	16,131	21,585
Taylor.....	204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union.....		2,012	5,986	14,980
Van Buren.....	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello.....	8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren.....	961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington.....	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne.....	340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster.....		2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago.....		168	1,562	4,917
Winneshiek.....	546	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury.....		1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth.....		756	2,892	7,953
Wright.....		653	2,392	5,062
Total.....	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Robert Lucas, 1838-'41; John Chamber, 1841-'45; James Clark, 1845.

Secretaries.—Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clark, 1839-'41; O. H. W. Stull, 1841-'43; Samuel J. Burr, 1843-'45; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.—Jesse Williams, 1840-'43; William L. Gilbert, 1843-'45; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.—Thornton Baylie, 1839-'40; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.—Jesse B. Brown, 1838-'49; Stephen Hempstead, 1839-'40; M. Bainbridge, 1840-'41; J. W. Parker, 1841-'42; John D. Elbert, 1842-'43; Thomas Cox,

1843-'44; S. Clinton Hasting, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845-'46.

Speakers of the House.—William H. Wallace, 1838-'39; Edward Johnson, 1839-'40; Thomas Cox, 1840-'31; Warner Lewis, 1841-'42; James M. Morgan, 1842-'43; James P. Carleton, 1843-'44; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McLeary, 1845-'46.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors.—Ansel Briggs, 1846-'50; Stephen Hempstead, 1850-'54; James W. Grimes, 1854-'58; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-'60; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-'64; William M. Stone, 1864-'68; Samuel Morrill, 1868-'72; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-'76; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-'77; J. G. Newbold, 1877-'78; John H. Gear, 1878-'82; Buren R. Sherman, 1882-'86; William Larabee, 1886.

Lieutenant-Governors.—Oran Faville, 1858-'60; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-'62; John R. Needham, 1862-'64; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-'66; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-'68; John Scott, 1868-'70; M. M. Walden, 1870-'72; H. C. Bulis, 1872-'74; Joseph Dysart, 1874-'76; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-'78; Frank T. Campbell, 1878-'82; Orlando H. Manning, 1882-'85; John A. T. Hull, 1886.

This office was created by the new constitution Sept. 3, 1857.

Secretaries of State.—Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846-'48; Joseph H. Bonney, 1848-'50; George W. McCleary, 1850-'56; Elijah Sells, 1856-'63; James Wright, 1863-'67; Ed. Wright, 1867-'73; Josiah T. Young, 1873-'79; J. A. T. Hull, 1879-'85; Franklin D. Jackson, 1885.

Auditors of State.—Joseph T. Fales, 1846-'50; William Pattee, 1850-'54; Andrew J. Stevens, 1854-'55; John Pattee, 1855-'59; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859-'65; John A. Elliott, 1865-'71; John Russell, 1871-'75; Buren R. Sherman, 1875-'81; Wm. V. Lucas, 1881; John L. Brown, 1882-'83; J. W. Cattell, acting, 1885-'86.

Treasurers of State.—Morgan Reno, 1846-'50; Israel Kister, 1850-'52; Martin L. Morris, 1852-'59; John W. Jones, 1859-'63; William H. Holmes, 1863-'67; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867-'73; William Christy, 1873-'77; George W. Bemis, 1877-'81; Edwin H. Conger, 1881-'85; Voltaire Twombly, 1885.

Attorney-Generals.—David C. Cloud, 1853-'56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856-'60; Charles C. Nourse, 1860-'64; Isaac L. Allen, 1865-'66; Frederick E. Bissell, 1866-'67; Henry O'Connor, 1867-'72; Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-'76; John F. McJunkin, 1877-'81; Smith McPherson, 1881-'85; A. J. Baker, 1885.

Adjutant-Generals.—Daniel S. Lee, 1851-'55; George W. McCleary, 1855-'57; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857-'61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861-'77; John H. Looby, 1877-'78; W. L. Alexander, 1878-'84.

Registers of the State Land-Office.—Anson Hart, 1855-'57; Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-'59; Amos B. Miller, 1859-'62; Edwin Mitchell, 1862-'63; Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-'67; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-'71; Aaron Brown, 1871-'75; David Secor, 1875-'79; J. K. Powers, 1879-'82.*

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—James Harlan, 1847-'48; Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848-'54; James D. Eads, 1854-'57; Joseph C. Stone, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-'58; Oran Faville, 1864-'67; D. Franklin Wells, 1867-'68; A. S. Kissell, 1868-'72; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-'76; Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876-'82; John W. Akers, 1882-'84.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-'51; William H. Merritt, 1851-'53; William A. Hornish, 1853; Den-

*Office abolished January 1, 1883, and duties devolved on the Secretary of State

nis A. Mahoney and Joseph B. Dorr, 1853-'55; Peter Moriarty, 1855-'57; John Teesdale, 1857-'61; Francis W. Palmer, 1861-'69; Frank M. Mills, 1869-'71; G. W. Edwards, 1871-'73; Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-'79; Frank M. Mills, 1879-'81; Geo. E. Roberts, 1881.

State Binders.—William M. Coles, 1855-'58; Frank M. Mills, 1858-'67; James S. Carter, 1867-'71; J. J. Smart, 1871-'75; H. A. Perkins, 1875-'79; Matt. Parrott, 1879-'85; L. S. Merchant, 1885.

Secretaries of Board of Education.—T. H. Benton, Jr., 1859-'63; Oran Faville, 1863-'64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.—Thomas Baker, 1846-'47; Thomas Hughes, 1847-'48; John J. Selman, 1848-'49; Enos Lowe, 1849-'51; Wm. E. Leffingwell, 1851-'53; Matur L. Fisher, 1853-'55; Wm. W. Hamilton, 1855-'57.

Under the new Constitution the Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.—Jesse B. Brown, 1846-'48; Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-'50; George Temple, 1850-'52; James Grant, 1852-'54; Reuben Noble, 1854-'56; Samuel McFarland, 1856-'57; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857-'59; John Edwards, 1859-'61; Rush Clark, 1861-'63; Jacob Butler, 1863-'65; Ed. Wright, 1865-'67; John Russell, 1867-'69; Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-'71; James Wilson, 1871-'73; John H. Geer, 1873-'77; John Y. Stone, 1877-'79; Lore Alford, 1880-'81; G. R. Struble, 1882-'83; Wm. P. Wolf, 1884; Albert Head, 1886.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.—Charles Mason, 1847; Joseph Williams, 1847-'48; S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-'49; Joseph Williams, 1849-'55; George G. Wright, 1855-'60; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-'62; Caleb Baldwin, 1862-'64; George G. Wright, 1864-'66; Ralph P. Lowe, 1866-'68; John F. Dillon 1868-'70; Chester C.

Cole, 1870-'71; James G. Day, 1871-'72; Joseph M. Beck, 1872-'74; W. E. Miller, 1874-'76; Chester C. Cole, 1876; Wm. H. Seevers, 1876-'77; James G. Day, 1877-'78; James H. Rothrock, 1878-'83 and '84; Joseph M. Beck, 1879-'80 and '85; Austin Adams, 1880-'81 and '86; Wm. H. Seevers, 1882.

Associate Justices.—Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed; Thomas S. Wilson, 1847; John F. Kinney, 1847-'54; George Greene, 1847-'55; Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-'55; William G. Woodward, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, 1855-'56; Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-'60; Caleb Baldwin, 1860-'64; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860; George G. Wright, 1860; John F. Dillon, 1864-'70; Chester C. Cole, 1864-'77; Joseph M. Beck, 1868; W. E. Miller, 1870; James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.—Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-'55; George W. Jones, 1848-'59; James Harlan, 1855-'65; James W. Grimes, 1859-'69; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866; James Harlan, 1867-'73; James B. Howell, 1870; George G. Wright, 1871-'77; William B. Allison, 1873-'79; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-'81; Wm. B. Allison, 1879-'85; James W. McDill, 1881; James F. Wilson, 1883.

Present State Officers (1886).—Governor, William Larrabee; Secretary of State, Frank D. Jackson; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell, acting; Treasurer, Voltaire Twombly; Superintendent Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Printer, George E. Roberts; Binder, L. S. Merchant; Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander; Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.

Supreme Court.—William H. Seevers, Chief Justice, Oskaloosa; James G. Day, Sidney, James H. Rothrock, Tipton, Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison, Austin Adams, Dubuque, Judges; A. J. Baker, Attorney-General.



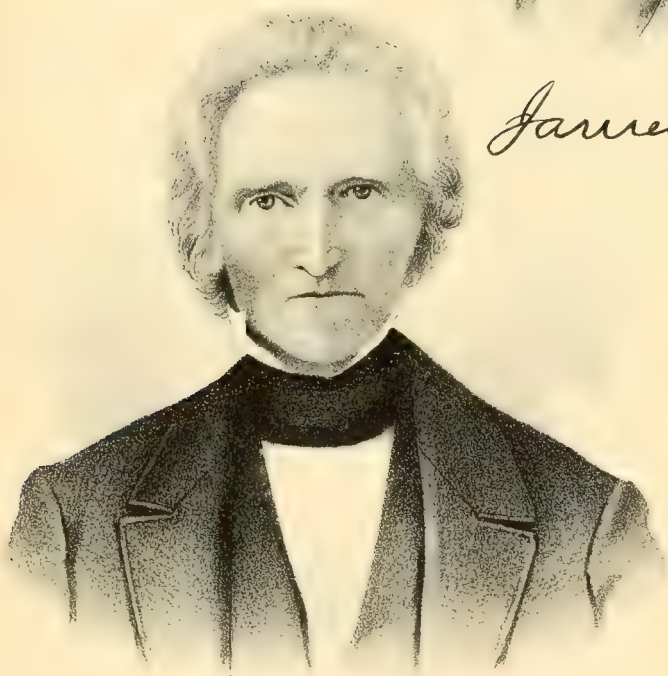
Governors of Iowa.



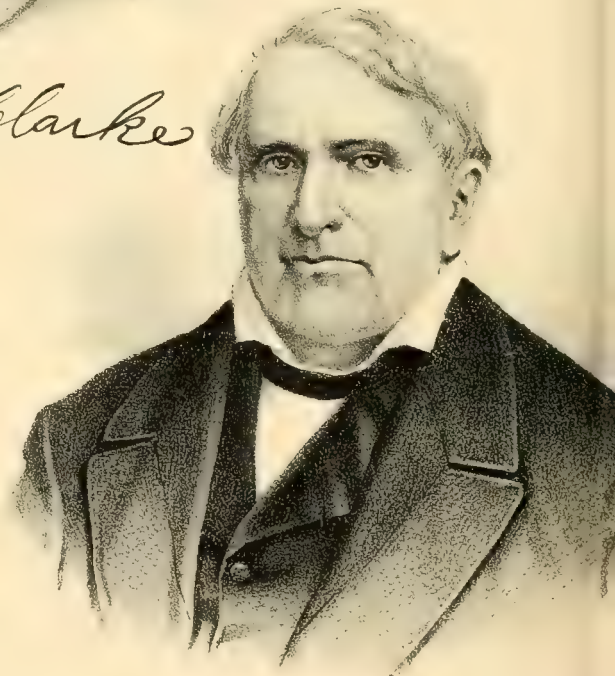




James Clarke



Nathaniel Hues



John Chambers

ROBERT LUCAS.

ROBERT LUCAS, the first Governor of Iowa Territory, was the fourth son and ninth child of William and Susanah Lucas, and was born April 1, 1781, in Jefferson Valley, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry, where his ancestors settled before the Revolution. His father, who was descended from William Penn, was born January 18, 1743, and his mother, of Scotch extraction, was born October 8, 1745.

They were married about the year 1760, and reared a family of six sons and six daughters. His father, who had served as a Captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and had distinguished himself at the battle of Bloody Run, emigrated with his family to Scioto County, Ohio, early in the present century.

At the time of this removal Robert was a young man. He had obtained his education chiefly in Virginia, from an old Scotch schoolmaster named McMullen, who taught him mathematics and surveying. The latter afforded him remunerative employment immediately upon his entrance into Ohio.

He was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 3, 1810, to Elizabeth Brown, who died October 18, 1812, leaving an infant daughter,

who afterward became Mrs. Minerva E. B. Sumner. March 7, 1816, he formed a second matrimonial connection; this time with Friendly A. Sumner, who bore to him four sons and three daughters.

The first public office held by Robert Lucas was that of County Surveyor of Scioto County, the commission from Governor Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, appointing him such being dated December 26, 1803. December 16, 1805, he was commissioned by Governor Tiffin justice of the peace for three years. His first military appointment was that of Lieutenant of militia, by virtue of which he was authorized to raise twenty men to assist in filling Ohio's quota of 500 volunteers called for by the President in view of possible difficulties with the Spanish. He was subsequently promoted through all the military grades to Major General of Ohio militia, which latter rank was conferred upon him in 1818.

He was a Brigadier-General on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and had much to do with raising troops. He was appointed a Captain in the regular army, but before his commission reached him he was already in active service, scouting, spying, carrying a musket in the ranks and in other useful capacities. After Hull's surrender he was paroled and returned to Ohio. He was in the course of time made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and then a Colonel, from which position he resigned.

He served in numerous civil offices in

Ohio, and at the time of his second marriage, in 1816, he was and had been for some time a member of the Ohio Legislature, serving successively for nineteen years in one or the other branch, and in the course of his legislative career presiding over first one and then the other branch. In 1820 and again in 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In May, 1832, at Baltimore, Maryland, he presided over the first Democratic National Convention—that which nominated Andrew Jackson for his second term as President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. In 1832 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination for the same office.

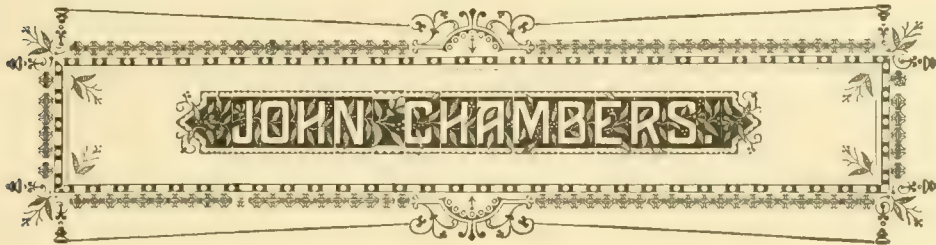
Under the act of Congress to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the territorial government of Iowa, approved June 12, 1838, the subject of this sketch was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and he immediately accepted the responsibility. A journey from the interior of Ohio to the banks of the Upper Mississippi was then a matter of weeks; so that, although Governor Lucas set out from his home on the 25th of July, delaying on his route a few days at Cincinnati, to arrange for the selection of the books for a territorial library, it was not till nearly the middle of August that he reached Burlington, then the temporary seat of government.

The first official act of Lucas as Governor of Iowa was to issue a proclamation dated August 13, 1838, dividing the Territory into eight representative districts, apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives among the nineteen counties then composing the Territory, and appointing the second Monday in September ensuing for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and a delegate to Congress. His first message to the Legislature, after its organization, was dated November 12, 1838, and related

chiefly to a code of laws for the new commonwealth. He opposed imprisonment for debt, favored the death penalty for murder (executions to be in the presence of only the Sheriff and a suitable number of witnesses), and strenuously urged the organization of a liberal system of common schools. The organization of the militia was also one of his pet measures. There was a broad difference between the views of a majority of this Legislative Assembly and the Governor, on many questions of public policy, as well as points of authority. This resulted in the sending to the President of a memorial, dated January 12, 1839, signed by eight of the council and seven of the Representatives, praying the removal of Governor Lucas. In addition to this, a memorial for the Governor's removal was passed by both Houses, signed in due form by their presiding officers, and transmitted to the President. The charges made were met by a protest signed by eight Representatives, and as a result Governor Lucas was allowed to remain in office until the next change of administration.

In 1839 and '40 occurred the well-known boundary dispute with Missouri, which was finally settled in favor of Iowa, by the Supreme Court of the United States. November 5, 1839, Governor Lucas announced that the Territory had advanced in improvement, wealth and population (which latter was estimated at 50,000) without a parallel in history, and recommended the necessary legislation preparatory to the formation of a State government. This was overruled by the people, however. Among the latest of Governor Lucas's acts was a proclamation dated April 30, 1841, calling the Legislature to assemble, for the first time, at Iowa City, the new capitol.

March 25, 1841, he was succeeded by John Chambers. He lived a private life near Iowa City until his death, February 7, 1853, at the age of seventy-one years.



JOHN CHAMBERS was the second Governor of Iowa Territory. He was born October 6, 1780, at Bromley Bridge, Somerset County, New Jersey. His father, Rowland Chambers, was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. According to a tradition in the family, their remote ancestors were Scotch, and belonged to the clan Cameron. Having refused to join in the rebellion of 1645, they migrated to Ireland, where, by an act of Parliament, on their own petition, they took the name of Chambers. Rowland Chambers espoused with enthusiasm the cause of American independence, and was commissioned a Colonel of New Jersey militia. At the close of the war, reduced in circumstances, he immigrated to Kentucky and settled in Washington, then the seat of Mason County. John, the youngest of seven children, was then fourteen years old. A few days after the family settled in their new home he found employment in a dry-goods store, and the following spring was sent to Transylvania Seminary, at Lexington. He returned home in less than a year. In 1797

he became deputy under Francis Taylor, Clerk of the District Court. His duties being light, he applied himself to the study of law. In the spring of 1800 he assumed all the duties of the office in which he had been employed, and in November following he was licensed to practice law.

In 1803 Mr. Chambers, who had now entered upon a career of uninterrupted professional prosperity, was married to Miss Margaret Taylor, of Hagerstown, Maryland. She lived but about three years, and in 1807 he married Miss Hannah Taylor, a sister of his first wife. Not long after he engaged in the manufacture of bale rope and bagging for the Southern market. In this he incurred heavy losses.

In the campaign of 1812 he served as aid-de-camp to General Harrison, with the rank of Major. In 1815 Mr. Chambers was sent to the Legislature, and in 1828 he went to Congress to fill the unexpired term of General Thomas Metcalfe. In 1830 and 1831 he was again in the State Legislature. In 1832 he lost his wife. She was a lady of cultivated mind and elegant manners, and had made his home a happy and attractive one. The same year he was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, but this he declined. The same office was tendered him in 1835, but before the time for taking his seat, he was obliged

to resign, out of consideration for his health. From 1835 to 1839 he was in Congress, making for himself a high reputation.

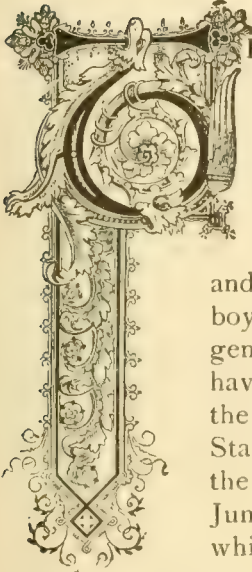
Between 1815 and 1828 Mr. Chambers was, for several years, the commonwealth's attorney for the judicial district in which he lived. He was during that period at the zenith of his reputation as a lawyer and advocate. He met the giants of the Kentucky bar in important civil and criminal trials. His well-known high sense of honor, and his contempt for professional chicanery, commanded the respect of his legal competitors. His appearance and manner were dignified, his tone calm and impressive, and his language singularly direct and vigorous.

He closed his congressional career in 1839 with the purpose of resuming the practice of law, but his old friend General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency and induced him to aid in the personal canvass General Harrison made through the country. He was urged by President Harrison to accept some office requiring his residence in Washington, but this he declined, though he afterward accepted the appointment of Governor of Iowa. He entered upon the duties of this office May 13, 1841. His success in his administration of the affairs of the Territory was well attested by the approbation of the people, and by the hearty commendation of those in authority at Washington, especially for his management of Indian affairs. During his term of office he found it necessary on several occasions to suppress the feuds of the red men, which he did with such firmness and decision that quiet was promptly restored where war seemed imminent. Governor Chambers was repeatedly called on to treat with the Indian tribes

for the purchase of their lands. In October, 1841, he was commissioned jointly with Hon. T. H. Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, to hold a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, which, however, did not result in a purchase. In September, 1842, being appointed sole Commissioner for the same purpose, he succeeded fully in carrying out the wishes of the Government. In 1843 he held a treaty with the Winnebagoes, but in this instance no result was reached.

In 1844, his term of office having expired, he was re-appointed by President Tyler, but was removed in 1845 by President Polk. Shortly afterward, with greatly impaired health, he returned to Kentucky, where, with skillful medical treatment and entire relief from official cares, he partially recovered. During the few remaining years of his life Governor Chambers's recollections of Iowa were of the most agreeable character. He spoke gratefully of the reception extended to him by her people, and often referred with great kindness to his neighbors in Des Moines County.

His infirm health forbade his engaging in any regular employment after his return to Kentucky, but in 1849, at the solicitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he negotiated jointly with Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, a successful treaty with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of lands. The latter years of Governor Chambers's life were spent mostly with his children, whose affection and respect were the chief conditions of his happiness. During a visit to his daughter in Paris, Kentucky, he was taken sick at the house of his son-in-law, C. S. Brent, and after a few weeks breathed his last, September 21, 1852, in his seventy-second year.

JAMES CLARKE.

HE third and last Territorial Governor was James Clarke. Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the "sear and yellow leaf," a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen crossing the laurel hills of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off toward the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty. With his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he set forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommendation save an honest face and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clarke, who afterward became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa.

He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organi-

zation of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first Legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway he was appointed by President Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed by his kind, gentle and amiable manner to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory. Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. During the time he was Secretary he performed a vast amount of labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary he again returned to the printing trade, and became the leading editor of the *Burlington Gazette*. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing made it the leading Democratic paper of the Territory. In the early summer of 1845 President Polk removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment he had been elected by

the people of his county a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that Constitution some of the great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights. And although that Constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first Legislature after he received his appointment assembled at Iowa City, on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the Legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness. He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urged the Legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the Upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the General Government soon after acted upon and carried out.

January 16, 1846, the Legislature passed once more an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a Constitution for the State of Iowa. This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the Territory wanted a Constitution, so the Legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the Territory should elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City, on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a

session of eighteen days produced a Constitution which was immediately submitted, adopted, and made the organic law of the State of Iowa. After the result was known the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election to be held in November following, at which Ansel Briggs, of Jackson County, was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the *Burlington Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State Legislature under the new Constitution, delivered to that body an affecting and interesting farewell address, then stood back quietly during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

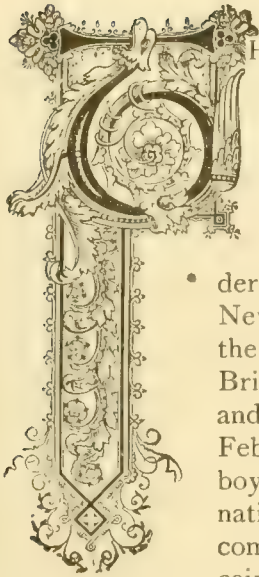
This was the last time that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the Legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, of the cholera. Thus closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of an useful career. He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodes the title of the "royal family." But whatever might be said in this respect, the appointment could not have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed aught against his character as a man and a citizen.



Israel Briggs



ANSEL BRIGGS.



HE first Governor of Iowa under its State organization, was Ansel Briggs, who, like his two immediate successors, was a son of that won-

- derful nursery of progress, New England. He was the son of Benjamin Ingley Briggs and Electa his wife, and was born in Vermont, February 3, 1806. His boyhood was spent in his native State, where, in the common schools, he received a fair education,

improved by a term spent at the academy of Norwich. In his youth, about the year 1830, with his parents, he removed to Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, where he engaged in the work of establishing stage lines, and where, as a Whig, he competed with John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat, for the office of county auditor and was defeated. In his twenty-fourth year he married a wife, born the same day and year as himself, of whom he was soon bereft. Before leaving Ohio he married his second wife, Nancy M., daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer of the war of 1812.

In 1836, removing from Ohio, he joined that hardy band, so honored here to-day, the pioneers of Iowa, and settled with his family at Andrew, in Jackson County. Here he resumed his former business of opening stage lines, sometimes driving the stage himself, and entering into contracts with the postoffice department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City, and other routes.

On coming to Iowa he affiliated with the Democrats, and on their ticket, in 1842, was elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently sheriff of the same county. On the formation of the State government, he at once became a prominent candidate for Governor. His competitors for the Democratic nomination were Judge Jesse Williams and William Thompson. The question above all others dividing the parties in Iowa in that day was that of banks, favored by the Whigs, and opposed by the Democrats. A short time before the nominating convention met, Briggs, at a banquet, struck a responsive chord in the popular heart by offering the toast, "No banks but earth, and they well tilled," a sententious appeal to the pride of the producer and the prejudice of the partisan, which was at once caught up as a party

cry, and did more to secure its author the nomination for Governor than all else.

The convention was held at Iowa City on Thursday, September 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two; and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Shepherd Leffler were nominated for Congress. The election was held October 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes, and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The administration of Governor Briggs was generally placid. Although avoiding excitement and desirous of being in harmonious accord with his party, when occasion required he exhibited an independent firmness not easily shaken. One perplexing controversy bequeathed him by his predecessors was the Missouri boundary question, which had produced much disquiet, and even a resort to arms on the part of both Iowa and Missouri.

After the expiration of his four-years term, Governor Briggs continued his residence in Jackson County, where he engaged in commercial business, having sold out his mail contracts when he became Governor.

By his second marriage he had eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the

family, is the editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died December 30, 1847, during her husband's term as Governor. She was an ardent Christian woman, adhering to the Presbyterian faith, and very domestic in her tastes. She was well educated and endowed by nature with such womanly tact and grace as to enable her to adorn the high estate her husband had attained. She dispensed (albeit in a log house, a form of architecture in vogue in Iowa in that day, as the mansion of the rich or the cabin of the poor) a bounteous hospitality to the stranger and a generous charity to the poor, in which gracious ministrations she was always seconded by her benevolent husband.

In 1870 Governor Briggs removed from Andrew to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before railroads had penetrated there, and made the trip by carriage. On that occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River, six miles above Council Bluffs, and which, for a time, disputed with Omaha the honor of being the chief town of Nebraska.

He made a trip to Colorado during the mining excitement in 1860. After returning and spending some time at home, he went to Montana in 1863, with his son John, and a large party, remaining until 1865, when he came back.

His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was only five weeks in duration. He was able to be out three days before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, May 5, 1881, at half past three in the morning. Governor Gear issued a proclamation the next day, reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be half-masted, during the day of the funeral. He was buried on Sunday succeeding his death.



S. Hempstead



STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD.



HIS gentleman, the second Governor of the State, was born at New London, Connecticut, October 1, 1812, and lived in that State until the spring of 1828, when his father's family came West and settled on a farm a few miles from St. Louis, Missouri. Here he remained until 1830, when he entered as clerk in a commission house in Galena, Illinois, and during the Black Hawk war he was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place.

At the close of the war he entered as a student of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, remaining about two years, leaving to commence the study of law which he finished under Charles S. Hempstead, Esq., then a prominent lawyer at Galena. In 1836 he was admitted to practice his profession in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, then embracing Iowa, and in the same year located in Dubuque, being the first lawyer who practiced in that place. At the organization of the

Territorial Legislature in 1838 he was elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, of which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, one of the important committees of the Council. At the second session of that body he was elected president thereof, was again elected a member of the Council in 1845, which was held in Iowa City, and was again president of the same. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention of the State of Iowa, and was chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1848, in connection with Hon. Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed commissioner by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State of Iowa, and which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851. In 1850 he was elected Governor of the State of Iowa, receiving 13,486 votes, against 11,403 for James L. Thompson, 575 for William P. Clarke, and 11 scattering.

The vote was canvassed on the 4th of December, and a committee was appointed to inform the Governor elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. After receiving formal

notification, Governor Hempstead, accompanied by Governor Briggs, the judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House, and having been duly announced, the Governor elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

This session of the Legislature passed a number of important acts which were approved by Governor Hempstead, and formed fifty-two new counties, most of them having the same names and boundaries to-day. These new counties were: Adair, Union, Adams, Cass, Montgomery, Mills, Pottawattomie, Bremer, Butler, Grundy, Hardin, Franklin, Wright, Risley, Yell, Greene, Guthrie, Carroll, Fox, Sac, Crawford, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Ida, Waukau, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Fayette, Cherokee, Plymouth, Allamakee, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, Sioux, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Bancroft, Emmett, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe. The last-named county was so called under peculiar circumstances. The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws, and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then beginning, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby legislature," in which these questions were ably discussed. They elected as Governor Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to this self-constituted body a lengthy message, in which he sharply criticised the regular general assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useless speeches, much to the hindrance of business. To these he especially referred, charging them with

speaking "for buncombe," and recommended that as their lasting memorial, a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized upon by the Legislature, and the county of "Buncombe" was created with few dissenting voices. By act of the General Assembly approved September 11, 1862, the name was changed to "Lyon," in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in the civil war.

Governor Hempstead's message to the fourth General Assembly, December, 1852, stated, among other things, that the population of the State was by the federal census 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of the funded debt which was payable at its option.

By 1854 the State had fully recovered from the depression produced by the bad season of 1851, and in 1854 and 1855 the immigration from the East was unprecedented. For miles and miles, day after day, the prairies of Illinois were lined with cattle and wagons, pushing on toward Iowa. At Peoria, one gentleman said that during a single month 1,743 wagons passed through that place, all for Iowa. The *Burlington Telegraph* said: "Twenty thousand immigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

Governor Hempstead's term expired in the latter part of 1854, and he returned to Dubuque, where the following year he was elected county judge. This position he held twelve years, and in 1867 he retired on account of impaired health. He lived, however, till February 16, 1883, when at his home in Dubuque he closed his record on earth. He was a useful and active man, and deserves a prominent place in the esteem of Iowans.



James Buchanan

JAMES W. GRIMES.



HE third to fill the office of Governor of Iowa, and whose name deserves a foremost rank among the men whose personal his-

tory is interwoven inseparably with that of the State, was James Wilson Grimes. He was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, October 20, 1816. His parents — John Grimes, born August 11, 1772, and Elizabeth Wilson, born

March 19, 1773—were natives of the same town. Of a family of eight children born to them, James was the youngest. In early childhood he evinced a taste for learning, attending the district school and also studying Latin and Greek under the instruction of the village pastor. He completed his preparation for college at Hampton Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, in the sixteenth year of his age. Upon leaving college in February, 1835, he commenced reading law with James Walker, Esq., in Petersburgh, New Hampshire.

Being young and adventurous, and wishing to carve a fortune for himself, he left

his native home in 1836 for the far West, landing in Burlington, then a new town in what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Here he opened an office and soon established a reputation as a rising lawyer. In April, 1837, he was appointed city solicitor; and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed justice of the peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor of superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, December 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, December 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

He was married at Burlington, November 9, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Neally.

In February, 1854, Mr. Grimes was nominated by a convention of the Whig party for Governor of the State. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa, and the last. He was elected, and assumed the duties of the office in December, 1854. Soon after his election it was proposed that he should be sent to the United States Senate, but he made it understood that he should fill the term of office for which he had been chosen, and he served his full term to the entire satisfaction and acceptance of all parties. He was a faithful leader in the political regeneration of the State. He introduced liberal measures to develop the resources of the State, and to promote the interests of all educational and humane establishments. Up to the time of his election as Governor, Democracy reigned supreme in the Territory. The representatives in Congress were allies of the slave power. He, after being elected, gave his whole soul to the work, and it may truly be said that Governor Grimes made Iowa Republican and allied it with the loyal States.

January 14, 1858, he laid down his office, only to be placed in another and greater one; for on the 25th he was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1859, and was placed upon the committee on naval affairs January 24, 1861, on which he remained during the remainder of his senatorial career, serving as chairman from December, 1864.

Mr. Grimes voted for the Pacific Railroad bill on June 20, 1862, and for establishing the gauge of the road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, at four feet eight and a half inches, February 18, 1863.

January 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen United States Senator from Iowa

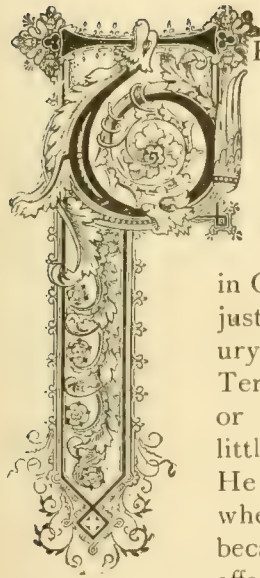
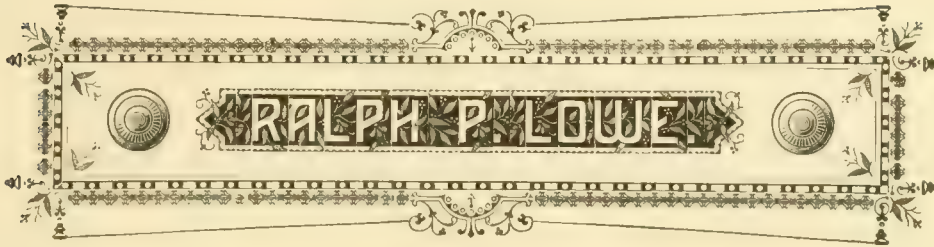
for six years from March 4, 1865, receiving the votes of all but six of the members of the General Assembly in joint convention: 128 out of 134. His council was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth \$6,000 to the Congregational college at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes and assumed July 20, 1865, by the trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating \$5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 600 volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of \$5,000 to Dartmouth College, and \$1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home September 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election February 5, 1872, was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.



R. G. Lowe.



HE fourth Governor of the State, and the seventh of Iowa without reference to the form of government, was Ralph P. Lowe. He was born in Ohio in 1808, and lived just three-fourths of a century. He came to the Territory of Iowa in 1839 or 1840, when he was a little over thirty years old. He settled in Muscatine, where in a short time he became prominent in local affairs and of recognized

ability in questions of public policy. While yet residing in that city, he represented the county of Muscatine in the constitutional convention of 1844 that framed the rejected Constitution.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became district judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was district judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857

he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspay for Lieutenant Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr. Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Governor Lowe was inaugurated January 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind; and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Governor Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of January 10, 1860, re-

viewing the preceding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857 did not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent. upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, was there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved February 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Captain Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the first of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River,

the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were duly disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From the representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Governor Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Honorable S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Governor Lowe was appointed one of the three judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, December 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Governor Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.



Samuel J. May



SAMUEL JORDAN KIRKWOOD, the fifth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born December 20, 1813, in Harford County, Maryland, on his father's farm. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, by whom he had two sons, and, after her death, to Mary Alexander, by whom he had three children, all sons, the youngest of whom is the subject of these notes. The father of Governor Kirkwood was a native of Maryland, his ancestors having settled there previous to the Revolution; his mother was born in Scotland, and both parents were strict members of the Presbyterian church.

When ten years old young Kirkwood was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by a relative named John McLeod. He remained at school four years, when he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk, in which occupation he continued till after attaining his majority, with the exception of about eighteen months spent in teaching in York County, Pennsylvania. In 1835 Samuel left Washington and settled in Richland County, Ohio, where he assisted his father and brother (who had re-

moved from Maryland there) in clearing a farm. In 1841 he entered, as a student, the law office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He then engaged in the practice of law with his former preceptor, Mr. Bartley, forming an association which continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as prosecuting attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the constitutional convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the supreme judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland district" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the

milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served through the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as General A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated January 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great civil war. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of \$800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but \$300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining \$500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

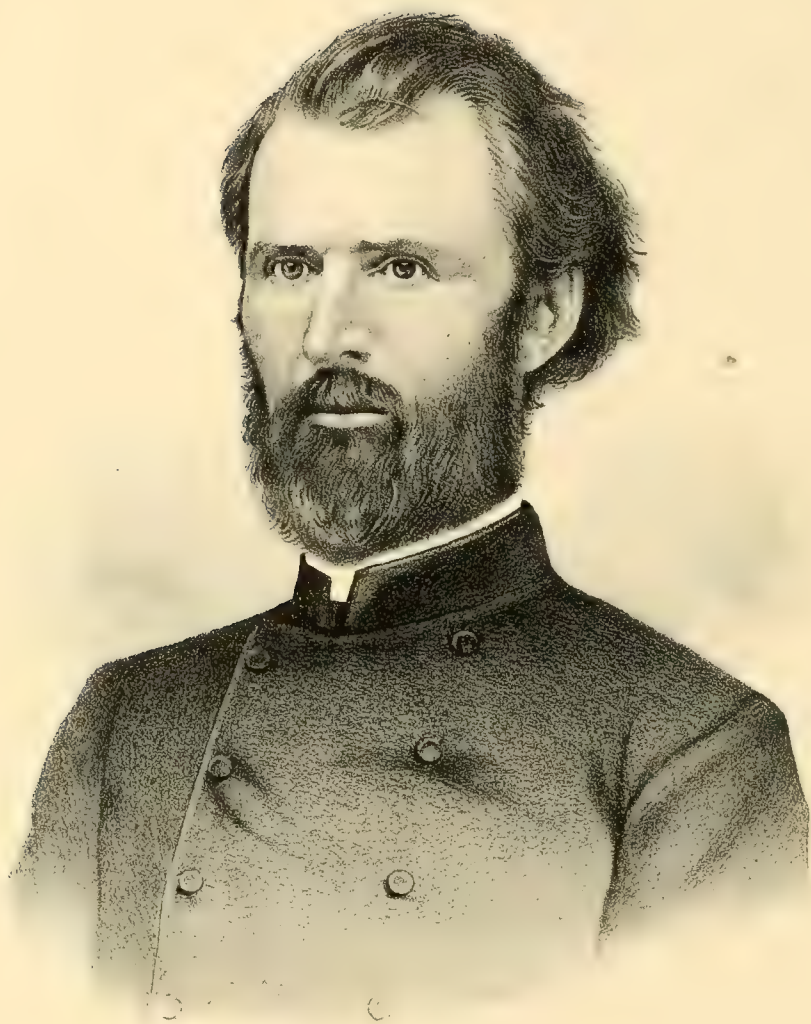
In October, 1861, Governor Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark; but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing pri-

vate business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years, to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated January 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Governor Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843 to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.



A. M. Stone



HE subject of this brief sketch was the ninth to hold the position of Governor of Iowa, and the sixth to fill the office under the State organization.

He held the office four years, from 1864 to 1868.

William Milo Stone was born October 14, 1827, a son of Truman and Lavina (North) Stone. His great-grandfather on both sides of the family was in the seven years' struggle for independence. His

grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. Truman Stone moved to Lewis County, New York, when the son was a year old, and six years later to Coshocton County, Ohio.

Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until twenty-three years of age, reading law

meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his readings with General Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, supreme judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the *Knoxville Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State convention, which met February 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that

time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Company B, Third Iowa Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mills, Missouri, in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified he returned to Richmond and had his parol extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, in August, 1862. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until January 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under General Davidson, at West Plains, Missouri. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Colonel Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Colonel Stone at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a

part of a brigade under Colonel C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Colonel Harris was taken sick, and Colonel Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful. The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

On the evening of May 21 Colonel Stone received General Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Colonel Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in his left forearm. Colonel Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa, and they were determined to make him Governor.

He was nominated in a Republican convention held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a large majority. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated January 14, 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, his four years in office closing January 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Governor Stone made a very energetic and efficient executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time largely to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carloet Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.



Sam Murray



OLONEL SAMUEL MERRILL, the seventh Governor of the State of Iowa, the successor of Governor Stone, is among the men of the West who have been called from

private life to places of trust on account of their peculiar fitness for office. He was born in the town of Turner, Oxford County, Maine, August 7, 1822. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from

the West of England and settled in Saco, Maine (now known as Biddeford), in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung the most of the Hills of America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who, with his brother John, came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Newburg, Massachusetts, in 1636.

Abel Merrill married Abigail Hill, June 25, 1809, in Buxton, Maine. They soon moved to Turner, where they became the parents of eight children, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, being next the youngest, the fourth and youngest son in the family, and in the eighth generation from his Pilgrim fathers.

Samuel was married first to Catherine Thoms, who died in 1847, but fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was again married, his second wife being a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. To this union there have been born four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged by turns in teaching and in attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, he set out for that purpose toward the sunny South, but, as he says, he was "born too far north" for his political comfort. Suspicion having been aroused as to his abolitionist proclivities, and finding the elements not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the land of chivalry for the old Granite State, where he engaged for several years in farming.

In 1847 he removed to Tamworth, New Hampshire, where he embarked in mercantile business in company with a brother. In this, as in all his business enterprises, he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England, he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the new and more fertile West. Accordingly,

in 1856, he turned his face toward the setting sun. He made a final settlement at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm.

During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active but not a noisy part in politics. In 1854 he was elected as an Abolitionist to the New Hampshire Legislature, at the same time General N. B. Baker, ex-Adjutant General of Iowa, was Governor of the same State. In 1855 he was returned for a second term to the Legislature. In Iowa he was equally fortunate in securing the good will of those who knew him. His neighbors and those who had dealings with him found a man who was honest in his business, fair in his dealings, social in his relations, and benevolent in his disposition. He took an active interest in the prosperity of the town and ever held an open hand to all needed charities. These traits of character had drawn around him, though not realized or intended by himself, a host of personal admirers. This good will resulted in his being nominated for a seat in the State Legislature, and he was the only one on his ticket that was elected. The Legislature met in extra session in 1861 to provide for the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill rendered effective and unselfish service.

He continued in business at McGregor until the summer of 1862, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, proceeding immediately to Missouri, where active service awaited him. Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Central Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals. Colonel Merrill was placed in command of a detachment of the Twenty-first Iowa, a detachment of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, a portion of the Third Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he be-

ing at Houston, eighty miles distant. On the morning of the 11th of January, 1863, they having come across a body of rebels, found them advancing in heavy force. Colonel Merrill immediately made disposition for battle, and brisk firing was kept up for an hour, when the enemy fell back. Colonel Merrill now moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the rebels in force under Marmaduke, and from six to eight thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, while Colonel Merrill had but 800 men and two pieces of artillery.

In this engagement the rebels lost several officers and not less than 300 men in killed and wounded. The Union loss was seven killed and sixty-four wounded, five captured and two missing. The regiment performed severe marches and suffered much in sickness during the winter. It was assigned to the Thirteenth Corps, General John A. McClernand; fought gallantly at the battle of Port Gibson; and while the impetuous charge of Black River bridge was being made Colonel Merrill was severely, and reported fatally, wounded. The battle of Black River bridge, the last of the series of engagements during the campaign of Vicksburg in which the rebels fought without their fortifications, was a short but bloody combat. While Colonel Merrill was leading his regiment in this deadly charge he was wounded through the hips. This brought his military career to a close. Suffering from his wounds, he resigned his commission and returned to McGregor, but was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months.

In 1867 he was chosen Governor to succeed William M. Stone. He was inaugurated January 16, 1868, and served till January 11, 1872, being re-elected in 1869. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to McGregor, but as soon as he could adjust his business interests he located in Des Moines, where he is now President of the Citizens' National Bank.



C. C. Carpenter



CYRUS C. CARPENTER.



FROM his numerous official positions, and the ability with which they have been filled, Cyrus C. Carpenter, the eighth Governor of the State of Iowa, deserves to be remembered as one of Iowa's foremost men. He is a native of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and was born November 24, 1829. His parents

were Asahel and Amanda M. (Thayer) Carpenter, both of whom died before he was twelve years old. His grandfather, John Carpenter, was one of nine young men who, in 1789, left Attleborough, Massachusetts, for the purpose of finding a home in the "new country." After various vicissitudes they located upon the spot which they called Harford, in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the township in which Cyrus was born. This location at that time was far from any other settlement, Wilkesbarre, in Wyoming Valley, near the scene of the celebrated Indian massacre, being among the nearest, though fifty miles away.

Cyrus attended a common school three or four months in a year until 1846, then

taught winters and worked on a farm summers for three or four years, and with the money thus raised paid his expenses for several months at the academy which had been established in his native town. After leaving this institution, in 1852, he started westward; halted at Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio; taught there a year and a half, and with his funds thus replenished he came to Iowa, loitering some on the way, and reaching Des Moines in June, 1854. A few days later he started on foot up the Des Moines Valley, and found his way to Fort Dodge, eighty miles northwest of Des Moines, from which place the soldiers had moved the previous spring to Fort Ridgely, Minnesota.

He now had but a single half dollar in his pocket. He frankly told the landlord of his straightened circumstances, offering to do any kind of labor until something should "turn up." On the evening of his arrival he heard a Government contractor state that his chief surveyor had left him and that he was going out to find another. Young Carpenter at once offered his services. To the inquiry whether he was a surveyor, he answered that he understood the theory of surveying, but had had no experience in the field. His services were promptly accepted, with a promise of steady

employment if he were found competent. The next morning he met the party and took command. When the first week's work was done he went to Fort Dodge to replenish his wardrobe. As he left, some of the men remarked that that was the last that would be seen of him. He was then of a slight build, jaded and torn by hard work, and, when he left the camp, so utterly tired out it is not surprising that the men who were inured to out-door life thought him completely used up. But they did not know their man. With the few dollars which he had earned, he supplied himself with comfortable clothing, went back to his work on Monday morning and continued it till the contract was completed.

The next winter he taught the first school opened in Fort Dodge, and from that date his general success was assured. For the first two years he was employed much of the time by persons having contracts for surveying Government lands. He was thus naturally led into the land business, and from the autumn of 1855, when the Land Office was established at Fort Dodge, much of his time was devoted to surveying, selecting lands for buyers, tax-paying for foreign owners, and in short a general land agency. During this period he devoted such time as he could spare to reading law, with the view of eventually entering the profession.

Soon after the civil war commenced he entered the army, and before going into the field was commissioned as Captain in the staff department, and served over three years, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and being mustered out as brevet Colonel.

He has served his State in numerous civil capacities. He was elected Surveyor of Webster County in the spring of 1856, and the next year was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, and served in the first session of that body held at Des Moines. He was elected Register of the

State Land Office in 1866, re-elected in 1868, and held the office four years, declining to be a candidate for renomination.

He was elected Governor of Iowa in 1871, and was inaugurated January 11, 1872. He was re-elected two years later, and served until January 13, 1874. He made an able and popular executive. In his first inaugural address, delivered January 11, 1872, he made a strong plea for the State University, and especially its normal department, for the agricultural college, and for whatever would advance the material progress and prosperity of the people, urging in particular the introduction of more manufactories.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed, without his previous knowledge, Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and resigned after holding that office about fifteen months. He was influenced to take this step at that time because another bureau officer was to be dismissed, as the head of the department held that Iowa had more heads of bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of a higher grade saved a man who deserved to remain in Government employ.

He was in the forty-seventh Congress from 1881 to 1883, and represented Webster County in the twentieth General Assembly. He is now leading the life of a private citizen at Fort Dodge, his chief employment being the carrying on of a farm. He is not rich, which is a striking commentary on his long official service. He has led a pure and upright life.

He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In religious matters he is orthodox.

He was married in March, 1864, to Miss Susan C. Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. They have no children, but have reared from childhood a niece of Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Fannie Burkholder.



L. G. Newbold



JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD was the tenth Governor of the State, and the thirteenth of Iowa, numbering from the first Territorial Governor. He is yet living at Mount Pleasant. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors in this country were among the very early settlers in New Jersey. They were Friends, and consequently none of them figured in the struggle for the independence of the colonies. Governor Newbold is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (Houseman) Newbold. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1830, and reared as a farmer. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, same State, where he was educated in the common school, and also in a select school or academy, the latter taught by Dr. John Lewis, since of Grinnell, Iowa. At sixteen he returned with the family to Fayette County, where he remained eight years, assisting his father in running a flouring mill, when not teaching. When about nineteen he began the study of medicine, reading a year or more while teaching, and then abandoning the notion of being a physician.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County. At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County, and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Alabama.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Arkansas, in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ring-

gold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27 losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mercantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was chairman of the school committee in the fourteenth, and of the committee on appropriations in the fifteenth General Assembly. In the fifteenth (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. B. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair February 1, 1877, and vacating it for Governor Gear in January, 1878.

Governor Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878 shows painstaking care and a clear business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to \$340,826.56, more than \$90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Governor Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dila-

toriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Governor Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Governor Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children, and lost two. The names of the living are—Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.



Mott Guen



HE eleventh to hold the highest official position in the State of Iowa was John H. Gear, of Burlington. He is yet living in that city. He was

born in Ithaca, New York, April 7, 1825. His father was Rev. E. G. Gear, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1792.

When he was quite young his family removed to

Pittsfield, Berkshire County,

Massachusetts; in 1816, after being ordained, he emigrated to New York and settled at Onondaga Hill, near which is now the thriving city of Syracuse. Soon after locating there he was married to Miranda E. Cook. He was engaged in the ministry in various places in Western New York until 1836, when he removed to Galena, Illinois. There he remained until 1838, when he was appointed Chaplain in the United States Army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He died in 1874, aged eighty-two years.

John H., his only son, in 1843, came to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside. On his arrival he commenced

his mercantile career by engaging as clerk with the firm of Bridgeman & Bros. After being with this firm for a little over a year he entered the employ of W. F. Coolbaugh (since president of the Union National Bank, of Chicago), who was even at that early date the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He was clerk for Mr. Coolbaugh for about five years, and was then taken into partnership. The firm of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. continued in business for nearly five years, when Mr. Gear succeeded to the business by purchase, and carried it on until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is now president of a large rolling mill company at Burlington.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected alderman; in 1863 was elected mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its president. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker, by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House for his courtesy and impartiality.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup, and 38,228 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated January 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879, by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258; Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration was in January, 1880.

Governor Gear's business habits enabled

him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State in a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants outstanding, but not bearing interest, September 30, 1881, amounted to \$22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for \$125,000 negotiated by the executive, auditor and treasurer, under the law of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and \$2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to \$245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the normal school, and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a board of health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Governor Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are living.



B. R. Sherman,



BUREN R. SHERMAN.



HE twelfth Governor of the State was Buren R. Sherman, who held office two terms, from 1882 to 1886. He was born in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, May 28, 1836, and is the third son of Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, both of whom were natives of the Empire State.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and concluded his studies at Elmira, New York, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English branches. At the close of his studies, acting on the advice of his father, who was a mechanic (an ax maker), he apprenticed himself to Mr. S. Ayres, of Elmira, to learn the watchmaker's trade. In 1855, with his family, he removed to Iowa and settled upon an unbroken prairie, in what is now Geneseo Township, Tama County, where his father had purchased lands from the Government. There young Sherman labored on his father's farm, employing his leisure hours in the study of law, which he had begun at Elmira. He also engaged as bookkeeper in a neighbor-

ing town, and with his wages assisted his parents in improving their farm. In the summer of 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and the following spring removed to Vinton, and began the practice of law with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, conducting the business under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman.

They built up a flourishing practice and were prospering when, upon the opening of the war, in 1861, Mr. Sherman enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office

of Auditor of State, to which he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was re-nominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Growneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Brown (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Colonel Eiboeck (Democrat) and G. V. Swearer (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his especial share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor.

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as was L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was: Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Governor Sherman said:

"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given

my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

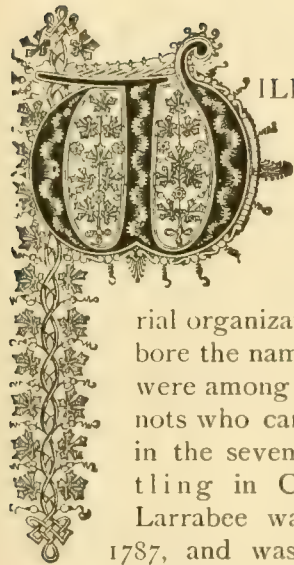
"With more railroads than any other State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Governor Sherman's term of office continued until January 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larrabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the hearty approval of the citizens of the State.

He was married August 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. The union has been happy in every respect. They have two children—Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.



W. Lawrence



WILLIAM LARRABEE is the thirteenth Governor of this State, and the sixteenth Governor of Iowa, counting from the Territorial organization. His ancestors bore the name of d'Larrabee, and were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century, settling in Connecticut. Adam Larrabee was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of West Point Military Academy. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, having been made a Second Lieutenant March 1, 1811. He was promoted to be Captain February 1, 1814, and was soon after, March 30, of the same year, severely wounded at the battle of Lacole Mills, during General Wilkinson's campaign on the St. Lawrence. He recovered from this wound, which was in the lung, and was afterward married to Hannah Gallup Lester, who was born June 8, 1798, and died March 15, 1837. Captain Larrabee died in 1869, aged eighty-two.

The subject of this sketch was born at

Ledyard, Connecticut, January 20, 1832 and was the seventh of nine children. He passed his early life on a rugged New England farm, and received only moderate school advantages. He attended the district schools winters until nineteen years of age, and then taught school for two winters.

He was now of an age when it became necessary to form some plans for the future. In this, however, he was embarrassed by a misfortune which betel him at the age of fourteen. In being trained to the use of fire-arms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of sight in the right eye. This unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious youths. The family lived two miles from the sea, and in that locality it was the custom for at least one son in each family to become a sailor. William's two eldest brothers chose this occupation, and the third remained in charge of the home farm.

Thus made free to choose for himself William decided to emigrate West. In 1853, accordingly, he came to Iowa. His elder sister, Hannah, wife of E. H. Williams, was then living at Garnavillo, Clayton County, and there he went first. In that way he selected Northeast Iowa as his

future home. After teaching one winter at Hardin, he was for three years employed as a sort of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874, when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig, and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally chairman, and was

also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

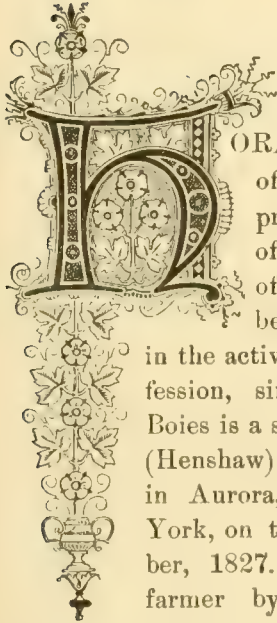
He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Governor Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated January 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights in government and law."

Governor Larrabee was married September 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Captain G. A. Appelman. Governor Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.



Harace Boies



HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa, is a lawyer by profession, and a resident of the city of Waterloo, of which city he has been a resident, engaged in the active practice of his profession, since 1867. Governor Boies is a son of Eber and Hettie (Henshaw) Boies, and was born in Aurora, Erie County, New York, on the 7th day of December, 1827. His father was a farmer by occupation, and in moderate circumstances, and Horace was reared under the healthful influence of farm life. He attended the public schools as opportunity afforded, until sixteen years of age, when, being inspired with an ambition to see more of the world than had been possible for him within the narrow limits of his native town, with the added variety of an occasional visit to Buffalo, he persuaded his father to consent to his departure for the West. Passage was secured on a steamer at Buffalo, which was bound up the lakes, and in due time he landed at the little hamlet of Racine, Wisconsin. This was in the spring of 1843, five years before Wisconsin was admitted into the Union. The total cash assets of the youthful emigrant amounted to but 75 cents,

which required on his part strict economy and immediate employment.

Not finding a favorable opening at Racine, he struck out on foot in search of work among the farmers, which he secured of a settler near Rochester, and about twenty miles from Racine. His employer proved a hard task-master, and put the boy at the laborious work of ditch-digging, while he gave him the poorest kind of food, and even that to a very limited amount. After a month spent in a half-starved condition, and having been greatly overworked, he received the sum of \$10 for his services. Broken in health, he left his employer, and soon fortunately fell in with a family that had recently come from the vicinity of his home in the State of New York. These people proved true friends, and kindly cared for him through a long illness that followed, which was the legitimate result of his month of hardship and starvation. On recovering his health, young Boies continued at farm work until a year had elapsed since he left his home; he then returned to his native town, having learned the useful lesson of self-reliance, which in after years enabled him to more easily overcome the difficulties that beset the way of him who has to hew out his own road through life. On his return to Aurora, Mr. Boies pursued a course of study

at the academy of that village, and later spent one winter in school-teaching in Boone County, Illinois.

Returning to the State of New York, he was married in Aurora, on the 18th of April, 1848, to Miss Adela King, a daughter of Darius and Hannah King. Mrs. Boies was a native of Erie County. They had three children, of whom only one is now living, a daughter, Adela, who is now the widow of John Carson. Mrs. Carson resides at Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

In 1850 Mr. Boies began the study of law in Aurora, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo at the general term of the Supreme Court in November, 1852. He pursued the practice of his profession in Buffalo and vicinity with marked success, and in the fall of 1857 was elected to represent his district in the New York House of Representatives for the session of 1858.

Mrs. Boies died in November, 1855, and he was married the second time in December, 1858, in Waterloo, Iowa, to Miss Versalia M. Barber, who was born in Boston, Erie County, New York, a daughter of Dr. P. J. Barber. Mrs. Boies had removed to Iowa six months previous to her marriage. She died in April, 1877, leaving three children, a daughter and two sons. Earl L., the eldest, was graduated at Cornell College, studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and became the partner of his father. Jessie, the daughter, is her father's companion and housekeeper. Herbert B., the youngest, is a law student in his father's office at Waterloo.

After pursuing the practice of his profession at Buffalo and vicinity for fifteen years, Mr. Boies removed to Iowa, settling at Waterloo in April, 1867. He at once formed a law partnership with H. B. Allen, and for a time the firm was Boies & Allen. Then

Carlton F. Couch, the present District Judge, was admitted to membership, and the firm name became Boies, Allen & Couch. That connection was continued till 1878, when Mr. Allen, on account of failing health, was obliged to withdraw, the firm becoming Boies & Couch until 1884, when Mr. Couch was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial District. Mr. Boies was then alone in business for a short time, when he was joined by his eldest son. In 1886 Mr. James L. Husted was admitted to membership in the firm, which has since continued under the name of Boies, Husted & Boies, and is widely known as a leading law firm of eastern Iowa.

Governor Boies was a Whig in early life, and on the disruption of that party and the formation of the Republican party, he joined the latter. He was never ambitious to serve in official position, and with the exception of his one term in the Legislature of his native State and one term as City Attorney of Waterloo, he held no office of importance till elected Governor of Iowa in the fall of 1889. He maintained his connection with the Republican party until 1882, since which time he has affiliated with the Democrats. Governor Boies enjoys the distinction of being the first Governor of Iowa elected by the Democratic party for thirty-five years, and was the only successful candidate of his party on the State ticket at the late election. Considering the fact that the State was carried the year previous, in the Presidential election, by a majority of 35,000 in favor of the Republicans, the success of Governor Boies may be said to have been a compliment to him as a man and leader, without disparaging the splendid campaign work of his party managers, or ignoring the effect of the evident change in popular political sentiment in Iowa.



C. Palmer

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

CALEB BALDWIN was born April 3, 1824, about five miles southeast of the borough of Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania. He enjoyed the advantages of a good primary education, and after completing his preparatory studies he entered Washington College, in his native State, and graduated with honor in the class of 1842. As it was the custom in those early days for students to teach for a year or more before beginning the study of law, he went to Paris, Kentucky, and taught school for one year. He then returned to Washington and studied law with the Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, a distinguished jurist and statesman of Pennsylvania, and at one time Secretary of the Interior under Millard Fillmore, was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1846, and soon afterward removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and commenced the practice of law. His manhood more than justified the promise of his youth, for he rose to marked eminence in the State of Iowa. He resided in Fairfield for eleven years, during which period he was three times elected Prosecuting Attorney of Jefferson County, a position he resigned to accept the appointment of District Judge tendered him by Governor Grimes.

At the expiration of his term as District

Judge he removed to Council Bluffs, in 1857, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. Two years later, in 1859, he was chosen by the popular voice as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Up to that time the judges of the Supreme Court had not been elected directly by the people, and many doubts were entertained whether the choice of a tribunal of such power could be safely trusted to the voice of the masses. In the canvass of that year it was argued with particular vigor against Judge Baldwin that he was a new and an untried man, and that the State had no assurance that he would be equal to the high position to which he had been nominated. Making no personal appeal to the people, he quietly awaited their choice, and in company with ex-Governor Ralph P. Lowe and Hon. L. D. Stockton was elected by a handsome majority. In the classification by lot of the members of the court he drew the four-year term, and after the expiration of two years became by succession the Chief Justice of the State. He discharged the laborious work of his office with such ability, and by his ceaseless attention to the duties of his position and by his impartiality and unassuming manners had so won the confidence of the people, that after the close of

the four years he was universally desired by the members of the bar of his own party to accept a renomination, and had he consented would have been chosen by acclamation. He deemed it his duty, however, to decline a renomination, and retired for a time from public life to resume the practice of his profession. Warm-hearted as a friend, energetic and public-spirited as a citizen, and able and impartial as a judge, he carried with him into his retirement the confidence and affection of the people of the entire State.

At a meeting of the Supreme Court the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, the judicial term of Hon. Caleb Baldwin is about to expire, and although it was the manifest wish of a large majority of the people of Iowa, the unanimous desire of the Legal Profession of the State that he should continue his connection with our Supreme Bench, yet by his own voluntary determination that connection is about to be severed; and

WHEREAS, Under such circumstances it is eminently proper for the Bar of the State to give authoritative expression of their sentiments of respect for our retiring Chief Justice; therefore,

Resolved, That in the Hon. Caleb Baldwin we have found and recognize an able, impartial and faithful jurist; that in his comprehensive, yet accurate view of the whole case under consideration he has evinced a capacity for the administration of justice, and at the same time a faithful regard for the principles of law, which is justly envied by all and possessed by but few; that we refer with much pride and confidence to the opinions delivered by him during his term as a vindication of this expression of our sentiments, and as an evidence of the high character of our Supreme Bench, which we are glad to know, through his influence and that of his asso-

ciates, is being justly recognized and appreciated by the best jurists of other States.

Resolved, That the Hon. Caleb Baldwin, by his uniform dignity, courtesy and kindness on the Bench, has shown how unerringly a *true man* may exercise authority without showing power, and by his conduct has now and retains our highest regards.

Resolved, That the Hon. Caleb Baldwin carries with him in his retirement our grateful esteem and affection, our sincere wish for his good health, long life and continued usefulness, and our profound regrets that he has felt it to be his duty to dissolve that relation which has for four years existed between us with a pleasure that has been uninterrupted by even the slightest act, word or thought.

His name was frequently suggested with the Chief Magistracy of Iowa, but he could not be prevailed upon to become a candidate before a State Convention. He was a favorite in the West, and if his ambition had been equal to his ability and to the good will of the people toward him, there would have been no office too high for his possible attainment.

In 1864 he was appointed by President Lincoln United States District Attorney for the District of Iowa, which position he held until after the assassination of President Lincoln and the assumption of the Presidency by Andrew Johnson, when he resigned. He again resumed the active practice of his profession at Council Bluffs, associating with him the Hon. George F. Wright. He remained actively in the practice until 1874, when he was appointed by President Grant one of the members of the Alabama Claims Commission, which position he held until his death, which occurred at Council Bluffs, Iowa, December 15, 1876.

Judge Baldwin's life was one of unusual activity and usefulness. As a lawyer he stood at the head of his profession and was

without a peer in the West. He was possessed of a natural genius for the law, cultivated and strengthened by careful study and experience. Fortunate in his early legal training, and still more fortunate in being endowed with the strictest integrity and an untiring industry, he infused into his decisions and thus into the legal monuments of the State the spirit which he imbued from a life-long intercourse with the highest sources of the law. As a judicial writer Judge Baldwin had clearness, succinctness and force. He always meant what he said and said what he meant in the fewest possible words and most direct manner, and seldom, if ever, failed to illustrate clearly and logically his earnest and honest convictions whatever the subject with which he dealt. As a citizen of Council Bluffs Judge Baldwin was active in all public affairs and zealous for the upbuilding of the city and its future welfare. He was closely identified with its struggles, growth and prosperity. Nor did he limit his work to the city. He helped build his State. He carried to public position what he had shown in private life,—business habits and a carefully trained legal mind.

Nature had endowed Judge Baldwin with a form of manly dignity and a face of impressive benevolence. With remarkably pleasing manners, he commanded the admiration of all who met him. In his influence over men and their emotions he had a sublime mastery, and he took pleasure in affording needed relief and imparting to others that desirable inspiration which he himself possessed. As a friend he was generous, kind, true and faithful. He was deliberate in drawing conclusions and judging faults. His heart was large enough to embrace within its sympathies all classes. Ever willing to lend a helping hand, whether to one in need of encouragement or in distress, affable and oblig-

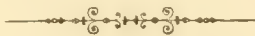
ing, Judge Baldwin was personally popular with rich and poor, high and low, alike. He was a leader and controller of men and a great organizer, and he was, as has often been said of him, "the Von Moltke of Iowa politics;" but the essential element of his success had a surer foundation than this. He was distinguished for his unchallenged honesty; holding some of the most responsible positions in his State and nation, his course was ever marked by unswerving integrity. He was faithful to every public duty and true to his friends. He never betrayed a public trust or a personal friend. In private life he was genial and companionable, in the home he was the dutiful son, an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father.

In 1848 Judge Baldwin was married to Miss Jane Barr, a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Barr, of Rushville, Indiana. She was a woman admirably fitted to be the wife of so noble a husband. She had more than average intellectual force, and her natural powers had been cultivated, enlarged and developed by careful study and training. For this reason she was an acquisition to society, and it enabled her to fulfill the duties devolving upon her as the wife of a prominent man and the mother of a large family. After the death of her husband she held the office of Postmistress in the city of Council Bluffs during the administration of President Hayes and part of Garfield's. Her administration of that office was marked by the utmost fidelity and acceptance, and she left behind her a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Her deeds of kindness, love and mercy shown to the many with whom she came in contact year by year, will never be forgotten.

Judge Baldwin died December 15, 1876, after a long and painful illness. Calm, resigned, with an unswerving faith in the fu-

ture, he passed quietly and peacefully away, just as he had reached the zenith of his capabilities, just as his mind fully disciplined by exercise, matured by experience and enlarged by observation, was capable of its best and grandest achievements, in the midst of public employment and arduous duties, surrounded by a host of earnest friends, and in the bosom of an interesting family. In the power of example, in the wealth of an earnest, active, true life, he still lives.

As a mark of the high respect and esteem in which he was held by the Court of Claims, and also by the Iowa delegation then in Congress, resolutions fittingly portraying his character and virtues were unanimously adopted by both these bodies, spread upon the record of the Court and the history of Iowa in Congress.



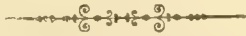
E. McMULLEN, a prominent farmer of Washington Township, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1846, the son of William McMullen, also a native of Pennsylvania. He was the son of Charles McMullen, who was born in Maryland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and who also served in the war of 1812. Our subject's mother was Margaret (Hera) McMullen, a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. William McMullen is still living, in Washington Township, at the age of seventy-one years. He has been a farmer all his life; is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Church.

The subject of this sketch was but seven years of age when his parents moved to Peoria County, Illinois, where he remained until he was eighteen, engaged in farm work. During the war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Company

I, under Colonel Dean, and later was a member of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, and served on the frontier for three years after the war. He was then engaged in freighting and teaming in Colorado and Wyoming for two years. He next went to Missouri, and from there came to Pottawattamie County in 1871, first settling in Silver Creek Township. He then removed to Mills County, where he remained for a time, and in 1881 bought his present farm of 340 acres in Washington Township. He has improved this place until he now owns one of the finest farms in Pottawattamie County.

Mr. McMullen was married in Mills County, December 21, 1875, to Sarah E. Ellis, who was born in Orange County, Indiana, a daughter of Jesse and Rachel (Frazier) Ellis, both natives of North Carolina. Mrs. McMullen was eleven years of age when her parents settled near Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa. Her father died in 1856, in Illinois, on the way to Iowa. The mother died in this county at the age of seventy four years. Religiously they were Quakers, or Friends. Mrs. McMullen received a good education at New Sharon, Iowa, and at the age of seventeen years was engaged in teaching, which occupation she continued for thirty-two terms. In 1871 she went to Kansas and took up a Government homestead, after which she returned to Mahaska County. In 1875 she came to Mills County, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. McMullen have six children: Byron G., Herman Ray and Normon Fay, twins; Herbert A., Laura, Grace and Blanche. Mr. McMullen is a strong believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and has served as Township Trustee and in other minor offices in his township. He is a member of the Masonic order, No. 400, of Silver City, and also of

the G. A. R., Bradford Post, No. 471. Mrs. McMullen was reared a Quaker, and is now a member of the Evangelical Church.

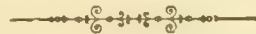


THOMAS H. JEFFERSON, a prominent farmer of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, is a son of William Jefferson, who was born in 1801, and was married to Elizabeth Hewett, daughter of John Hewett, a native of England. Mr. Jefferson came to America in 1823, and settled in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he was among the early settlers. He was the only member of his family that ever came to this country. He was engaged first in driving a stage for the Ohio Stage Company for sixteen years, and next in clearing a farm from heavy timber. The country at that time was covered with giant beech, oaks, walnut, maple, hickory and almost all kinds of timber native to that State, and wild beasts were also plentiful. To Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson were born five children: William, Mary, Thomas, Edward, and one who died when young. The father lived on his farm for many years, where he was a well-known and prominent man, and both he and his wife were members of the Church of England. In 1863 he went to Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he lived the remainder of his days, dying at the age of seventy-six years. He was a hard-working and upright man.

Thomas H. Jefferson, our subject, was born February 23, 1839, and after his marriage was engaged in the oil country in Warren and Erie counties, Pennsylvania, for three years. In 1867 he came to Iowa, settling in Black Hawk County, where he remained two years; he next lived on the Missouri line in Polk and Cedar counties, and in 1872 he came to Belknap Township, Pottawattamie County, settling on wild land.

There was but one house between him and Big Grove, now Oakland, which then contained a store, blacksmith shop, a saw-mill and three small cabins. In 1881 he came to his present fine farm of 320 acres, one-half of which is in Belknap Township. Politically he is a Democrat, and stands deservedly high as a straightforward and honorable man.

Mr. Jefferson was married in 1863, in Pennsylvania, to Rose Stewart, daughter of Simeon and Hannah (Blakesley) Stewart, and they have three children: Stewart, Charles C. and Tommy. Simeon Stewart was born in New York State, and was the father of five children: Tryphenia, Calphurnia, Perry, Rose and Dora. He was a carpenter by trade, but owned a farm in the woods of Erie County, Pennsylvania, where he lived for many years, and where he was a pioneer settler. He went thirty-two miles to Erie on horseback for his flour. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived to the age of eighty-two, dying on his farm. He was a member of the Masonic order, and a man well known and respected in his county. He kept a hotel on the road from Oil City to Corry, Pennsylvania, and during the oil excitement did an immense business, accumulating a handsome property.



JOHAN BLAKELY is one of the enterprising and well-known citizens of Wright Township. He came here in the spring of 1877, and has since made this place his home. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, February 13, 1842, a son of Andrew Blakely. His great-grandfather Blakely was a native of the Emerald Isle. Andrew Blakely was a stone-cutter by trade, which he followed the most of his life. His political views were those of the Democratic

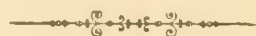
party. He married Catherine Gilchrist, a native of Pennsylvania and a lady of German ancestry. They reared a family of six children, five of whom are living, John being the fifth born. Mrs. Blakely was born in 1807, and is now eighty-three years of age. She resides in Pennsylvania, near the old Gilchrist homestead.

John was principally brought up in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years in that State and in Ohio. In 1868 he came West, and worked in different parts of Missouri, and finally in Maryville, Nodaway County. In 1871 he came to Cass County, Iowa, and bought eighty acres of land, six miles southeast of Lewis, which he improved. February 5, 1874, he married Miss Lucina Ingraham, a native of New York State and a daughter of Clark and Electa Lucina (Grinnell) Ingraham, both natives of the East. When a child she came with her parents to Illinois, and later to Cass County, Iowa. Her father is now a resident of Griswold.

In 1877 Mr. Blakely sold his farm in Cass County and bought his present farm of eighty acres, upon which he has since made many improvements. He erected a two-story frame house and surrounded it with shade and ornamental trees; and his barn, other out-buildings and improvements on the premises all show thrift and enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Blakely have five children: Etta Belle, Lenora, Elizabeth Jane, John Sherman and Electa Lucina.

In politics Mr. Blakely is a Republican. He has served the public as a member of the School Board. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Griswold. He is associated with Lewis Lodge, No. 140, I. O. O. F. Mr. Blakely is a man yet in the prime of life; has traveled exten-

sively, and is well-informed on all general topics. He takes an active interest in educational and religious matters, and any movement that has for its object the upbuilding or advancement of the community where he resides, finds in him an earnest supporter.



JOSHUA M. CROGHAN, one of the representative farmer citizens of Wright Township, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 12, 1846, a son of James Croghan, also a native of Ohio. The Croghans are of Irish descent. The mother of our subject was *nee* Catherine Munson. She was born in Germany, a daughter of Thomas Munson. Her education was obtained in her native land, and she came to the United States at the age of fourteen. She was a woman of much intelligence and refinement, and after coming to this country was engaged in teaching the German language in the schools. Her husband, James Croghan, was also a successful teacher for many years. In 1853 they moved to Rochester, Cedar County, Iowa, becoming early pioneers of that county. Her death occurred that same year. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Croghan spent the residue of his life in Cedar County, and died September 18, 1870, in his seventieth year. He was a mason by trade, but for many years had followed the profession of teaching. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Gray beard Regiment of Iowa, and served in his regiment two years and seven months as Second Lieutenant. While in Ohio he was a member of the "Hardshell" Baptist Church, but after coming to Iowa he united with the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Croghan were the parents of fourteen children. Ben-

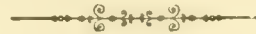
jamin, their first born, is a resident of Allen County, Kansas.

Joshua was reared in Cedar County, Iowa, on a farm, and when he grew up learned the harness-maker's trade at Wilton Junction, Muscatine County, same State. During the great Rebellion he enlisted, in 1864, in Company B, Second Iowa Infantry. The regiment was on its noted march to the sea under General Sherman. Mr. Croghan joined them at Atlanta, Georgia, and from there marched with them to Savannah, then up through the Carolinas and to Richmond. After the surrender of General Lee's army they marched on to Washington, and were present at the grand review. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and at Davenport, Iowa, received his final discharge and was paid off.

The war over, Mr. Croghan returned to Cedar County, Iowa, where he resided six years. He then removed to Clinton County, same State, and after remaining three years returned to Cedar County. Five years later, in 1879, he came to Pottawattamie County. In 1880 he purchased forty acres of wild land, which he has since improved and brought under a high state of cultivation. He has a comfortable home, a good barn, modern wind pump, a grove and orchard of four acres, and other substantial improvements. Everything about the Croghan farm shows thrift and enterprise. At present Mr. Croghan is cultivating 240 acres of land, and is feeding twenty-eighty head of cattle and a large number of hogs.

February 25, 1868, and Clinton County, Iowa, are the date and place of Mr. Croghan's marriage to Miss Mary Jane Dale, a native of Crawford County, Ohio, daughter of Samuel and Mary Dale. Her father died in 1864, and her mother is a resident of Muscatine, Iowa, where she has three sons.

Mr. Croghan and his wife have seven children: Mary C., the oldest, died in 1870; James F., Phillip, Sina A., Charles, Colbert and Sherwood M. Mr. Croghan is a charter member of Washington Post, G. A. R., No. 9. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church.



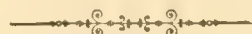
FARWELL MERRIAM, a farmer of Lewis Township, is a native of Worcester County, Massachusetts, born January 14, 1833, the son of Asa and Sarah (Warren) Merriam, natives of Westminster, Massachusetts, and of French extraction. The parents were both deceased in Massachusetts, the father dying May 19, 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, ten months and eleven days, and the mother in 1859; she was born about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The father was a farmer, and also owned and operated a mill in Princeton, Worcester County, Massachusetts.

Farwell Merriam was the fifth child in a family of ten children, was reared to farm life, and received his education in the district schools. When he was twenty years of age he entered a wood shop, engaged in getting out chair material, and also learned wood-turning for about one year. February 6, 1854, he embarked for California on board the steamship Georgia; ticket, \$115; March 13, 1854, arrived at San Francisco. He there took steamboat Pawnee up the river to Marysville, and then walked twenty-eight miles to Swedish Flat, Butte County, where he engaged in gold-mining for over three years, when he returned to his native State, remaining until the spring of 1858. At Worcester, Massachusetts, April 6, 1858, he purchased a ticket for \$32 to St. Louis,

Missouri, via Chicago, which was at that time a small place. From St. Louis he came by boat to Council Bluffs, where he remained over night, and the next morning started out afoot for Onawa, Iowa, a distance of some sixty miles. Here he engaged at work for Judge Whitney, in Monona County, where he remained for two or three weeks. Mr. Merriam then purchased a piece of land, all of the northwest quarter of section 5, on the west side of the Sioux River, comprising 114 acres. This was a tract of uncultivated land, which he slightly improved, and remained one year. He then returned to Onawa, where he erected a home, and resided there until May 6, 1861, when he started with a wagon and two yoke of cattle for Denver, Colorado, arriving at Denver June 15, 1861. From there he went to Golden Gate, and over the divide to Black Hawk Point and Central City, where he took up a claim between Central and Nevada City, which he worked for several months. On October 6 he sold out and returned overland to Council Bluffs, and thence to Onawa, where he remained until April, 1862. Mr. Merriam then returned to Council Bluffs, en route for Denver; but when he arrived here he changed his mind, and on May 15, 1862, opened a small grocery, notion and fruit store at No. 187 Broadway. During his stay in Council Bluffs he increased his stock, and controlled the whole fruit market. In 1881 he turned his entire attention to his farm, which is located on section 17, Lewis Township, where he has lived since the spring of 1875, having purchased the same in 1874. This farm consists of forty acres, for which he paid \$2,000, and which he has turned into a vegetable garden and fruit farm; but for a number of years he followed stock-raising. Mr. Merriam has made many improvements, and now has one of the

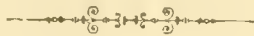
best located farms in this part of the county; everything denotes thrift, energy and prosperity. He is a staunch Republican, and takes an active part in all political issues of the day, and strives to promote the best interests of his party.

Mr. Merriam was married September 4, 1867, in Sparta, Wisconsin, to Miss Sarah E. Jones, aged thirty-nine years, the daughter of G. H. and Adaline Jones, of Council Bluffs. Mr. and Mrs. Merriam have six children, viz.: George N., of Council Bluffs, aged twenty-two years and four months; Grace E., nineteen years and nine months, and the wife of W. W. Biddleston, of Council Bluffs; Charles F., deceased March 15, 1889, aged fifteen years, three months and twenty-two days; Walter, deceased in 1882, at the age of three years, eleven months and twenty-five days; Leonard A., at home, aged seven years and six months, and Harrold, four years and six months old. Mr. Merriam is a member of the Pioneer Association of Monona County, Iowa.



WILLIAM GARNER, one of the early pioneers of Pottawattamie County, was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, June 22, 1817, a son of David and Sarah (Stevens) Garner, also natives of North Carolina. The father lived to the age of 104 years, and the mother died at the age of ninety years. Our subject was but seventeen years of age when his parents moved to Quincy, Illinois, where he remained eleven years. He was married in 1846 to Sarah Workman, and they then joined the Mormons at Nauvoo, Illinois, and some years later came with that colony to Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Mr. Garner was one of the first settlers in this county, and Garner Town-

ship was named in his honor. He served in the Mexican war, and marched through to Mexico, thence to Lower California, after which he returned home. He now owns 350 acres of fine land in Garner Township, and has also given each of his eleven children a good farm. He has lived to see his children grow to maturity, and is a well-to-do and honorable citizen of Pottawattamie County. He built the woolen mill on Mosquito Creek, and has been an important factor in many other improvements.



WILLIAM C. LONG, a successful farmer of Wright Township and an ex-soldier of the late war, came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1876, and has since resided here.

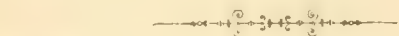
He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1847. His father and grandfather, Jacob H. and Henry Long, were both natives of Somerset County. His mother was Mary E. Baker, also a native of that county, a daughter of Josiah Baker, a native of Pennsylvania. Both the Longs and Bakers are of German extraction. When William C. was six years old his parents moved to Howard County, Indiana. There he worked on the farm in summer and attended school during the winter months. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, and took an active part in the war until its close. He participated in the battles of Huntsville and Athens, Alabama; Columbia, Tennessee; was on the march against General Hood's forces, and was at Franklin, Spring Hill and Nashville, Tennessee. The war over, Mr. Long received an honorable discharge at Indianapolis, Indiana, and from there went to Lee County, Illinois, whither his father had moved during

the war. His mother had died in Howard County, Indiana, in 1863, leaving twelve children, as follows: Lydia Susana, Lucinda, William C., Rebecca, J. W., Matilda E., Martin Luther, Mary Ellen, Rosyanna: Franklin and a babe unnamed are deceased. Henry, another son, was drowned. He was a member of the same company in which his brother served, was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee, and confined at Andersonville for four months. At the end of that time he was paroled, put on board the *Old Sultana*, a condemned vessel, which went to the bottom of the river with all on board, near Memphis.

Mr. Long resided in Lee County, Illinois, until 1876, when he came to Iowa. He spent one year in Boone County before coming to Pottawattamie County. In Center Township he purchased and improved a farm of eighty acres, which, in 1883, he sold to Jack Evans. Then he bought his present farm of 120 acres. This place is one of the best farms in the township, everything about the premises indicating industry and prosperity. Mr. Long has a story and a half frame house, which is built in modern style and which is surrounded with a grove and orchard. He has a good barn 24x26 feet with sixteen-foot posts, and a corn-crib 24x32x12 feet, with a capacity of 3,000 bushels. He has a long cattle shed, a cow stable, a wind pump, and everything convenient for carrying on general farming and stock-raising to the best advantage.

July 3, 1867, Mr. Long was married, in Howard County, Indiana, to Miss Lavina Darby, a lady of much intelligence and a native of Clinton County, that State. She is a daughter of John and Rachel Darby. Mr. and Mrs. Long have three children: Laura Etta, Lilly Dale and Lucy Ellen. They lost their first-born, an infant son. Mr. Long is

a Republican, and, like the representative citizens of his county, is well posted on general topics and current events.



SOLOMON ERNEST, one of the enterprising and successful citizens of Washington Township, came to Pottawattamie County in 1873, and to his present farm in 1881, where he has since resided and made his home. He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1832, the son of William Ernest, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was a son of William Ernest, Sr., who were of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. The mother of our subject was Mary (Wagamon) Ernest, also of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. Solomon Ernest was seven years of age when, in 1839, his parents removed to Fayette County, Illinois, where they resided until their death, the father dying in 1872, at the age of over sixty years; and the mother in 1855. The father was a farmer all his life; politically he was a Democrat. Both parents were members of the Christian Church. They reared three sons and four daughters.

Solomon, the second son and third child, was reared on a farm, and received his education in the Fayette County public schools. He resided in that county seven years, and then removed to Olmsted County, Minnesota, settling near Rochester. He resided in that State eleven years, and in 1873 came to Pottawattamie County, first settling in Washington Township, and afterward removed to Silver Creek Township, where he resided four years. In 1880 he bought wild land where he now resides, and the next year improved it. Mr. Ernest now owns 200 acres in Washington Township and seventy-three acres in Belknap Township, which is

just across the highway. He has a comfortable frame residence, 16 x 24 feet and one and a half stories high, situated on a natural building site, and surrounded by a grove and orchard of two acres.

Mr. Ernest was married April 6, 1856, in Fayette County, Illinois, to Miss Isabelle E. Lee, a woman of intelligence and education, who was born in that county April 17, 1839, and was a daughter of Harvey Lee, a native of New York State, and a son of Abijah Lee. They were of a patriotic family, several members of the family having fought in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Mrs. Ernest was Elizebeth (Nesbitt) Lee, a native of Dixon County, Tennessee, and a daughter of Joseph and Isabelle (Harper) Nesbitt. The parents were married in Fayette County, near Vandalia, Illinois, where the mother was reared and educated. The father died when Mrs. Ernest was nine years of age, and the mother died in 1878, at the age of sixty-six years. She was a member of the Christian Church. The father was a carpenter by trade, although he was engaged in farming for many years; in politics he was a Whig. They had a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest have four children, viz.: Henrietta, wife of George Darrymple, of Washington Township, and they are the parents of four children; Marilla, wife of Simon Finley, of Fillmore County, Minnesota, and they are the parents of five children; Abijah B., at home; Florence, wife of George W. Killion, of Washington Township, and they have two children. They have lost two by death,—Abner, a young man of twenty-eight years; and Ella, wife of John M. Killion, at the age of nineteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest are members of the Christian Church; they were reared that way and have not departed from the teachings of their youth. Two of their

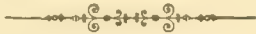


D. C. Bloomer



Amelia Bloomer

daughters have been workers in the Sabbath-school. In politics Mr. Ernest is a Democrat. He was rocked in a Democratic cradle, and has always stood by that party. He is well-known in the community where he resides, is honorable in all his dealings, and is numbered among the solid men of the township.

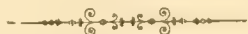


DEXTER CHAMBERLAIN BLOOMER, attorney at law and one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Council Bluffs, was born in Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, July 4, 1816, and was reared under the influence of Quakers. His father, John Bloomer, was a native of Westchester County, New York, and of English descent, and his mother, Tamma Chamberlain, was a native of Massachusetts and also of English ancestry. On receiving his education, Mr. Bloomer exhibited a decided taste for literary and professional pursuits. In 1837 he began the study of law, and soon afterward political affairs. Later he became editor of the *Seneca County Courier*, a Whig paper, at Seneca Falls, New York, and filled that position for fifteen years. In 1843 he was admitted to practice in the several courts of New York. During his residence there he held several offices, among them that of Postmaster during the last four years, under the Taylor-Fillmore administration. In 1853 he removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and became the editor of the *Western Home Visitor*, Mrs. Bloomer continuing the publication of the *Lily* at the same place. With the view of still bettering his situation, he visited Council Bluffs in October, 1854, and decided to make this point his future home, and the next year he moved thither, arriving April 15, and immediately established himself in the practice of law and in the real-

estate business. At that time the county was strongly Democratic, and Mr. Bloomer, in company with John T. Baldwin, C. E. Stone and others, led in the organization of the new Republican party in Western Iowa. The interest which he manifested in political movements and the able manner in which he performed the duties imposed upon him caused his fellow citizens to bestow upon him many trusts, and he was frequently presented as a candidate for the offices of Judge, Representative to the Legislature, etc. For eleven years he was a member of the Board of Education, for a time serving as its President. Within this period seven fine school-houses were erected, one of the number, the Bloomer School, being named in his honor. He was a member of the State Board of Education until that office was abolished; was largely influential in procuring the establishment of the Council Bluffs Free Public Library, of which he has been an honored trustee from its foundation. For twelve years, and until the office was abolished, he was Receiver of the Public Moneys at this point; was Alderman in 1856, and Mayor of the city two years, 1869-'71. In all these official capacities he was honest and efficient, rendering satisfaction to the public. During the war he rendered efficient service to the cause of the Union, and was a member of the Union League. In 1872-'73 he was editor of the Council Bluffs *Republican*, and for a time was editor also of the *Northwestern Odd Fellow*. He also compiled a history of Pottawattamie County, under the title of "Notes on the Early History of Pottawattamie County," which was published in a magazine called the *Annals of Iowa*. As an evidence that he has a fine, large brain, it can be said that he has been as efficient in his business relations as in the legal and literary. As a politician his record is unblemished. In

religious matters he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he has been Senior Warden for the last thirty years.

He was married April 15, 1840, to Miss Amelia Jenks, a lady of culture, and in hearty sympathy with every movement of reform. Her first national notoriety was occasioned by her introduction of what was known as the "Bloomer costume," which called the attention of the public to an urgent reform in dress, and has led to important modifications of the old and unhealthful fashion, and secondly, and more lastingly, as a prominent and efficient advocate of the cause of woman suffrage. (A biographical account of her is given in connection herewith.) She and her husband first arrived in Council Bluffs on the 15th day of April, 1855, and immediately took up their residence in their present pleasant home. That day was the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, and April 15, 1890, they celebrated both that event and their marriage by a "Golden Wedding." It was a grand occasion. A large number of magnificent presents were made to them, and letters of congratulation from eminent co-workers in the cause of reform throughout the United States were received,—among them Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. ex-Governor Hale, of Wyoming. A splendid poem was composed for the occasion by Rev. G. W. Crofts, and illustrated on its presentation by Miss S. D. Rhese.



MRS. AMELIA BLOOMER. — Inasmuch as the name of this lady has become prominent over the country, it seems proper that it should appear in this history, more especially as she is now one of the oldest settlers.

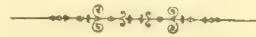
Mrs. Bloomer was born in Cortland Coun-

ty, New York, in the year 1818. Her maiden name was Amelia Jenks. She received a fair education in the common schools of the State, and after arriving at suitable age she engaged in teaching, at first in the public schools and afterward as a private tutor. She was married in 1840 to Dexter C. Bloomer, of Seneca Falls, New York, where she resided with her husband until the fall or winter of 1853. Mr. Bloomer was an attorney, and also, at the time of their marriage and for some years after, editor and one of the publishers of a county newspaper. Mrs. Bloomer early began to write for the paper, confining her articles mainly to the advocacy of temperance, of which she has always been an ardent defender. She was one of the editors of the *Water Bucket*, a temperance paper published during the Washingtonian revival, and she early connected herself with the order of Good Templars. In 1849 a temperance paper called the *Lily* was commenced in Seneca Falls, and it very soon fell entirely into the hands of Mrs. Bloomer, both as editor and publisher. It was continued by her for six years in New York, and one year in Ohio. It was devoted to the "interests of woman," and ardently advocated the cause of temperance and woman's enfranchisement, and attained a wide circulation. In 1851 Mrs. Bloomer first appeared on the platform as a public speaker, and she, in company with other advocates of temperance and Woman's Rights, in the winter of that year addressed large and attentive audiences in all large cities of the State. Mrs. Bloomer continued, during her residence in New York and Ohio, to speak frequently on the question so near her heart, visiting and speaking in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis; and wherever she went she always was favored with full houses. In 1850 Mrs. Bloomer's attention was called

to the short dresses and trousers which a few ladies about that time began to don. She was pleased with it, adopted it in place of the long, heavy skirt that ladies were accustomed to wear, and advocated in the *Lily* its adoption by others. It soon excited great interest, and her name soon became connected with it the world over. Mrs. Bloomer continued to wear it for some six years; and she is still a firm believer that its general use would tend to promote the comfort and health of her sex. She, however, never publicly advocated it other than in the columns of her paper, and never in any way alluded to it in her public addresses. Her main theme and the work of her life has been the enfranchisement of woman, alike in industrial employments, in educational privileges, and in political rights; and in all these respects she has been spared to witness most wonderful progress; but the hour of complete triumph is yet delayed.

In 1854 Mrs. Bloomer removed with her husband to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where, during that year, she continued the publication of her paper, acting also as associate editor of the *Western Home Visitor*. She made many addresses during the year in that State, and organized a number of lodges of Good Templars. In 1855 she became a resident of Council Bluffs, where she has since resided. She has spoken often and written a great deal on her favorite subject of Woman's Rights, as well as upon temperance and other prominent questions before the public. She was the first president of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Society, and her residence has always been open to the advocates of her favorite ideas, as they stopped or passed through the city. But advancing years has limited her activities, and she has been compelled to leave to others the carrying on the battle for equal justice for her sex.

In 1842 she became a member of the Episcopal Church, and she has continued her connections with it through all the subsequent years, and aided in its work in many ways in the city of her adoption. She has taken a deep interest in whatever tends to ameliorate all suffering and promote the happiness of the poor and the unfortunate, as well as the rich. In the spring of 1890 she celebrated, in connection with her husband, their Golden Wedding, in the pleasant cottage in which they have resided for thirty-five years. It was thronged with their friends, who joyfully seized the occasion to express their high regards for the venerable pair, and the presents which they received were alike numerous, beautiful and spontaneous.



JUSTIN J. OLNEY, of Belknap Township, was born in Kirtland, Lake County, Ohio, February 8, 1838, a son of Oliver and Alice (Johnson) Olney, the former a native of New England, and the latter of the State of Vermont. The father, reared and educated in New England, followed his profession as cloth manufacturer, in the land of his birth, and emigrated to Ohio in an early day, locating first in Portage County, thence removing to Lake County. He emigrated thence to Nauvoo, Illinois, and a few years later removed to the State of Missouri, where his wife died, in 1842. Soon afterward he moved back to Illinois, where he married again, and remained until the date of his death. He was the father of eleven children, namely: Newton, who died about the year 1841; Milton, now residing in Ohio; Emily, who resides in Oregon, having emigrated there about the year 1846 or 1847; Mary, who went to Oregon in 1852, and died in

November, 1855; Rosetta, who died about the year 1842; Oliver, who died in Belknap Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1875, at the age of forty-two years; Laura, still living in Kirtland, Ohio; Caroline A., who died in 1858; Cornelia, who died about the year 1841; Justin J., the subject of this sketch; and Albert, who died in infancy, in 1842.

Mr. Olney, the subject of this sketch, and his sister Mary, after the death of their mother, were taken by an uncle, John Johnson, living at Hiram, Ohio, who brought them up. Laura was brought up by Mrs. Emily Quinn, an aunt, who lived at Kirtland, Ohio. Caroline was brought up by Mrs. Jason Ryder, an aunt, of Hiram, Ohio. In the year 1855 Mr. Johnson came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and located on a farm near Council Bluffs, where young Justin J. worked for him by the month for about one year. He then rented a part of Mr. Johnson's farm, and worked for him until 1862, when he made three trips across the plains to Denver. August 9, 1865, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Edwin S. and Eveline (Morris) Morrison.

Mr. Morrison was reared in his native State, Missouri. December 8, 1836, he married his wife in Virginia, her native State. His first ancestors in America settled in this country in early times. His father was a Presbyterian minister. After his marriage Mr. Morrison visited Cincinnati, Ohio, resided for a time at Madison, Indiana, and then returned to Cincinnati, where his wife died in 1847, leaving five children, namely: Monteville, now a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Sarah E., deceased; Mary E., wife of Mr. Olney; Catherine and Elizabeth, both deceased. Mrs. Olney was born in Indiana, November 27, 1842. Her mother having died when she was quite young, she was

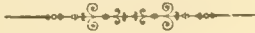
taken care of by her grandmother for one year; then her father married Margaret Denton September 14, 1849, and she was taken to his home in Cincinnati, where she was brought up. At the age of eighteen years she came to South English, Iowa, to reside with her brother, where she made her home until her marriage.

In 1866 Mr. Olney purchased 240 acres of land on the west side of the Nishnabotna River, near his present home. Since that time he purchased forty acres more, all of which he occupied and improved until 1880, when he rented his farm and removed to Oakland, and engaged in the trade in agricultural implements; but a year afterward he moved upon a farm in the vicinity of Oakland. In 1883 he exchanged his farm for an undivided one-half interest in a tract of 560 acres. When the division was made he obtained 320 acres of fine land in sections 23 and 24, where improvements had been made. His principal business is agriculture. He has 140 acres in cultivation, and the rest in pasture and meadow. He also has an orchard of one and a half acres of apples and small fruit. There is a fine spring of water upon his land, furnishing a good supply of pure water for all purposes.

Politically Mr. Olney is a Republican, and a zealous advocate of Republican principles. He has been a prominent member of the Board of Education in his township, and has held many of the township offices, which he has filled to the satisfaction of the people.

His family are members of the Christian, or Disciples' Church, of Oakland. His two children are: Caroline Alice, the wife of D. S. Pleak, who now resides in Macedonia Township, this county; and Wayne, living at home with his parents. Mrs. Olney's father resides in Springfield, Ohio, and by his second wife has six children, to wit: Marion E.,

Belle, Sarah, Louisa, Margaret and George. Marion E. now resides in Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisa is the wife of a Mr. McConnell, in Illinois; and the others are at home.



SAMUEL BARSTOW is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born August 18, 1829, five miles north of Zanesville, the son of Samuel and Alvira (Woodruff) Barstow, natives of Maine and Ohio respectively. The mother died May 5, 1840, and the father died at Farmington, Illinois, in 1867. They had a family of seven children, of whom only five still survive: Warren H., deceased in Illinois; George W., of Licking County, Ohio; Willis, of Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel, our subject; Anthony H., deceased; Martha, wife of M. W. Spaulding, residing in Tecumseh, Nebraska; Stephen, of Farmington, Illinois; and Sarah A., deceased in infancy. Mr. Barstow was again married, this time to Mary L. Jet, of Ohio, who died in 1889, at Farmington, Illinois. By this marriage there were seven children, namely: Judson, who died in Andersonville prison after having been wounded at the battle of Chickahominy Swamps. He was first taken to Libby prison, thence to Andersonville, where he died of abuse and neglect; Elvira, deceased, wife of M. W. Spaulding, of Tecumseh, Nebraska; Henry, deceased in Illinois; Eliza, a resident of Farmington, Illinois; Ann, deceased; Milton, deceased; Ross, a resident of Farmington.

Samuel Barstow, Jr., our subject, was reared in his native county, and remained at home until he had attained his majority. He was brought up to farm life, and received his education in the old log school-house of

those days. September 19, 1853, he removed to Fulton County, Illinois, where he remained a short time, and then removed to Peoria County, working at whatever presented itself, farming being his principal occupation. He was married November 24, 1853, to Miss Eleanor A. Caulson, daughter of William S. and Hephzibah (Eno) Caulson, natives of England and New York respectively. The mother, born in Michigan in 1804, still resides in the State of Washington, near Olympia. The father died in 1844, at the age of forty-three years. They had a family of ten children, of whom seven still survive: Hannah T., wife of Ambrose Clark, of Union County Oregon; Sarah Ann, widow of J. W. Clark, residing in Mills County, Iowa; William P., deceased in Mexico; Mary O., deceased, was the wife of Charles Davis, of Exeter, Nebraska; Eleanor A., the wife of the subject of this sketch; Jakie, a resident of California; Imle E., of Cordelan Mines, Idaho; Emeline, widow of J. S. Sherwood, of the State of Washington; Henry S., also of Washington. Eleanor, the wife of our subject, was born in Peoria County, Illinois, near Peoria city, January 29, 1832, where she was reared and married. In the fall of 1855 they came to Iowa, and located in Mills County, where Mr. Barstow purchased a pre-emption right of raw prairie, with no improvements whatever. Here they made their home for eight years, and improved eighty acres. In 1863 they returned to Illinois, where they spent one year, and then returned to Iowa, spending four years in Mills County; returned to Peoria and spent one year, and again returned to Mills County. In April, 1872, they located on their present farm of forty acres, on the southwest quarter of section 31, Lewis Township, Pottawattamie County. Here they at once commenced improvements, erected a small resi-

dence, 16 x 21, and one and a half stories high. They made their home here for several years, when they removed to their present residence. Mr. Barstow has added to his first purchase until he now has 160 acres of finely improved land, the most of which he has done himself. When they landed in Iowa they had nothing but pluck and energy, but by close application they have secured for themselves a comfortable home. He devotes himself principally to farming and stock-raising. Politically he is a stanch Republican, taking an active part in all of the political work of the county. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace and Road Supervisor, and while in Mills County he was chosen as Supervisor of the county two terms. Mr. and Mrs. Barstow are members of the Christian Church, of which he is an ordained elder.

They have five children: James M., born September, 1854, a practicing physician of Council Bluffs; Roseltha, wife of Joseph Stoker, residing in Mills County; Alice J., born January 20, 1858, the wife of Edward P. McIntyre, of Harrison County, Iowa; Hepsie E., born September 16, 1865, is a teacher in the public schools of Council Bluffs; Elvira, deceased; Guy E., born July 28, 1873, is at home.

GEORGE PLUMB, a popular citizen of Belknap Township, was born in Lincolnshire, England, May 20, 1842, a son of William and Sarah (Grey) Plumb, who were also natives of England. The father was born in February, 1811, and died in his native country May 12, 1884; the mother was born February 25, 1821. They reared a family of six children, five sons and one daughter.

George Plumb, our subject, was reared on a farm in England, and also for three years worked in the dock-yard at Chatham. In 1871 he sailed from Liverpool to New York, and then went to Mills County, Iowa, where his two brothers, Valentine and Frank, then resided. He remained in that county until 1881, when he came to his present farm in Pottawattamie County. Politically Mr. Plumb is a Republican, and he has also served three years as a member of the School Board. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in Lincolnshire, England, May 14, 1867, to Miss Ann Coy, who was born in that country, and the daughter of Thomas and Ann (Thurby) Coy, both natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Plumb have four sons: Thomas William, who was born in England, is now farming for himself; Henry Reloy, Arthur Wesley and Walter Howard.

JAMES P. ALLENSWORTH is one of the prominent citizens of Silver Creek Township. He came to Pottawattamie County in 1882, and has since made this place his home. Mr. Allensworth was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, November 15, 1835. His father, John Allensworth, a native of Pennsylvania, was a son of Emmanuel Allensworth. John Allensworth was married in Jefferson County, Ohio, to Miss Lydia Bartholomew, who died when James P. was a small child, in 1841. The family subsequently removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, where they resided several years. The father came to Mills County, Iowa, and died in 1874. He was by trade a cabinet-maker and wood-turner, and was a good mechanic in his younger days, but in later life turned



R. P. McMenomy

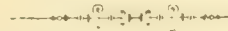
RECTOR, ST. FRANCIS CHURCH.

his attention to agricultural pursuits. Politically he was a Democrat.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm in Jefferson County, received his education in a log school-house, and, at the age of twenty-one years, went to Muskingum County, Ohio. Four years later he moved to Morgan County, same State, where he lived until 1872. In that year he came to Iowa and settled in Mills County. Upon his arrival there he had but little money, but had great faith in Iowa, and with a willing hand he went to work. He bought 120 acres of land, which he improved and which he sold in the fall of 1881. He then purchased 240 acres of prairie land where he now resides, to which he afterward added five acres of timber land. The soil had been broken and the land fenced, but no buildings had been erected. Mr. Allensworth has improved this property and it is now considered one of the best farms in the township. He put up a good frame house on a natural building site and surrounded it with a grove and orchard of four acres, and built a barn 34 x 48 x 16 feet. He also has a granary, cribs, cattle yards, sheds for stock, and a modern windmill. In short, every thing about the farm indicates thrift and prosperity. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising, in which he has met with eminent success.

Mr. Allensworth was married in Morgan County, Ohio, February 26, 1860, to Miss Malinda Sowers, a lady of intelligence and refinement, who was reared and educated in that county. Her father, William Sowers, was a native of Maryland, and her mother, *nee* Mary Ann Thursh, was born in Ohio. They lived in the latter State until their death, the mother dying when Mrs. Allensworth was fifteen years old. Her father died in September, 1889, at the age of eighty-five years. He was an active member of the

Methodist Church, and for many years was a class-leader and exhorter. Mr. and Mrs. Allensworth have four children, viz.: Allethea, wife of J. P. Boyleau, Belknap Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa; George C. married Cora Tipton, and resides on a farm adjoining his father's; William, at home; Edith, a successful and popular teacher. In his political views Mr. Allensworth is independent, casting his vote for whom he considers the best man for the position. He is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a steward and a liberal supporter of the same. During the civil war he served 100 days in the National Home Guards of Ohio. He has always been interested in educational matters, and has given his children the benefit of good schooling and fitted them for respectable positions in life. He is ranked among the enterprising, successful and popular citizens of his community.

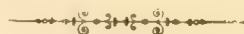


THE ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CATHOLIC CHURCH, of Council Bluffs, was one of the first societies formed in this part of the country, even so far in the past as when the Indians had full sway here; and the first priest or pastor was Father De Smet, the great missionary. His people erected a small log church on the bluffs, where the first priest in charge was Father James Powers. Father Doxacher succeeded him. They resided at Omaha, to which diocese the congregation at the Bluffs belonged. The first Iowa resident priest at Council Bluffs was Rev. Bernard P. McMenomy, who came in November, 1869, from Georgetown, Monroe County, Iowa, but previously from Missouri. He is a native of County Donegal, Ireland, born in August, 1830; was educated at St. Columb's College, at London-

derry, Ireland, which institution he entered at the age of fifteen years, continuing there until within a short time before he emigrated to America in 1849. He first settled at St. Louis, and continued his studies there for four years in a seminary under Archbishop Peter R. Kenrick. Then, February 24, 1854, he was ordained and sent to North Santa Fe, in northeast Missouri, where he took charge of a parish. He laid out the town of St. Marysville, and by his own efforts obtained the establishment of a postoffice there, which he named St. Patrick. After an engagement there of four years he was removed to Edina, Knox County, Missouri, where he had charge of a parish for seven and a half years. Then he came to Georgetown, this State, and from there, in 1869, to Council Bluffs, as before stated. While at Georgetown he erected some four or five churches, the principal one being the Georgetown church, a large stone building. The others were at Melrose, Chariton (Lucas County), Woodburn (Clark County), and one near Leon in Decatur County; and along the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for some 200 miles he erected many churches.

He has been very zealous in church work. Since his residence in Council Bluffs he has erected the St. Francis Xavier Church, at the corner of Sixth street and Fifth avenue, a large and handsome edifice 60x120 feet in dimensions, completing it in 1888, at a cost of over \$50,000. Also he built the St. Francis Xavier Academy, in the rear of the church, where there are twenty-five Sisters in charge of a large number of pupils,—about sixty-five boarding pupils and 250 day pupils. He also erected the St. Joseph Academy, for boys, a good brick building opposite the church. The St. Bernard's Hospital, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, is a large, substantial brick building, where the sick

and infirm are received without distinction of creed or color. The priest's residence is a handsome brick structure erected also by him, between the church and the Sisters' Academy. Under Father McMenomy's administration here the membership of the parish has increased from about 500 to over 2,000. His assistant in parish work is Rev. T. A. Maloy.



J Q. ROLLINS, section 21, Center Township, Pottawattamie County, is one of the early settlers and well-known citizens of the township. He came here in 1865, and has since made this place his home.

He was born twenty miles from Augusta, Maine, in Kennebec County, February 10, 1838, a son of Levi Rollins, a native of Maine. His grandfather, Mark Rollins, was born in New Hampshire, July 4, 1776. He was a carpenter by trade, at which he was still able to work when he was eighty years old. He lived to be ninety-nine. The Rollins family trace their ancestry to three brothers who came from England to America and settled in the New England States. The mother of our subject was *nee* Julia Ann Smart. The Smarts were descendants of an old New England family. Levi Rollins and his wife reared a family of eight children, as follows: Sarah, deceased; James, at Grinnell, a soldier of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry in the late war; J. Q., our subject; Mary Hussey, a resident of Maine; Calvin, who resides in New Hampshire. He was in the Seventh Maine Infantry, but was transferred to the Thirteenth Maine Infantry. He was in the battle of Cedar Creek, where General Sheridan made his famous ride. Calvin was wounded in that battle. Oscar was also in

the Seventh Maine Infantry, and died of disease in the army; Harriet, deceased; Edward resides in Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Rollins lived in Maine until their death. The mother was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her death occurred when J. Q. was twelve years old. The father died at the age of seventy-three years. He was a farmer all his life. Politically he was formerly a Democrat, but later a Republican.

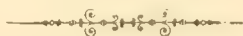
Mr. Rollins was reared on a farm and received a common-school education in Maine. In 1860 he came to Iowa and settled in Cedar County, where he lived until he came to Pottawattamie County. He was married in Cedar County, December 2, 1863, to Miss Mary Viena Fuller, daughter of Ezra and Arloa (Turner) Fuller. A sketch of her father appears on another page of this work. She was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and lived there until she was thirteen years of age, when she came with her parents to Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Rollins have eight children living, viz.: Mary Ellen, wife of J. B. Wills, of Butler County, Nebraska, has four children; Edward Elsworth and James Levi, both of Belknap Township, this county; Julia Eva, Herbert Henry, Arthur Garfield, Olive Pearl, Benjamin Harrison — all at home. Jessie Mary died in her seventh year.

In 1865 Mr. Rollins came to Pottawattamie County and purchased forty acres of land in Center Township. This he afterward sold to A. L. Brown. He then rented land of Mrs. Fuller for one year, after which he bought eighty acres in Valley Township. That farm he exchanged for eighty acres in section 15, Center Township. After improving it to some extent he sold it and again rented land. In 1886 he purchased his present farm of eighty acres. The soil had been broken, but there were no buildings on the place. He has since made many im-

provements, has erected a good house and barn, and everything about the premises shows thrift and prosperity. Mr. Rollins is engaged in general farming and some carpentering, and during a portion of the year he operates a thresher and corn-sheller. He is a Republican; has served as Constable, Justice of the Peace, and as a member of the School Board.

WALTER I. SMITH, one of the youngest, though most prominent members of the bar of Council Bluffs, is a native of this city, born July 10, 1862. His father, George F. Smith, was an early resident of Council Bluffs. Mr. Smith was educated in the public schools of this city, graduating at the high-school, in the class of 1878. He began the study of law in August, 1881, in the office of Colonel D. B. Dailey, and was admitted in December, 1882. After his admission he continued with Colonel Dailey until 1885, since which time he has been alone in practice. Mr. Smith, though one of the youngest members of the bar of Pottawattamie County, has already taken high rank as a lawyer, and is recognized as a young man of marked ability, whose future gives promise of a most successful and useful career. Mr. Smith is a most industrious student of his profession, and a gentleman of extensive and varied reading, and is numbered among the progressive and enterprising citizens of Council Bluffs, where all his life, thus far, has been passed. June 19, 1890, at the age of twenty-seven, he was unanimously nominated for the office of District Judge by the Republican Judicial Convention of the Fifteenth District of Iowa, composed of the counties of Audubon, Shelby, Pottawattamie, Cass, Mills, Montgomery, Fremont and Page,

and was elected November 4th following, running 667 votes ahead of his ticket in Pottawattamie County.



WARREN DEAN, an early settler and prominent citizen of Wright Township, Pottawattamie County, was born in Rhode Island, March 8, 1843. His father, Edward Dean, formerly a worthy citizen and pioneer of Wright Township, now resides in Griswold, Cass County, Iowa, both he and his wife being past eighty years old. He was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1810, and his wife, *nee* Mary Ann West, was born in Massachusetts in 1809. She is a daughter of Amos and Avis (Horton) West, who lived as man and wife for sixty-eight years. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived to be ninety-six years old. The Deans were of an old New England family. Edward Dean married his present wife in Rhode Island, and in 1856 came to Iowa, settling in Wright Township, this county, being the third family to locate in the township. Here they lived until 1884, when they removed to Griswold.

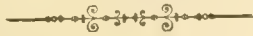
Warren Dean was a lad of thirteen years when his parents came West. His youth was spent on a farm in this frontier district, and his education was obtained in a log school-house. During the civil war he tendered his services to his country, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry Volunteers, William Dewey being his first Colonel. Mr. Dean was a brave soldier and participated in many of the important engagements of the war. He was first under fire at Port Gibson; was at the siege and surrender of Vicksburg; went with General Banks up the Red River; was at the siege of Mobile; and finally received an honorable

discharge at Harrisburg, Texas, whither he had been ordered from Mobile.

After the war he returned to Pottawattamie County and engaged in agricultural pursuits on his father's farm. April 3, 1867, near where Atlantic now stands, Cass County, Iowa, Mr. Dean wedded Miss Georgiana Hardenbergh, who had been a successful teacher of Cass and Pottawattamie counties. She was born in Ulster County, New York, July 6, 1844, and was a young girl when her parents moved to Lee County, Illinois. From there the family moved to Cass County, Iowa, in 1859. Her father and mother, Thomas H. and Fanny (Niver) Hardenbergh, both natives of New York State, now reside near Atlantic, where they have made their home for many years. After his marriage, Mr. Dean lived on the old farm for four years. In 1871 he moved to a portion of his present farm. He now owns 380 acres of as good land as there is in this county. His comfortable home and surroundings indicate the taste and refinement of its occupants and also the prosperity which has attended them. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has been eminently successful.

He and his wife are the parents of four children: Carrie M., who was educated at Simpson College, Indianola, is a popular teacher and an artist of rare ability; Ada L., George W. and Rae L. Mr. Dean's political views are in harmony with Republican principles. He has served as Township Clerk and as a member of the School Board. He has been identified with the Christian Church, but, as that society has no organization in his vicinity, he worships at the Methodist Episcopal Church of Whipple, and is a liberal supporter of the same. His wife is an active and zealous member of that church, and is Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Mr. Dean is a member of the G. A. R., and is

associated with Worthington Post, No. 9, Griswold.



SAMUEL B. PASSMORE was born in West Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1827, son of John W. Passmore, a native of the same county. His grandfather and his great-grandfather, Ellis and George Passmore, were also natives of Pennsylvania. The first Passmore who landed in this country was a Friend, came here with William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania. All his descendants down to the present generation have belonged to the Society of Friends. The wife of John W. and the mother of Samuel B. Passmore was *nee* Deborah Brown, a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brown) Brown, also natives of the Keystone State. John W. and Deborah Passmore reared four children, as follows: Ellis P., a resident of Rising Sun, Cecil County, Maryland; Samuel B., whose name heads this article; Elizabeth Ruth, widow of Eliphaz Cheyney, Westchester, Pennsylvania, and Colonel John Andrew Moore Passmore, No. 318 South Forty-second street, Philadelphia, a prominent resident of that place. He was an officer in the late war, and is now manager at Philadelphia for D. Appleton & Co. John W. Passmore died in June, 1848, at the age of forty-six years. His relict has been for forty-four years a widow. She is now ninety years of age and resides with her son Ellis in Cecil County, Maryland. When she made a visit to her son in Iowa, in 1881, she was in good health and quite active.

Samuel B. Passmore was reared on his father's farm in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the pub-

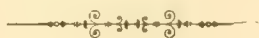
lic schools. March 28, 1850, he wedded Miss Hannah M. Jackson, a native of that county. Her parents, Joshua and Sarah (Cook) Jackson, were also born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Passmore and his wife remained in their native county until May 22, 1855, when they moved to Bureau County, Illinois. There he rented land and lived until 1870, when he came to Wright Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and bought 160 acres of land; this was all wild prairie land. He also bought ten acres of timber, situated three miles from his farm. He was among the early settlers of this part of the country, and at that time deer were frequently seen on his premises or in view of his dwelling. He has since developed his farm and it is now under a good state of cultivation. Maple Grove, as he is pleased to call it, is considered one of the finest farms in Wright Township. Mr. Passmore erected a comfortable one-and-a-half-story house, which, surrounded with beautiful evergreens and shrubs, makes an attractive home. In 1874 he purchased 160 acres of prairie land which adjoined his farm, making 320 acres in one body. He has an artificial grove of thirteen acres and an orchard comprising three acres. His barn is 44 x 46 feet, with eighteen feet posts, and a rock foundation. His farm is divided into five fields for pasture, meadow and grain; and among other improvements made by Mr. Passmore are two windmills and 1,600 rods of osage-orange and 200 rods of willow hedge. He has some fine specimens of stock, both cattle and hogs. Maple Grove is, indeed, a beautiful home, and one of which the owner should be justly proud.

Mr. Passmore and his wife have ten children, viz.: Amor C., of Aurora, Buchanan County, Iowa; Ella Deborah, wife of A. J. Lipp, Wright Township; Orlando C. resides near Linden, Dallas County, Iowa; Ida A.,

wife of J. C. Morris, Guthrie County, Iowa; Ellwood Lovejoy, at home; Anna Mary, wife of H. Nolte, Dexter, Dallas County, Iowa; Ellis P., in the nursery business at Cloverdale, California; Willie T., Dallas County, Iowa; Emma L., wife of N. G. Brown, Cass County, Iowa; and Lincoln G., at home.

Like his worthy ancestors, Mr. Passmore is a Quaker. He, however, attends the Methodist Episcopal Church of Whipple; has been a trustee for several years and is a liberal supporter of that church. He is one of the leading Republicans of his township, and is chairman of the Republican Central Committee. He was formerly a Free Soiler, and was one of the three in his township who voted that ticket in 1852, the township casting 200 votes. He has served in most of the township offices, is at present Township Trustee, and has always used his influence for the best interests of the community.

Mr. Passmore is past sixty, but bears his age lightly. He is frank and cordial in his manner, with a vein of humor in his make-up, and he is highly esteemed by all who know him. His family are refined and cultured, and are ranked with the best society of the community.



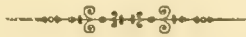
NELSON LEWIS, of Lewis Township, is a native of Monroe, Michigan, born December 25, 1838, the son of Silas and Lydia Lewis. He was the ninth in a family of ten children. He was reared to farm life in his native State, and received his education in the public schools. When he was fifteen years of age he commenced working for himself, and in his seventeenth year came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he has since made his home. He was engaged in various pursuits during his younger

days, and in 1856 he made a trip to Texas, where he remained during the winter. He then returned to Pottawattamie County, and during the years 1861-'62 was engaged in freighting across the plains from Council Bluffs to Denver, and in 1863 he freighted from Council Bluffs to Fort Randall. April 12, 1864, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Emily Jane Musser, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 26, 1846, the daughter of John and Caroline A. (Souls) Musser. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio previous to their marriage. From that State they came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and purchased a farm in what is now Garner Township, where they made their home until the death of Mr. Musser, which occurred October 21, 1868. The father was a cabinet-maker and house-joiner by occupation. They had a family of nine children, viz.: William A., of Indianapolis, Indiana; Charles O., of Nebraska; Frances L., wife of Henry Palmer, residing in Council Bluffs; Emily J., wife of the subject of this sketch; Hester A., wife of Samuel Underwood, of Garner Township; Mary E., wife of Charles Green, residing in Neola Township; Martha E., wife of John Fleming, of Dakota; Abbie M., wife of George W. Ballinger, of Dawson County, Nebraska; Julia A., wife of William Ballinger, of Omaha. Mrs. Musser is still a resident of Garner Township.

Nelson Lewis, our subject, purchased a farm shortly after his marriage, in Lewis Township, consisting of eighty acres, on section 16, where he commenced making improvements. He erected a good frame residence, 24 x 32 feet, and also barns for stock and grain; he has the finest stock barn in this part of the county, which is 56 x 104 feet, and contains a steam mill for grinding meal and feed. He has fine groves and eight

acres of orchard. Mr. Lewis has added to his first purchase until he now possesses 280 acres, on sections 16 and 21, Lewis Township, and forty acres in Mills County. His home and surroundings denote thrift and prosperity. In April, 1884, he engaged in the dairy business, and now he has one of the most extensive dairies in the county, keeping 150 cows, and milking daily about 175 gallons. He is a live, energetic man, who has by his honesty and integrity won a large circle of friends. In his political views he is a Prohibitionist, and has represented his township in most of its various offices. He was also instrumental in organizing Lewis Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of twelve children, viz.: Lydia May, Charles W., Edwin J., Frank N., Jessie A., Eva E., Harry B. and Walter S. (deceased), Freddie O., Bertie A., Vernon S. and an infant son.



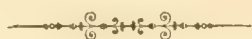
WOOSTER FAY, of Lewis Township, is a native of Franklin County, Vermont, born November 18, 1819, the son of Jonathan and Ruth (Elsworth) Fay. The parents were natives of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and of Scotch and English origin. They had three children: Addison, a resident of Bowling Green, Ohio; Wooster, our subject; and Hollis, deceased in 1868.

Wooster Fay, our subject, was reared in his native State until he was fifteen years of age, when his family removed to Wood County, Ohio. He was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common schools. When the family went to Wood County it was a new country, they being among the pioneers. They improved a farm which they entered from the Government, and here he

lost his parents. He remained in Wood County twenty-one years, and in 1855 came west to Iowa. In the spring of 1856 he came to Pottawattamie County and purchased a farm of 200 acres of partially improved land, in what is now Keg Creek Township. In the fall of 1856 he removed with his family to Pottawattamie County, where they commenced life again in a new country, and for the second time became a pioneer. He remained in Keg Creek Township until April, 1889, when he removed to his present home, on section 4, Lewis Township. He has a comfortable little home with three acres of land, and here he expects to spend his remaining days. He has labored hard in assisting in the development of Pottawattamie County, having improved 176 acres of prairie land, which he disposed of at various times, and has also purchased other land. The home farm is on sections 20, 28 and 29, Keg Creek. This he improved and made his home until he removed to his present place. He dealt in stock principally, in connection with his farming, and the last twelve or thirteen years he has taken special pride in the rearing of a better grade of stock, in the short-horn class. Politically he is a Republican, and has represented his county as a member of the Board of Supervisors for six years, from 1874 to 1880. He represented his township in the State Legislature for three terms and a half, and in all of his political career he has never asked a man to vote for him.

Mr. Fay was married in Wood County, Ohio, November 9, 1846, to Charlotte M. McMillan, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, March 10, 1826. She was the daughter of Morrison and Clarissa (Brown) McMillan, natives of New York and Canada, and of Scotch origin. Mr. and Mrs. Fay have four children, namely: Emma, born October 15,

1847, is the wife of Samuel H. Hopkins, residing in Macedonia, Pottawattamie County; Morrison M., a resident of Franklin County, Nebraska, born August 27, 1849; Jane, born July 10, 1851, the wife of Logan Reynolds; Isoletta, born June 8, 1866, wife of James Pershell, residing in Lincoln County, Washington. The family are among the most worthy and respected citizens of the county, and have by their honesty and integrity won a large circle of friends.



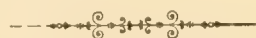
WILLIAM L. DEAN came to Wright Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1856, and has since made this place his home. He was born in Rhode Island, December 18, 1848, son of Edward and Mary A. (West) Dean, prominent and early citizens of this township. A further account of them will be found on another page of this work, in the sketch of Warren Dean.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family and was only seven years of age when his parents came West and located in this township, being among the pioneer settlers here. He attended the public schools and grew to manhood on the frontier. To the rudiments of an education thus obtained he added a larger knowledge by private study and reading at home. He was married, November 2, 1868, in Cass County, Iowa, to Miss Emily Wright, daughter of Simeon and Eneline (Arnold) Wright, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New York. Her father is a prominent pioneer of this township, it having been named in honor of him. For several years he was a member of the County Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Dean remained on the home farm for five years after his marriage and then came to his

present farm, which he had partly improved before removing to it. He first purchased eighty acres, and from time to time, as fortune favored him, he bought more land until he is now the owner of 500 acres, one of the best farms in the eastern part of the county. His residence, a modern frame house with bay windows and porches, was built in 1881, at a cost of \$2,100. It is surrounded by a beautiful lawn, dotted over with evergreens and shrubs, and makes a cosy and attractive home. Mr. Dean has a good barn with a rock foundation, other farm buildings and conveniences, and a supply of water near the surface of the ground. His farm is divided into ten different fields, separated by good fences. Twenty acres of river bottom are in timber, and he also has a ten-acre grove of thrifty young trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean have five children, namely: Augusta M., who has been a teacher and is now attending Simpson College at Indianola; Charlotte B., Edward A., Georgia May and Alice Effie, all at home. Mr. Dean was a member of the Christian Church when that society had an organization in this vicinity, but more recently he has taken an active interest in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Whipple, of which his wife and two daughters are members. He is a Republican, and is the present Trustee of Wright Township. He has also served several years on the School Board.



W. PIERCE, one of the enterprising and successful citizens of Washington Township, came to Iowa in 1870, first settling in Mills County. He was born in Windsor County, Vermont, April 22, 1852, a son of Albert A., who was a native of New Hampshire, and a son of Alpheus Pierce,





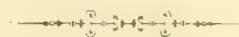
W. F. Rohrer

who was born in Vermont. The Pierce family is of Puritan ancestry, and one of the ancestors was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The mother of our subject was Mary (McCollough) Pierce, who was born in New Hampshire, a daughter of John McCollough, a native of southwestern Scotland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Albert A. Pierce and wife made their home in New York until their death, the mother dying in 1873, at the age of about thirty-eight years, and the father in North Carolina, while there on business. He was a tanner and currier by trade, but later in life was engaged as a traveling solicitor. Politically he was a Republican, and in religion was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The mother was a member of the Episcopal Church. They were the parents of two children: O. W., our subject, and Etta, who died at the age of twenty-six years.

O. W. Pierce was reared in Vermont until thirteen years of age, when he went to New York city and remained five years. At the age of eighteen he came West to Iowa. While in New York city he was engaged as clerk in a wholesale house, and his education was received mostly by attending a night school in that city. In 1870 he settled in Mills County, Anderson Township, Iowa, and was engaged in farming there until 1877, when he purchased 120 acres of wild land in Washington Township, Pottawattamie County, where he has since resided. He now owns 280 acres, 200 of which is in one body, and the remainder is located a half mile north of section 12, and all is under a good state of cultivation. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has some thoroughbred stock of the highest grades.

Mr. Pierce was married in Mills County, Iowa, in 1877, to Miss Frances M. Wilson, a native of that county, and daughter of William B. and Ann (Watson) Wilson. The

parents now reside in Mills County, near Hastings. Mrs. Pierce was a successful teacher before her marriage. They have had six children, viz.: Fred Wilson, Edith May, Arthur Winfield, Edna Jenny, Leonard Albert, and William C., who died when a babe. Mrs. Pierce died February 15, 1889; she was an affectionate wife and mother, and her death was a great loss to her family and friends. She was reared in, and was for several years connected with, the Methodist Church. Politically Mr. Pierce is a Republican, and has served as Township Clerk and Assessor with credit to himself and the best interests of the township.



MILLARD F. ROHRER.—Mr. Rohrer has been a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa, since July, 1871, arriving before he had attained the age of twenty-one. He came originally from Rohrersville, Washington County, Maryland, where he was born on the old family farm, August 30, 1850, the family of which they are representatives having been natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry.

The greatest excitement during his boyhood days was that created by "Old John Brown," at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1859, which was only twelve miles distant. He received a common-school education in the private and public schools of Boonsboro, and Keedysville, Maryland. During the late war, his home was on the border of the battle-field of Antietam, the battle having been fought September 17, 1862. He was at that time aged twelve years.

Even at this age he was pressed into service as a nurse, as his father's house, barn and wood-house were turned into hospitals, and all possible aid rendered by the family to the

wounded soldiers of the "Federal Army." He left his native State and home to begin life for himself in 1870, to accept an engagement to travel for a wholesale glove house in Chicago, and, having closed this engagement in the fall, he then located for the winter near Avalon, Livingston County, Missouri, at which place he engaged in teaching school.

In the spring of 1870 he selected their present family farm of 280 acres in said county, and immediately wrote for his father and family, and upon their arrival from Maryland he assisted in putting in the spring crops.

As stated before, in July, 1871, he made his first appearance in Council Bluffs, to introduce a fall wheat brand of flour manufactured by Snively & Hedges, of Wathena, Kansas. At the expiration of three months he was ordered to Texas to introduce the same flour, and on account of being pleased with the business outlook in Council Bluffs he resigned his position and decided to make this city his home.

He found immediate employment as clerk of the Briggs House, which was then one of the leading hotels. He was next employed in the Postoffice Bookstore of Brackett & Goulden as a clerk, which position he held until D. W. Bushnell succeeded J. P. Goulden, at which time he was appointed Deputy Sheriff by ex-Sheriff George Doughty, deceased.

In the discharge of his duties as Sheriff it was necessary for him to ride over the entire county: inasmuch as only about one-half of the farm land was occupied and fenced at that time, he rode in every direction over the grand prairies that now constitute many of the most valuable farms. Following this he was employed by J. M. Palmer to assist in opening the first frame hotel and depot on the identical ground now occupied by the

brick and stone Union (Pacific) Passenger Depot.

Subsequently he was appointed agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, and bill clerk of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in this city, by J. W. Morse, late general passenger agent of the Union Pacific Railroad.

In 1875 he formed a partnership with Thomas Bowman, the present Congressman elect, in the insurance business, having purchased the large fire insurance agency of J. P. & J. N. Casady. About three months after forming this partnership Mr. Bowman was elected County Treasurer, and after January 1, 1878, Mr. Rohrer conducted the business alone.

In 1881 he became a member of the commercial storage and agricultural implement firm composed of Thomas Bowman, George F. Wright and himself, and known as the firm of Bowman, Rohrer & Co. The firm closed out their business on January 1, 1885, to Shephard, Field & Cook. At this time Mr. Rohrer was appointed general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the State of Iowa.

On December 31, 1887, he was elected Mayor of the city of Council Bluffs by the City Council, to succeed ex-Mayor William Groneweg, who resigned the office on account of being elected State Senator. At the following city election in March, 1888, he was the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and David J. Rockwell the Republican nominee for the same office. Mr. Rockwell being a popular gentleman polled the full strength of his party; nevertheless Mr. Rohrer was elected by between 700 and 800 majority, his term expiring March 17, 1890.

During his continuous term of twenty-six and one-half months as Mayor of the city, Council Bluffs made more substantial prog-

ress as a city than during any previous term, viz.: the paving with cedar blocks of Broadway from Twelfth street to Omaha, a distance of three miles, connecting with the (second) great iron and steel bridge over the Missouri River, uniting the cities of Council Bluffs and Omaha by the first electric street railway introduced in the great West; opening up the Lake Manawa steam street railway; opening up the Council Bluffs and Omaha Chautauqua grounds, etc., etc. During his term of office eight miles of streets were paved with cedar blocks, and brick and other public and private improvements were made in keeping with the same.

In his final message to the City Council on March 17, 1890, he made the following valuable recommendations in reference to that portion of the city which is now apparently (to the eye) in Omaha:

"My attention has but recently been called to some facts to which in this parting message I deem it my duty to call your attention. I am informed by able lawyers and also by officials who are in a position to know that the long neglected body of land known as "Cut-off Island," and sometimes slightly referred to as "No Man's Land," is within the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs, and it seems that in five or six suits which have been had concerning this land it has been conceded on all hands, by lawyers and judges, that such is the case.

"Heretofore this land has been almost of no consequence, but the marvelous growth of our city and its sister across the river has attracted the attention of capitalists to this tract of land which is in Iowa, but contiguous to Omaha. This point settled, important consequences ensue therefrom.

"The Union Pacific Railway Company has built its tracks on this island, bridges are being built, streets opened up; arrangements

are being made to fill up the unoccupied ground with factories, warehouses and busy industries.

"I have only recently learned these facts, but should consider myself derelict in duty were I to fail to call your attention to the same upon this particular occasion.

"The island in extent embraces nearly 2,000 acres of valuable land; and if I understand the matter aright, this is all subject to taxation by the council of the city of Council Bluffs, and the trackage of the railroads as well. This should be looked into and attended to.

"We, in turn, aiming to give to the public as good government as possible, and watchful of the interests of all within our jurisdiction, should see to it that the right of franchise so dear to the American heart should be accorded to the residents of that district, who are in fact citizens of Council Bluffs.

"The children of these parents have a right to attend our public schools. The census-taker must not omit to include this population in his list.

"The importance of the right to tax this large body of land is liable to be underestimated, as, in my opinion, but very few years will pass before a large revenue will be derived therefrom, and steps should be taken, at the next real-estate assessment in the spring of 1891, to get the same property upon the books."

His recommendations were acted upon promptly by the present city administration, and at this writing the exact boundary lines between the cities of Council Bluffs and Omaha, in the vicinity of this valuable tract of ground constitutes a case in the Supreme Court of the United States.

His parents, Judge George C. Rohrer and Sophia E. (Deaner) Rohrer, were born in Washington County, Maryland; however, as

before stated, they have resided on their farm near Avalon, Livingston County, Missouri, since 1871, his mother having died on May 19, 1889, at the age of sixty-two. Twelve children were in their family; of these, Winfield Scott, Susan Maria, Emma Alice and Laura Ellen, died when quite young—from infancy to age of seven. Harry Crytzman died at home, August 30, 1889, at the age of twenty-seven.

Ida Florence is the wife of Irwin F. Robinson, and resides at Chillicothe, Missouri. Samuel Deaner resides in Council Bluffs, and is at present a member of the city engineer's force, while Luella Dinah, Christian Franklin, and Julia Elizabeth, reside on the farm, which is now and has been for years farmed in partnership by the subject of this sketch, Millard Fillmore, and his brother C. Franklin. Mary Catharine is the wife of Noah W. Cronise, who resides at Rohrer'sville, Maryland, and is a half-sister, being the only child of his father's first wife.

On September 11, 1877, Mr. Rohrer was married to Sarah Beach Beers, the only child of John B. Beers and Eliza (Beers) Crawford.

They have had three children: the first born, John Beach Beers, died February 8, 1880, at the age of thirteen months. The remaining two children: Isaac Beers is ten years old, and Carrie Test is seven years of age.

Mrs. Rohrer's parents were among the early settlers of Council Bluffs, her father having been engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and very extensively in real estate in western Iowa, and in Omaha and Nebraska City in Nebraska. In Council Bluffs Beers' Addition and Beers' Subdivision bear his name. Mrs. Rohrer is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and takes a great interest in the Woman's Christian Association Hospital, having been one of the first officers.

Mr. Rohrer is engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business. His real interests are very large in Council Bluffs, and likewise at Blue Hill, in Webster County, Nebraska. He is a stockholder in the Council Bluffs Savings Bank, one of the largest commercial savings and general banking houses in western Iowa.

HRISTIAN H. BECK, a farmer of Lewis Township, Pottawattamie County, was born in Holstein, Germany, August 22, 1827, and came to America with his parents. His father, Asmes Henry Beck, was a native of Holstein, Germany. He was a tailor by trade, and also owned a small farm. He was married to Elsebee Kickbust, whose family were great land-holders in Germany. In 1853 they came to America and landed in Davenport, Iowa, where they remained about four years. Then they came to Pottawattamie County, Lewis Township, where they purchased eighty acres of "raw" land in the Plumer settlement, which they improved. They afterward rented this land, and lived with their daughter, Mrs. Whitland, of Lewis Township. The mother died on the old home farm in the Plumer settlement, and the father died at Whitland's. They had a family of ten children, viz.: Christian Henry, our subject; Margaret, deceased, wife of Henry Schworts; Catharine M., the wife of H. H. Spetman, of Lewis Township; Fred K., residing with his brother, C. H.; Elsie N., wife of John Spetman, residing in Nebraska; Asmes H., deceased; Hans, deceased; Henry, deceased; Christina, wife of Dick Messman, of Lewis Township. The parents were members of the Lutheran Church.

Christian H., our subject, was reared to farm life, and engaged in the war of 1848

against Denmark, serving three years. He also engaged in horse-trading while in the old country, and traveled a great deal. He was second sergeant in the war in Germany, served faithfully and was a gallant soldier. After he came to Davenport, he spent some two years, and then came to Lewis Township, Pottawattamie County, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres on section 35, which he improved and used for a pasture-farm. He remained on this place about ten years, when he and his brother, Asmes, bought 240 acres of unimproved land on sections 3 and 10, Lewis Township. They built a small frame house, 16x16, where they lived one summer, and which they now use for a granary. Mr. Beck then built his present home, also a frame residence, 32 x 34 feet, and has erected a number of good barns for stock and grain, the main one being 62 x 40 feet, which is one of the finest barns in this part of the county. He has planted five acres of orchard and groves. He has added to his first purchase until he has now 520 acres, on sections 9, 10 and 11, and eighty acres on section 35, making in all 600 acres. He has made all the improvements the farm contains, and has done a vast amount of labor in this county. He devotes himself to farming and stock-raising; also buys feed and ships a large amount of stock. He is a Democrat, always taking an active part in the political work of his county. He has represented his township as Trustee and School Director.

Mr. Beck was married in June, 1859, to Sarah Young, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Seaman) Young, who came from Alsace, Germany, about 1853 or 1854, and located for a time in Ohio, and then came to Pottawattamie County. The father died in Mills County, Iowa, in 1886, and the mother still resides there. The father was a farmer and also owned a large vineyard and made large

quantities of wine, but after coming to this country he followed farming. They were members of the Lutheran Church, and had a family of eight children: Jacob, deceased in the old country; Hans, also deceased in the old country; Catharine, deceased in Loudonville, Ohio; Sarah, wife of the subject of this sketch; Jacob, deceased; George, residing in Pottawattamie County, Iowa; Margaret, wife of Adolph Guise, residing in Pottawattamie County, Iowa; John, a resident of Mills County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Beck have eleven children: Ferdinand, born July 25, 1862, died April 20, 1888; Laura, born June 9, 1864, died April 1, 1868; Margaret, born May 22, 1866, is the wife of Ferdinand Plumer, near Sioux City, Iowa; Rosa, born July 25, 1868, is at home; Freddie, born June 9, 1871; Christina, born September 1, 1872, died in October, 1874; Gotlieb, born December 14, 1874; John, born August 6, 1877; Adolph, born January 13, 1861; Alvina, born October 8, 1883, died May 29, 1888; and Dickie, born October 11, 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Beck are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JAMES BOILER.—Among the prominent and well-known citizens of Wright Township, Pottawattamie County, we find the name that heads this sketch. Mr. Boiler has been a resident of this place since 1873. He was born in Pike County, Ohio, March 26, 1848, son of William and Caroline (Kincaid) Boiler, both natives of Ohio. Grandfather David Boiler was born in Germany.

In 1851 William Boiler and wife moved from Ohio to Iowa and settled in Muscatine County, becoming pioneers of that place. They made their home in Muscatine County

until 1865, when they moved to Marshall County, same State. After remaining in the latter place three years they returned to Muscatine County. Then, in 1873, they came to Wright Township. Three years later they moved to Walnut, Iowa, where the father died April 25, 1886, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a farmer all his life. In politics he was a Democrat. His widow, now sixty-eight years of age, resides at Walnut.

On a frontier farm in Muscatine County James Boiler grew to manhood. He was educated in the pioneer schools, and early in life was taught that industry, economy and honesty were necessary elements for the foundation of a successful life. At the age of seventeen he entered upon a three years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, and was afterwards engaged in contracting and building in Marshalltown, Iowa. In 1873 he came to this township and bought 160 acres of wild prairie land, and was one of the first settlers in his neighborhood. He has since added to his first purchase until he is now the owner of 320 acres of valuable, well improved land. He also owns 160 acres which he uses for pasture, and which is located two miles from his home farm. He has a fine two-story residence, which was enlarged and remodeled in 1884. It is beautifully located and is surrounded with shade trees, making an attractive place and a comfortable home. A grove and orchard of five acres are near the house. He has a large barn, stock scales and other buildings, two modern wind pumps and good fences; in short, this farm is considered one of the best improved ones in the neighborhood. Mr. Boiler keeps annually from fifty to 150 head of cattle, and from 200 to 300 hogs.

Mr. Boiler was married in Muscatine County, Iowa, January 25, 1876, to Miss Sarah Jane Nolte, a native of Jefferson

County, Indiana, daughter of Herman and Sarah (Padgett) Nolte. She was reared in Indiana, and at the age of sixteen years came with her parents to Muscatine County, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Boiler have three children, namely: Orpha Lola, born November 1, 1876; Glen Ira, born May 22, 1878, and Grover Cleveland, born February 2, 1885.

Mr. Boiler is one of the leading Democrats in the eastern part of Pottawattamie County. In 1885 he was elected County Supervisor and served three years. During his term of office the Court House was erected, and other important business was transacted. Mr. Boiler was an efficient and popular officer. He has also served in township offices, and has acted as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. He is a man well informed on all general topics and current literature, and has broad and progressive views. He is honorable in all his business dealings, and is regarded as one of the solid men of Pottawattamie County. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

In regard to Mr. Boiler's family history, it should be further stated that of the five sons born to his parents, four are living: Joseph is a prominent real-estate dealer at Walnut, Iowa. Benjamin and Cyrus also live at that place, the latter being a contractor and builder. Wesley Boiler, next to the eldest, lives in Muscatine County, Iowa. Besides the above there was one sister.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF OAKLAND was first organized by S. S. Rust in October, 1883; succeeded by Rust & Potter in March, 1884. The Bank of Oakland, organized in January, 1882, by W. H. and B. F. Freeman, continued until

February, 1885, when it was consolidated with the Citizens' Bank, and called by the latter name, under the present firm of W. H. Freeman, President; S. S. Rust, Vice-President; L. F. Potter, Cashier, B. F. Freeman retiring, and with a capital stock of \$30,000. They have increased their stock and real-estate loans, and in 1885 erected a fine brick block, 22½ x 50 feet, and two stories high, in which they now carry on their business. They have a fine time-lock and automatic bolt-work on their safe, and also all the latest improvements that make a commodious and a thorough banking outfit. They exchange with Council Bluffs, Davenport, Chicago and New York, and have at the present time a cash capital of \$36,000, with a surplus of \$15,000, making a working capital of \$51,000. They are live, energetic and self-made men, and by their honesty and integrity have won the high place in the hearts of their many friends, both in business and social relations. As a firm they started in their youth, and have raised their business to the enviable rank and file of their fellow bankers.

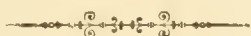
W. H. Freeman, the president, was born on a farm in the vicinity of Rockford, Illinois, October 11, 1844, the son of Daniel and Mary (Waller) Freeman, natives of St. Louis, Missouri, and Kentucky, and of English extraction. The father was a farmer by occupation, and our subject was also reared to that calling. At the age of twenty-one years he left home and came West. He was first engaged in taking contracts on the railroad until he came to Oakland, where he engaged in the lumber and grain business. He was the first Mayor of the town, and was instrumental in all of the leading enterprises. He deals quite extensively in cattle, horses hogs. Mr. Freeman started with nothing but pluck and ambition, which have won for him success.

L. F. Potter, the cashier, was born on a farm near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 27, 1855, the son of L. B. and Hitty (Wenzel) Potter, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and of Scotch-English extraction. Our subject was educated in the Wauwatosa village schools, and completed his education in the Ripon and Beloit (Wisconsin) colleges. He taught school several terms, and in 1879 came to Oakland, Iowa, and bought a one-half interest in a general store for \$488, making the firm of Caldwell & Potter, which later became Potter & De Graff. This venture, though small, proved very successful, and resulted in a rapidly increasing trade. In March, 1884, Mr. Potter sold his interest in the store to his partner, and became a partner and cashier in the Citizens' Bank of Oakland, which position he still occupies. He has been the active manager of the business since his connection with it, and the prosperity of the institution is due to his untiring energy. Under his management the bank has never lost a dollar on discounts or in any other way, a record unequalled perhaps by any other bank in Iowa. He has been Mayor of the town, and takes a great interest in her prosperity.

S. S. Rust, the vice-president of the Bank, was born in Henderson County, Illinois, February 23, 1848, the son of Jacob and Eda (Palmer) Rust, natives of Kentucky and South Carolina. He was reared to the profession of his father, a farmer and merchant. He came to Pottawattamie County with his parents in 1855, locating in Valley Township. He left home when he was thirteen years old, and was engaged in working by the month for several years. In 1865 he married Mary N. Strong, to whom his success in life in a large measure is due. He purchased his first land in 1872, and in 1880 came to Oakland, and engaged in the grain

and lumber business, in which he was very successful. Mr. Rust then started in the banking business, on his own responsibility, and has made the different changes until he now occupies his present place. He also has a fine farm, where he raises stock, and to which he gives a great deal of attention. He is a live, energetic and self-made man, and is interested in the advancement of the county as well as community, and is esteemed and respected by his many friends, both in social and business relations.

These men have been residents, the principal bankers, and identified with the best enterprises and improvements of the town since its beginning. The bank went through the disastrous fire of May 28, 1887, without loss, and they immediately erected a brick block, sixty-six feet front, for the benefit of those who were burned out, and did not feel able to rebuild. They have also in various other ways aided the people to recover from their losses.



JACOB SIMS, attorney at law, of the firm of Sims & Saunders, is one of the representative members of the bar of Council Bluffs. The present firm was formed September 1, 1890, but Mr. Sims has been a member of the bar of Pottawattamie County since January 1, 1879. His partner is Mr. C. G. Saunders.

Mr. Sims is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Dodgeville, that State, November 30, 1850. His father, Rev. James Sims, a well-known pioneer Methodist clergyman of that State, within whose borders he has preached for forty years, was until September, 1890, the minister in charge at Prairie du Chien, but is now a resident of Council Bluffs, having retired from active work in

the ministry. He is a native of Cornwall, England, but came to America when a young man. Mr. Sims' mother is also a native of England. He is the oldest of eight surviving children, and is also the only son. Two brothers died in early life.

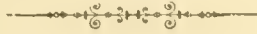
Mr. Sims entered Lawrence University at Appleton, his native State, at the age of eighteen years. After spending one year in the preparatory department of this institution, he entered upon the regular classical college course, graduating in 1874. He then entered upon the profession of teaching, and was for a year principal of the Oconto High-School. Deciding to enter the newspaper field, he went to Milwaukee, and was for some time on the editorial staff of a paper in that city. Then going to Minneapolis, he was engaged in the newspaper business for two and a half years; he then came to Council Bluffs and entered the law office of B. F. Montgomery, Esq., a well-known lawyer of that city, and was admitted January 4, 1879. He was for nearly four years associated with Hon. J. Y. Stone, under the firm name of Stone & Sims. Mr. Stone is the present Attorney General for the State of Iowa. The firm of Sims & Saunders is one of the prominent law firms of Council Bluffs.

Mr. Sims is a finely educated gentleman, and was ever an earnest student. He took first honors of his class at college, being honored with the valedictory. He ever manifests the same earnest industry in his professional calling that characterized his career at college. On January 11, 1887, Mr. Sims was united in marriage with Miss Anna H. Squire, who before her marriage was a successful teacher for a number of years. Mrs. Sims is a daughter of the late Daniel Squire, of Ottumwa, Iowa, who died in February, 1890. He was formerly of Rockford, Illinois, where his body lies buried. Mrs. Sims was



E. C. Smith

born and educated in Rockford. Her mother is still a resident of Ottumwa. Mr. and Mrs. Sims have three children, a son and two daughters—James Daniel, Mariana and Katharine.



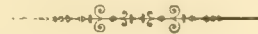
C. SMITH, Agency Director of the New York Life Insurance Company for Iowa and a portion of Nebraska, has his office at rooms 305 and 306, Sapp Block, Council Bluffs. This branch of the business was established here by him in 1883, since which time he has had it under his control, having at the present time over twenty-five men in his employ; and he has increased the yearly new business in Iowa from \$1,000,000, written in 1883, to over \$4,600,000, new business written in 1890, largely outstripping all competitors. This, however, is only one of the evidences of his activity and of the amount of work he has done. He has been associated with this company for over sixteen years, commencing in Vermont and operating afterward in New York State before coming here.

Mr. Smith was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, February 13, 1841, the son of Harrison and Caroline (Kennedy) Smith, natives respectively of New York and Vermont. His ancestry has been American for several generations. He was eighteen years of age when he went to Castleton, Vermont, to attend school, graduating at Castleton Seminary about two years later. The five years following he was engaged in the livestock business in New York State, Vermont and Canada, shipping to Boston and other New England markets. The six years following this he was engaged in general merchandising at Waterbury, Vermont. Finding that business too confining and circum-

scribed for his natural inclinations, he sold his store and connected himself with the New York Life. Being a live, energetic man, he stands at the head of his profession in the West.

He also owns and manages a large stock-farm of about 1,500 acres in Monona County, this State, where he has about fifty head of horses, 700 head of cattle and as many hogs. His start at this farm occurred in this manner: In 1878 he came to Iowa in the interest of the company with which he is now connected; his family came in 1880, locating near Onawa, where he purchased a tract of land with the proceeds of an endowment policy, which he had taken out fifteen years previously. At different times he added to this tract until it reached its present dimensions. He now looks back, attributing his success in acquiring this farm to that endowment policy taken early in life. His success in business is a sufficient guaranty not alone of his integrity and ability, but of the great company he represents. The best evidence, however, of its standing and worth, is its yearly increasing patronage, having issued over \$175,000,000 new insurance in the year 1890, which is more than all it had in force at the end of its first thirty years of existence.

Politically Mr. Smith is a Republican; religiously a member of the Congregational Church; and socially a member of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 17, K. T.; also a member of the Scottish-rite order of Masonry.



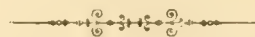
H. SCHULTZ, a farmer of Lewis Township, is a native of Schleswig, Germany, born January 13, 1838, the son of J. F. and A. M. (Rasacker) Schultz. The parents came to this country in 1866, to Scott County, Iowa. The father, a shoemaker by trade,

died in Cass County, Iowa, in 1886, and the mother in Chariton County, Missouri, in 1876. They had a family of seven children, viz.: Maggie, wife of Chris Leckbent, residing in Cass County, Iowa; J. H., our subject; Fred, a resident of Council Bluffs, Rudolph, of Cass County, Iowa; Nicholas, a farmer of Pottawattamie County; Dora, wife of Henry Koch, residing in Nebraska, and Augusta, deceased; also Christ, residing in Pottawattamie County.

J. H. Schultz, our subject, was reared in his native county until he was nineteen years of age. He received his education in the common schools, and learned the trade of carpenter, after which he came to America and located at Davenport, Iowa, where he spent about twelve years. He first worked in a machine shop one year, and was then engaged in farming and carpenter work. He had a farm of 190 acres about twelve miles from Davenport, which he sold, and in 1870 removed to Missouri. Here he purchased a farm of 160 acres in Chariton County, where he made his home for ten years, but owing to a failure of crops he disposed of his farm and came to Pottawattamie County in 1880. He rented land for about two years, and then purchased his present farm of 160 acres, on section 15, Lewis Township. When Mr. Schultz took possession of this place it was in a wild condition, but he went to work with a will to make a comfortable home, and today has one of the best farms in this part of the county. His home is surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, and he has erected good barns for stock and grain. He has a double granary for corn, capable of holding 5,000 bushels of corn, and he also has a barn which will shelter 100 hogs, built on the latest improved plan, furnished with a furnace and cook-pan for cooking feed. He has, in connection with his farming, done con-

siderable carpenter work in the county; he now devotes most of his time to the raising of cattle and hogs. In political matters he is a staunch Democrat.

Mr. Schultz was married January 13, 1860, to Mary Hansen, who was born in Schleswig, Germany, December 14, 1830, the daughter of Dudley and Sophia (Nachdigall) Hansen. The father died in Germany about 1863, and the mother died in Scott County, Iowa, in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen were the parents of eight children, of whom six died in the old country, and two came to America,—George, born in 1833, and is a resident of Cass County, Iowa, and Mrs. Schultz, the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz are the parents of eight children, viz: John F., born October 19, 1859, and is a resident of Council Bluffs; Julius, born July 17, 1861, and is a farmer of Pottawattamie County; George, born November 15, 1863, and is a farmer of Mills County, Iowa; Anna, born September 15, 1865, and is the wife of Charles Schnor, residing in Pottawattamie County; Edward, born December 17, 1866, residing at home; Margaretta, born November 25, 1869, at home; and Henry, born June 28, 1872, also at home. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz are members of the German Lutheran Church, and are among the worthy and most respected citizens of the county.



ALLEXANDER VALLIER, of Hazel Dell Township, is a native of Lough Township, London District, Upper Canada, and was born June 26, 1807, the son of Alexander and Mary (Marion) Vallier, natives of France. When young they came to Upper Canada, where they were married, lived and died. The father was a manufacturer of potash. They had a family of seven

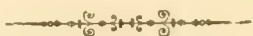
children, of whom our subject was the eldest. He and his brother Lewis are the only ones surviving. Mr. Vallier was reared in his native country until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to New York, where he spent some five years, and where he received his naturalization papers. He then visited Canada, where he spent three years, and then came to Ohio, where he spent five years, engaged in farming. He afterward removed to Pike County, Illinois, where he was engaged five years in farming. He then moved to Decatur County, Iowa, where he also spent five years. He moved a man from that county to Florence, Nebraska. In 1849 he was on the Nishnabotna, and while there attended an Indian war dance, when, not being acquainted with their customs, he feared every moment that his scalp would be taken. They had just killed seven Omaha Indians.

In the spring of 1851 he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, which he has since made his home. When he first came to this county he farmed one year on the Little Mosquito, in Garner Township, and then removed to Hazel Dell Township, where he also engaged in farming one year. Mr. Vallier then removed to his present farm on section 28, Hazel Dell Township, where he entered forty acres, and erected a log house, 14 x 16 feet, where he lived for several years. He then built a good frame house, 30 x 34 feet, which was afterward destroyed by fire, and he built his present home 18 x 24 feet. He has added to his first purchase of land until he now possesses 300 acres, the most of which is in sections 27 and 28, and nearly all under good cultivation. He has always devoted himself to farming and stock-raising, and in constructing his buildings he has assisted in the carpenter work. His home and surroundings denote thrift and prosperity. He struggled through the early days of Pottawatta-

mie County with the other pioneers, and withstood the storms and hardships and is now reaping his reward. He has always labored hard for the best interests of this county, and in its social and moral welfare, and has by his honesty and integrity won a large circle of friends. He was instrumental in organizing the first district school in Hazel Dell Township, and has always been a lover of law and order. He is a staunch Republican, having wheeled into line from the old Whig party. He at one time, with R. Bortan, cast the only Republican vote in the township. He has represented his township as School Director.

Mr. Vallier was married in October, 1830, to Mary Draper, who was born in 1810, in Earnestans, Canada, and died in Pottawattamie County, May 20, 1886. They had a family of eight children, namely: Jane, wife of Virgil Mefford, residing in Harrison County, Iowa. They have a family of five children; Thomas, a resident of Hazel Dell Township, who has a family of five children; Hannah, wife of Alex. Ellison, residing in Harrison County: they have a family of seven children; Ruth, wife of Gus Fillmore, also residing in Harrison County, and have a family of eight children; Emily, wife of James Robinson, residing in Monona County, Iowa; they have a family of eight children; Rozilla, wife of Amasa Bybee, residing in Rock Township: they have a family of nine children; Daniel, a resident of Harrison County, and has a family of four children; and Lewis, residing in Pottawattamie County, and they have a family of two children. Mr. Vallier again married, for his present wife, March 15, 1887, Mrs. Maggie Wootton, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 29, 1848, the daughter of George W. and Mary (Hayes) Martin, natives of England; they are both deceased. The mother died in 1848,

and the father in 1860. They had a family of four children: Hannah M., Maggie, Isabelle and Joseph. Maggie was reared in St. Louis, Missouri, and was first married to Henry Roberts. They had one child, Thomas Roberts, a resident of Hazel Dell Township. She was again married to John Wootton, and they have three children, namely: Anna, Emma and Harry.



ALLEXANDER L. FRIZZELL is one of the well-known pioneers of Center Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. He came to his present location in 1870, when this country was in its wild estate, and has since continued his residence here. As an early settler and a worthy citizen of this part of the county, a sketch of his life will be found of interest to many.

He was born in Vermont, May 6, 1833. His father, Michael Frizzell, a native of Essex, Massachusetts, was a son of Elijah Frizzell, a descendant of French ancestors and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The mother of our subject was *nee* Orpha Cree, a native of Vermont. His parents were married in the Green Mountain State, and when he was eighteen months old they removed to Medina County, Ohio, where the mother died in 1837. In 1839 his father wedded Charlotte Deen. They removed to Bureau County, Illinois, in December, 1845, before there was any railroad there, making the journey in a wagon in the dead of winter, and were among the early settlers of that county. The father's second wife died in 1881. In 1883 he married Louisa Seely, and lived there until a short time before his death. He died at Firth, Lancaster County, Nebraska, at the age of eighty-three years. He had been a farmer all his life. In politics he was a Republican,

and in religion a member of the Christian Church.

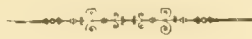
Alexander grew to manhood on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools of Bureau County. In 1860 he came to Iowa and for some time was variously employed in Mills County. He operated a threshing-machine, ran a saw-mill and, being a natural mechanic, was never at a loss for work. It was in Mills County that he became acquainted with Miss Annie McNurlin, whom he married August 20, 1863. She was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, in 1836, the daughter of James and Rachel (Jeffrey) McNurlin, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Irish extraction and the latter of English. Mrs. Frizzell was an infant when her parents moved to Ohio. From there they went to Indiana and settled in Wabash County, where they lived some years and where Mrs. Frizzell was educated and reared. The family subsequently removed to Mills County, Iowa. The parents afterward went to Cass County, Nebraska, where they spent the rest of their lives, both dying at the age of seventy-five. The father was an active member of the Methodist Church and a class-leader in the same. Politically he was a Democrat.

In 1867 Mr. Frizzell moved to Cass County, Nebraska. Three years later, however, he returned to Iowa, and settled in Center Township, Pottawattamie County, on eighty acres of wild land, where he continues to reside. He bought a log house which had been built by Mormons. The logs are oak, the best quality in the county. Mr. Frizzell moved this house to its present location, and here he has a home which for comfort and convenience is not surpassed by many a more pretentious looking structure. Here he and his good wife dispense hospitality in a generous way to friend and stranger, regardless of creed or

doctrine. Mr. Frizzell has a fine orchard and grove, good stables, cribs, etc., and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. His farm comprises 160 acres, all under a splendid state of cultivation.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Frizzell are as follows: Richard Ellsworth; Caroline, wife of Hugh Brown, of Center Township, has two children; Minnie, wife of Warren Newton, Mills County, Iowa, has one child; Rachel Charlotte, who makes the old home more pleasant by her presence.

Politically Mr. Frizzell is a Democrat. For four years he has served as Justice of the Peace, dealing out justice in an impartial manner to all who come before his court. He has also served the public as a member of the School Board. He is noted for his integrity, his cordiality and his hospitality.

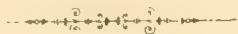


H L. ALDRIDGE, a prominent farmer of Rockford Township, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, November 23, 1846, a son of John Sanford and America (Jones) Aldridge, also natives of Indiana and of English and Welsh ancestry. The first immigration to this country was in an early day, locating first in North Carolina and then in Indiana; were farmers. In the family of the father of John S. Aldridge were six children: Ruth, John, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Betty and Josiah. John S., the second child, was born in North Carolina, June 15, 1819, but when young his father died. In the winter of 1846 he moved to Illinois, taking with him his mother, who afterward died, in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Her husband, John S. Aldridge, had died March 16, 1849, leaving two children: H. L., our subject, and Mary E., now the wife of George Frazier. Mrs. John S. Aldridge,

in 1853, after her husband's death, married Josiah Skelton, a native of Tennessee. In 1854 they came to Pottawattamie County, and located upon Honey Creek, where they lived until his death in 1885, and are the parents of eleven children: John, Lewis, Josiah, Jane, Albert, Alice, Allen, Margaret, Jonas and Eddie, the two last deceased.

Mr. Aldridge, our present subject, was brought up by his mother to farm life. A little after he was twenty years of age. April 14, 1867, he married Margaret E. Selvy, a daughter of William and Mary (Foster) Selvy, natives of Tennessee and of Irish and German extraction. Her parents came to Missouri, and after some years moved to this county (Pottawattamie), and finally to Harrison County, this State, where the father died, April 10, 1885, leaving eleven children: Frank M., George W., Martha, Margaret E., Eliza Ann, Susan, Mary, Amanda, William, James Edwin, and one who died in infancy. Margaret, the fourth child, was born in Missouri, July 6, 1850, brought up as a farmer's daughter, and was married at the age of seventeen years. After his marriage, Mr. Aldridge purchased forty acres of rough, wild land in the Missouri River bottom, in Harrison County, erected a log house 14x16 feet in dimensions, and began to make the improvements essential to a complete home; but at the end of eight years, in 1875, he sold out and came down to Pottawattamie County and bought 150 acres of wild land, excepting that there was a small farm house upon it; remained there eight years also, and then purchased forty-four acres of land on section 1, Rockford Township, where he now resides. At that time some improvements had been made here, but they had greatly deteriorated. He went to work and has made out of the place a fine home. He has now a good frame house, two stories high, 24x38 feet in ground

area, including porches, verandas, etc., a good orchard containing both large and small fruits; indeed it is one of the finest orchards in the county. He has dealt also in live stock to a considerable extent, taking special interest in horses and in Poland-China hogs. He has added to his first purchase of land until he now has 290 acres, all but ten of which is in fine cultivation, 100 acres being in pasture. He has also a quantity of bees, doing well. He first started out in life here with almost nothing, but his ambition and energy has won for him success. Both his mother and his wife's mother are living with him, at an advanced age. Willis A. Selvy, a nephew of theirs, was born August 3, 1868, and left an orphan when young, was brought up by Mr. Aldridge and now resides upon an eighty-acre farm in Harrison County. Also a niece, Annie Jones, born August 26, 1872, was reared by him. Mr. Aldridge is a reliable gentleman, independent on local issues. He has been Township Trustee twelve years, and is now Road Supervisor. He is an honored member of Missouri Valley Lodge, No. 232, F. & A. M.; also a member of the Mutual Protective Association, of St. John, of which he has been treasurer ever since its organization.



WILLIAM WHITNEY, one of the representative citizens of Center Township, Pottawattamie County, came to his present location in 1881. He was born in Ontario, March 25, 1836. His father, William E. Whitney, was born near Rochester, New York, the son of Jeremiah Whitney, a native of New England. The mother of our subject, *nee* Mary Scott, was born in Niagara County, New York, September 7, 1815. Her father, William Scott,

was born in Connecticut, and her mother, Joanna (Crane) Scott, was a native of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Mrs. Scott was a daughter of Colonel Jacob Crane, an officer under Washington in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Whitney has in his possession a pewter pan that was owned and used by Colonel Crane during the struggle for independence. It has been handed down to him by his ancestors, and is highly prized. Colonel Crane had a son-in-law, Crowell Wilson, a Captain in the British army, who received a grant of land in Ontario, where he settled and where others of the relatives also located. Colonel Crane also had a son-in-law in the American army.

Mr. Whitney lived in Ontario until thirteen years of age, when the family moved to Jackson County, Michigan, and later to Ingham County, same State. His father and mother had ten children, two of whom died in childhood. The names of those who reached adult age are Lucy A., William, Martha, F. S., Hannah E., Joanna C., D. A. and Sarah G. The father was a mechanic by trade. He was a minister of the Gospel in the Free-will Baptist Church, and was a zealous and faithful worker in the cause of his Master. He enlisted in the service of his country during the late war, and at the siege of Savannah lost a leg, having been shot through the knee. From the effects of the wound he died, in September, 1873, at the age of seventy-three years. His widow now receives a pension.

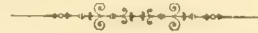
The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of St. Thomas, Ontario, Jackson and Ingham counties, Michigan. When a young man he went to Whiteside County, Illinois, where, in 1862, he entered the service of his country, enlisting in Company B, Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated

in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Georgia, Franklin, and Nashville, Tennessee, and many other battles and skirmishes. After a service of three years he was honorably discharged at Camp Harper, Tennessee. He then returned to Illinois and settled in Bureau County, where he lived until 1867. In that year he moved to Franklin County, Iowa. After a residence of six years there he went to Cass County, same State; in 1881, he came to Pottawattamie County. Here he bought eighty acres of wild prairie land, on which he has since made many improvements. He has a good house and barn and suitable buildings for grain and stock, and a fine orchard and grove. In fact, everything about the place indicates the push and enterprise of the owner. Mr. Whitney has a good graded stock of cattle, horses and hogs.

In Whiteside County, Illinois, October 3, 1858, Mr. Whitney wedded Miss Elizabeth C. Berry, a native of Darke County, Ohio, and a lady of intelligence and refinement. Her parents were Joseph and Jane (Harbison) Berry, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio. They subsequently removed to Bureau County, Illinois, where the father died, November 5, 1876, at the age of sixty-three years. The mother returned to Darke County and died there, in 1883, at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have three children: Ada L., Mary A., a successful teacher of Center Township, and William B.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of Robert Provard Post, No. 414, of Carson, and has served as chaplain of the post. He and his wife and two daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Spring Creek. He has served as class-leader and

also as superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Whitney takes an active interest in both religious and educational matters. He is one of the esteemed citizens of the township.

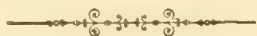


G W. SCOTT, of Hazel Dell Township, is a native of Cambridgeshire, England, born July 16, 1843, the son of George and Ann (Cooper) Scott, both natives of England. They were married in their native country, came to America in 1856, and located in Kane Township, Pottawattamie County, where they made their home for twenty years, but died in Hazel Dell Township. The father was a farmer by occupation, having improved 160 acres of land in this county. They were associated with the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints. They had a family of twelve children, only five of whom still survive, and of whom G. W. is the second oldest child living.

He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. He came to this county with his parents, and has since made it his home. He has assisted largely in building up and developing this section. When he was nineteen years of age he started out in life for himself, working out by the month. Mr. Scott made his first purchase of real estate in 1873, on section 22, Hazel Dell Township, consisting of eighty acres of raw prairie. He then took up eighty acres adjoining, on the same section, as a homestead, and on which was a small frame residence, which now does duty as a poultry house. In 1883 he erected his present handsome residence, a dwelling 28 x 16 x 18 feet, and also erected good barns for stock and grain and made many other improvements. He has planted three acres of grove and two and a

half acres of orchard, and the entire place denotes thrift and energy. He has added to his first purchase until he now owns 245½ acres of the best land in the county. He devotes himself to farming and stock-raising, and takes an interest in all the better grades of stock. Politically Mr. Scott is a staunch Republican, taking an active part in the political work of the county, State and nation. He is also a member of the Mutual Protection Society of Hazel Dell Township, and of the Farmers' Alliance. He is one of the wide-awake men of the county, and has by his honesty and integrity won a large circle of friends, and his life is a good example of what a man can accomplish who has the pluck to carry him through.

Mr. Scott was married, December 31, 1863, to Miss Frances G. Horn, who was born in England, July 22, 1844, and who came to America when quite young. They have a family of nine children, viz.: Anna R., deceased; Ida R., at home; Olive G., Lillie L., May E., Walter G., deceased, Henry T., at home, John F., Ivy Pearl. His granddaughter, Bessie F. Barnes, the daughter of Anna R., resides with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Scott.



WILLIAM S. EDIE, section 32, Center Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, is one of the enterprising and popular citizens of his section of the country. He came here in 1873, and has since made this place his home.

Mr. Edie was born in Lewis County, New York, November 29, 1838. His father, William Edie, was born in New York State, of German extraction, and his mother, *nee* Onor Hinkston, also a native of New York. When William S. was a lad of eight years

his parents moved to Lake County, Illinois, near Waukegan. The father improved two farms in that county, and died there at the age of forty-six years. Mr. Edie's mother is now eighty years old, and is a resident of Waukegan. They reared three children, viz.: Sarah Sanders, of Friend, Nebraska; William S., the subject of this sketch, and Marcellus Brenton, who died in Ohio. The father was a cooper by trade, but a farmer the greater part of his life. He also worked some at the carpenter's trade, being a natural mechanic. Politically he was a Democrat, and religiously a Baptist.

William S. was reared on his father's farm in Lake County, and educated in the public schools. During the great Rebellion he enlisted, in 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served to the close of the war. When the conflict ended he returned to Lake County, and remained there until 1873. In that year he came to Iowa, and settled in Center Township, Pottawattamie County. He bought his present farm of 110 acres, which at that time was wild prairie land. It is now under a good state of cultivation, and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Edie has a comfortable frame house, good barn, other suitable out-buildings, and a thrifty orchard. A modern wind-mill furnishes the power by which water is forced through pipes to the barn and feed lots, a distance of 550 feet. In fact, everything about the place indicates the prosperous and enterprising farmer.

Mr. Edie has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Lotta Synn in Lake County, Illinois, March 2, 1874. She was a daughter of Abram Synn. By her he had three children: Jay Sylvester, Monning Abram and Cora Louisa. Mrs. Edie died March 21, 1881. February 12, 1885, Mr. Edie married



Donald Macrae

Miss Nannie Cahoon, an intelligent and refined lady and a native of Gallia County, Ohio. Her father, William C. Cahoon, was born in New Jersey, and her mother, Eveline Wood, in Virginia.

Mr. Edie is one of the leading Republicans in the county. At present he is serving as Township Trustee of Center Township. He is a charter member of Robert Provard Post, No. 414, of Carson. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 444, of Carson. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Edie is a gentleman well informed on all general topics, and takes a deep interest in educational and religious matters.

DONALD MACRAE, one of the oldest practicing physicians and surgeons of Council Bluffs,—his professional labor dating from 1861,—is a native of Scotland, born in Rosshire, October 3, 1839, a son of Rev. Donald Macrae, of the Free Church of Scotland. His mother was Jessie Russell, a daughter of the Rev. James Russell, of Gairloch, Rosshire, Scotland. Dr. Macrae's education was received at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated from the medical department, in August, 1861. He practiced in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary for a year and a half, after which he accepted a position as surgeon for the Cunard Steamship Company, and during his four years' service he crossed the Atlantic Ocean seventy-five times! His last trip landed him in New York city, where he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte, daughter of the late Joseph Douchette, Surveyor General of Canada, who died in 1881, at the age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Macrae is a native of Canada, as above stated.

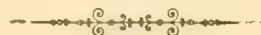
Dr. Macrae came to Council Bluffs in March, 1867, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and soon built up a successful and lucrative practice, and has won the confidence of all who know him. In connection with his extensive practice he has been identified with the Omaha Medical College since 1881, where he is Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and also Dean of the faculty. In 1887-'88 he was President of the Iowa State Medical Society and of the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley as well. At the meeting of the International Medical Congress held at Washington, District of Columbia, he was Vice-President of the surgical section. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Council Bluffs Lodge, and is Past Master of the A. O. U. W., and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Macrae is a member of the Episcopal Church. Dr. and Mrs. Macrae are the parents of one son, Donald, born January 24, 1870, who is now studying medicine at the University of Michigan. Dr. Macrae is a Democrat, but has had little time to attend to political issues. He served as a member of the School Board for two years, and in 1890 was elected on the citizens' non-partisan ticket as Mayor of Council Bluffs, by a large majority.

JACOB ZAHNER, a prosperous farmer of Rockford Township, was born in Switzerland, October 2, 1819, the son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Kane) Zahner, natives also of that country. The father was a lumber merchant, and died in 1828. His wife, also a native of Switzerland, was the daughter of a blacksmith who died shortly after Napoleon passed with his army through that country. In their family were six children: Casper Joseph, Josephine and Hersence, born

in Switzerland; Jacob, our subject, besides a son and a daughter deceased. Jacob, the eldest, was brought up to the trade of his father. At the age of twenty-nine years he sailed from the port of Havre de Grace for America, landing in New York in 1847, and visited or resided for a short time at the following points: Sandusky, Ohio, until the next spring; in Michigan, in the pineries, one year; New Orleans a short time; Vicksburg, Mississippi, until March; Sandusky again a short time; Michigan again, working for the same lumber company as before, for five years; and while there, September, 1849, he married Catharine Mondinger, a daughter of Jacob and Catharine Mondinger, natives of Wirtemberg, Germany. She was but a child when her parents died. She was born October 29, 1820, and came to America in 1848,—residing in New York for a time, and then in Sandusky, and then in Michigan until she was married. A year afterward Mr. Zahner moved to Dubuque, Iowa, bought a tract of land and resided upon it three years; selling out he came to Pottawattamie County, crossing the State by ox teams, and, after remaining in Council Bluffs a few weeks in order to look around, on both sides of the Missouri, he finally selected his present locality on section 1, Rockford Township, buying eighty acres of wild prairie, covered in a great part with plum brush. Here he passed through the almost uniform experiences of pioneer life,—dwelling in a log house, cutting off the brush, breaking the prairie with oxen and suffering all the privations and tedious monotonies of the frontiersman in establishing a comfortable home for himself and family, and he has been thus led to witness all the changes in which he has been an actor, and in which his neighbors have also participated in developing the country to its present high standing. He

now has a fine residence, barns and out-buildings, orchards and shade trees, etc. But in order to produce these grand results he has had to exercise his pluck and energy, with at least fair health.

He is a Republican on national issues, but of course in the local elections he votes independently. He has been School Director for a number of years. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church of Honey Creek, being zealous in the cause of religion, morality and education. His children are: Josephine, wife of Thomas Wilson, of Rockford Township; Frances, residing in Harrison County; Catharine, wife of Thomas Kinyon, and residing in Harrison County; Elizabeth, at home; Mary, Mrs. Ed Ryne, residing in Boomer Township, and John, a resident of Rockford County.



 HARLES H. PINNEY, M. D., of Council Bluffs, first established his practice in Omaha, March, 1866, and in Council Bluffs in 1875. He was born in Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio, August 30, 1842. His father, Hurlbert Pinney, was born near Hartford, Connecticut, January 19, 1807. Originally three brothers came from Scotland long before the Revolution, and participated in our war for independence. One of them, John Pinney, was the great-grandfather of our subject. The Doctor's grandfather was also named John Pinney. There are numerous descendants of this name, many of whom reside at Farmington, and Windsor, Connecticut. Hurlbert H. Pinney married Malina Abbey, a native of Herkimer, Herkimer County, New York. In April, 1832, he went to Lorain County, Ohio, when that State was still a part of the Northwest Territory, in company with his younger and only brother, Al-

bert, their father having died from the effects of a horse falling upon him while they were small boys. Three married sisters remained in Connecticut. Mr. H. H. Pinney married his wife, who had moved to Lorain County, Ohio, from the State of New York with her parents. They had six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living, namely: Carrie M., wife of Hon. R. G. Horr, a prominent statesman of Michigan, was born December 7, 1834; Laura M., born September 3, 1837, is the wife of Rev. Samuel L. Alexander, now of Council Bluffs; Allen W., a fruit-grower near Council Bluffs, was born August 21, 1839; the next in order of birth was Charles H., whose name heads this biographical sketch, born August 30, 1842; Anson E., born November 4, 1847, is a hardware merchant in Ithaca, Michigan; John H., born January 26, 1850, now resides near Akron, Nebraska, engaged in farming and stock-raising. The Doctor's parents are now living at East Saginaw, Michigan.

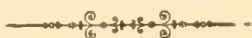
Dr. Pinney was brought up on the home farm until the age of fourteen, when he entered the Clarkson (Michigan) Academy, and afterward entered the scientific department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, having in view ultimately a medical education at that university; and on graduating in the medical department, in March, 1864, and, satisfying his first ambition, he entered the army as a Surgeon in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, joining his regiment at Decatur, Alabama, and serving until the close of the war. That regiment participated in the engagement at Decatur with Chalmers and Wheeler's Cavalry; then it did scouting duty until July 10, 1864; next it was transferred to the army of General Rousseau and was taken on a raid through central Alabama, cutting railroads, etc., and then to Rome and Marietta, Georgia, and then took part in the

siege of Atlanta, and marched to the sea in Sherman's army, in the Third Cavalry Division, Third Brigade, under Kilpatrick. It returned with Sherman through the Carolinas, driving Wheeler and Hampton from Bentonville to Raleigh. The regiment was engaged in many hard fights, both on the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. It participated in the very last battle of the war east of the Mississippi, which was after the surrender of Joseph E. Johnston, and on New Hope Creek, near Chapel Hill, North Carolina. In that engagement Adjutant General Jenkins was mortally wounded. Dr. Pinney's regiment was retained in the South to aid in the reconstruction of the State, and assisted the Provisional Governor of North Carolina in this work, rendezvousing at Concord. He was mustered out in September, 1865, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

After visiting his old home in Ohio and also his uncle in Michigan, with whom he had studied medicine, he went, in the fall of 1865, to Philadelphia, and continued his studies in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating there the next spring. He then came West to locate in Omaha and "grow up with the town." In compliance with his wife's desire, he afterward transferred his residence to Council Bluffs, where he also has a fine practice. He was married September 15, 1870, to Miss Ella O. Pusey, a daughter of the Hon. William H. M. Pusey, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they have had three sons and a daughter: Hurlbert H., Lucile and Frank L. Their eldest child, William Henry, died at the age of four years.

On account of his superior qualifications, which he acquired by his surgical practice in the army, he has been very successful as a practitioner. He has been medical examiner and medical referee for the Mutual Life

Insurance Company of New York, since 1880. He is a member of the Council Bluffs Medical Society, of which he has been President, and is a member of the State Medical Society, and the Medical Society of Missouri Valley, and is the local surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. He is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of western Iowa.



FURMAN MORRIS, a popular and prosperous citizen of Center Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, came to his present location in 1872, when this part of the country was thinly settled. A sketch of his life will be found of interest and is as follows:

Mr. Morris was born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, October 3, 1837. His father, Aaron Morris, a native of the same vicinity, was a son of David Morris, who was also a native of New Jersey and who served in the Revolutionary war as a drummer boy. He was a son of Reno Morris, who was killed on the old Morris homestead by a falling tree. They were of Scotch extraction. Our subject's mother, *nee* Sarah Randolph, was born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, the daughter of Richard Randolph, also a native of that State. Her grandfather Randolph was born in Virginia, a descendant of the well-known Randolph family of the Old Dominion.

Aaron Morris and Sarah, his wife, emigrated to Lee County, Illinois, in 1855, where they spent the rest of their lives, the father dying in June, 1889, at the age of eighty-two years. The Morrises are a long-lived people, though the Randolphs usually died in middle life. Aaron Morris was a Democrat before the war. He voted for General Fremont, and was a strong Union

man. He was a member of the Baptist Church. By his first wife the following children were born to him: Joel W., a resident of Franklin County, Kansas; Richard R., and Furman, both of the same township; Aaron F., who died in infancy; Sarah, widow of H. A. Jeffs, a Lieutenant of the Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry. She resides at Eldena, Lee County, Illinois; Rachel J., wife of Jerry Mostellar, a grain merchant of Eldena. Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. Morris married Alvira Smith, a native of Massachusetts, and by her had one daughter, Amanda Morris. This daughter resides with her mother at Dixon.

Furman Morris was reared on a New Jersey farm and received his education in the public schools of his native State. He was eighteen years of age when he went to Illinois and settled in Lee County. In 1861, in answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Perryville, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, Georgia. Mr. Morris was taken ill with a chronic disease which disabled him from active duty in the field, and he was sent to Nashville, where he was honorably discharged. From there he returned to his home in Illinois. He bought a farm near Dixon, which he cultivated until 1872, in which year he came to his present location. He bought 160 acres of wild land and afterward acquired more, now being the owner of 240 acres. It is well improved and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Morris has a comfortable frame house, a good barn and all necessary farm equipments.

He has been twice married, first, February 20, 1866, in Ogle County, Illinois, to Miss Sarah Putnam, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Perkins) Putnam. The Put-

nams are relatives of old Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. The family came from Vermont when Mrs. Morris was eight or nine years old and settled in Illinois. She died January 26, 1868. Mr. Morris subsequently wedded her sister, Miss Ellen R. Putnam, who, previous to her marriage, was a popular and successful teacher. Nine children have been born to them, viz.: Charles L., Louie B., Winnie R., Jennie M., Roy F., Clara Violet, and Ada Pearl. Two are deceased—Mabel and Ida.

Mr. Morris, his wife and two of their children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a steward of the church and his family are workers in the Sunday-school. Mr. Morris is a member of Robert Provard Post, No. 414, of Carson.

FX. RISS, contractor and builder, No. 410 North Sixth street, Council Bluffs, is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was born April 14, 1850, the son of Anthony and Anna Riss, who were of German descent. Mr. Riss remained in his native city until he was twelve years old. At that time, having lost his parents when he was quite young, he quitted Milwaukee and came to Council Bluffs with his uncle, Joseph Probstle, a harness-maker. With this uncle young Riss learned the trade of harness-making, and worked at it three years. Then he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, which was more congenial to his taste, and which he has since followed. He has assisted in the erection of many of the houses of Council Bluffs, and, in 1881, he commenced contracting and building for himself. He has owned several pieces of property, buying and selling as opportunity offered.

His annual business averages \$5,000. Mr. Riss is a Republican.

In 1881 Mr. Riss wedded Mary Ryan, who was born March 13, 1859. By his second marriage he has three children, Nellie, Edward and Florence. The family are members of the Catholic Church. He is also a member of the Catholic Knights.

STACY EWINGS BEVAN was born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 19, 1834. His father, Stacy Bevan, and his grandfather, Samuel Bevan, were both natives of Virginia and descendants of an old Virginia family. Mr. Bevan's mother, *nee* Jane Robberts, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Her father, Aaron Robberts, also a native of Pennsylvania, was a merchant during the war of 1812. He was of English extraction. His ancestors came to America with William Penn and were a prominent family in early days. Stacy Bevan was twice married. His first wife was *nee* Eunice Fosset, a native of Ohio. By his subsequent marriage, in Belmont County, Ohio, to Jane Roberts, he had seven children, four sons and three daughters, Stacy E. being the oldest. The father was a brick-layer by trade, but much of his life was passed on a farm. He was a Whig during the balmy days of that party, and he and his family were Friends. He died in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1842, at the age of fifty years. His widow is now a resident of Argo, Sumner County, Kansas. She is eighty-three years old and is very active for one of her age.

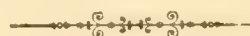
Stacy E. lived in his native county until he reached his twelfth year, when he went to Logan County, Ohio, and remained there till he was twenty years old. He was reared on

a farm and attended the common schools, finishing his education at Harkness Seminary, after which he was engaged in teaching for a time. In 1854 he came to Marshall County, Iowa, where he farmed in summer and taught school in winter. He was married in Jasper County, Iowa, November 7, 1856, to Miss Sarah Beals, a lady of intelligence and refinement, who has proved herself a faithful helpmate. She was born and reared in Tennessee, the daughter of David and Rachel (Hammer) Beals, both natives of east Tennessee. The family came to Iowa in 1854 and located in Jefferson County. The next year they moved to Jasper County. Her mother died in this county August 20, 1870. Her father is still living here, and, at this writing, is in his eighty-seventh year. Stacy E. and Sarah Bevan have had ten children, namely: Arwilda C. and Lindley O., residents of Kiowa County, Kansas; Joseph Addison and James E., at home; Elma J., a successful and popular teacher; Aaron L. and Arthur B., at home. Three of their children are deceased: David W., a young man in the prime of life, left a widow and one child; Charles, at the age of ten years, and Julia Ann, a babe of six months.

Our subject lived in Marshall County until 1869, when he removed to Clay County, this State, and bought a large tract of prairie and timber land at Gillett's Grove. He improved the farm and lived on it for seven years; but blizzards in winter, mosquitos in summer, and the rainy seasons so common there were great drawbacks to the land, and he sold out and came to his present location. Here he bought 160 acres of land and has since added to it 160 acres more, now having a fine farm of 320 acres of rich land, well watered and well adapted for both stock and grain. He has good farm buildings, an orchard and grove and other improvements,

everything about the place indicating the prosperity of the owner. Mr. Bevan also owns 640 acres of valuable land in Kiowa County, Kansas, and eighty acres in Sumner County, that State, which is well adapted for wheat.

Like his worthy ancestors, Stacy Bevan is a Friend, and a minister of the gospel in that church, both he and his daughter, Elma J., having been authorized by the Haviland Church of Kansas to preach and explain the word of God, and also to do missionary work, not only in Kansas but also in Missouri and Iowa. They are active workers in the cause of the Master and have done much toward the advancement of his kingdom here. Mr. Bevan has had many years of experience in Iowa, is well informed on all general topics, and is broad and progressive in his views. Financially, socially and religiously, he is numbered among the first citizens of Pottawattamie County.



FREDERICK FORD, a native of Cambridgeshire, England, was born August 23, 1836; the son of James and Elizabeth (Chandler) Ford, both natives of England, who came to America in 1855, landing in New York city December 31, 1855. They immediately started for the West, by rail, via Cleveland and Chicago to St. Louis, where Mr. Ford, Sr., died, January 17, 1856, at the age of forty-five years. The care of the family then fell upon the eldest child, Frederick, the subject of this sketch. They remained in St. Louis until May, when they came north to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where Frederick Ford rented a small farm on the Little Mosquito, in what is now Garner Township. Here he left the family while he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and engaged to

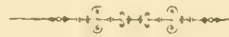
work by the month in a saw-mill. The family consisted of the mother and four children, only two of whom survive. The mother and daughter died in Utah, where they removed in 1860, the former in 1875, and the latter, who was the wife of Peter Lowe, the year previous. Thomas, the second child, died about 1874, in Utah. The two remaining children are Frederick, our subject, and Joseph, who resides in Boomer Township on a farm.

Frederick worked in Omaha about six months, when he returned to this side of the river and rented a farm for six years. He then purchased a tract of eighty acres in Missouri, in Crescent Township, where he remained one year, but on account of sickness he disposed of this farm and rented for two years. He then purchased 120 acres on sections 28 and 27, Hazel Dell Township. This was a wild tract of land, with no improvements, and only two families within neighboring distance; but he went to work to make a home, and in 1865 erected a small frame house, 14 x 18 feet, which did duty for a home until he could erect a larger one. In a couple of years he made an addition to his house, and in 1878 erected his present home, a fine frame building 14 x 24 and 16 x 20, with a good brick cellar. His home is surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, and he also has two acres in orchard. He has good barns for stock and grain, and one of the best stock-yards, being well shedded, in this part of the county. Mr. Ford has added to his first purchase of land, and now possesses 350 acres, on sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, Hazel Dell Township, all of which he has improved through his own efforts. He has undergone the hardships of pioneer life, and has seen the growth and development of Pottawattamie County from a wild and uncultivated state to one of the best in

the United States. He has not only stood by and witnessed it, but has put his shoulder to the wheel and assisted largely by his honesty and integrity in its development. He is a self-made man, and was left with a family to care for when he was only nineteen years of age, but he had the pluck and energy to carry him through.

Mr. Ford was married October 23, 1861, to Rebecca B. Horn, who was born in England, and came to this country with her parents. She was killed August 10, 1878, by a team running away. They had a family of seven children, viz.: Hester E., deceased; Fannie E., the wife of Frost Nusum, of Boomer Township; John J.; Joseph W., deceased; Amy E., deceased; Bertha H. and George T., at home. Mr. Ford was married the second time in 1879, to Hannah M. Graham, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hayes. She was born in England, and came to this country when small with her parents.

Mr. Ford has always supported the Republican party, and has represented his township as School Director, etc. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.



D. PUTNAM, Commander of Robert Provard Post, No. 414, G. A. R., of Carson, is one of the early settlers and representative citizens of Center Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

He was born in New Hampshire, August 19, 1834, a great nephew of the illustrious Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. His parents, George Putnam and *nee* Elizabeth Perkins, the former a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and the latter of New Hampshire, reared nine children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. When he was eleven years old the family removed to Vermont,

where he lived on a farm and grew to manhood. He received his education in the public schools. Later, he engaged in teaching and became a prominent and successful educator. In 1852 he came West and settled in Lee County, Illinois, where he remained until the war broke out.

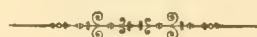
In September, 1861, at the time President Lincoln called for "300,000 more," he enlisted in Fremont's Rangers, or body guards for General Fremont. But when General Fremont was removed from his command the men were assigned to the Third Missouri Cavalry. This was one of the noted Missouri cavalry regiments, and the record it made was an honorable one. Mr. Putnam participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas; Hartsville, Missouri; Cotton Plant, White River Junction, Little Rock and Camden, Arkansas; and went up the Red River with General Banks. He also participated in many minor engagements and skirmishes. He was captured three times, but always, like his noted kinsman, made his escape. He was honorably discharged June 22, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas, as Second Lieutenant. He then returned to his home in Illinois.

Mr. Putnam engaged in farming near Dixon, remaining there until 1871. In that year he came to Center Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and was with his brother, L. R., who for five years made his home in this county. Our subject afterward bought his present farm of George Race. He owns eighty acres of rich land, well located and well adapted for stock and grain purposes.

At Amboy, Illinois, in 1872, Mr. Putnam wedded Miss Enlin Stephens, a lady of culture and refinement, who, for thirteen years previous to her marriage, was a successful teacher in Illinois. She was born in England of English parents, John and Peggy (Daw)

Stephens, with whom she came to this country at the age of four years. She was educated at Mount Morris, Illinois. By this union three children were born: Arthur L., Katie J. and Emma. The latter died at the age of fifteen months. The great loss of Mr. Putnam's life was when his loving companion was called away by death, March 14, 1879. She was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her loss was deeply felt by her husband, her little ones and her many friends.

Mr. Putnam is a Republican. He has served as Assessor of the township. He is a friend of education and religion, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Spring Creek, being trustee of the same.



JOHN JACKSON RODENBOUGH, one of the well known pioneers of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, came here in 1866. A sketch of his life will be found of interest and is as follows:

His father was George S. Rodenbough, who married, in New Jersey, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, and had twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Mr. Rodenbough has always been a great admirer of Mr. Jackson, and when, June 10, 1832, the subject of this sketch was born he was given the name of that hero. He was reared in his native State, receiving a common-school education, and learned the shoemaker's trade from his father. When he was twenty-one years of age the entire family removed to Warren County, Illinois. There the parents spent the rest of their lives, the mother dying at the age of seventy years and the father at eighty four.

Mr. Rodenbough served for a time in the State militia, but was not accepted by the



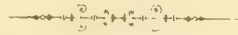
John H. Baldwin

United States into regimental service. He was married, September 4, 1859, to Mary Ann Axtell, a native of Warren County, Illinois, and a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Robb) Axtell, natives of Pennsylvania. Four children were born to them, three of whom are living, viz.: Willbert E., who resides in Washington; George, of the same State; Flora, wife of Nathan Moore, Grove Township, this county. Mrs. Rodenbough died January 29, 1873. Two years later, December 25, 1874, Mr. Rodenbough married his present wife, Miss Eunice Dilly, a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William and Mary (Axtell) Dilly, also of Pennsylvania. She was two years of age when her parents located in Warren County, Illinois, where she was reared. Her father was a strong Abolitionist, and was a delegate to Springfield, Illinois, at the time Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President. Mr. Dilly now resides at Sterling, Kansas. By his second marriage Mr. Rodenbough has three children: Mary Elizabeth, William Herbert and Nettie May.

Mr. Rodenbough came to Pottawattamie County in 1866, as already stated at the beginning of this article, and first settled at Silver Creek. He subsequently came to Grove Township, and was employed for a time on the R. R. I. Railroad. Previous to his coming West he had helped to build one of the first railroads in the United States, in New Jersey. After the death of his wife he returned to Illinois and remained a year, when he came back to this county. He is the owner of 140 acres of good land, which is well watered.

Politically our subject is a Republican. He voted for General Fremont and all the Republican candidates for President since that time. He and his wife and two of their children are members of the Methodist

Church. Mr. Rodenbough is firm in his convictions of right and wrong, plain in his speech and manner, and honest in all his business dealings.



JOHN N. BALDWIN was born in Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, on the 9th day of July, 1857. His father was the Hon. Caleb Baldwin, whose biography is the first under head of Pottawattamie County. His mother was Jane Baldwin, whose maiden name was Jane Barr.

Mr. Baldwin attended the public schools of Council Bluffs, and in 1873, when sixteen years of age, went to the State University at Iowa City. He was in the collegiate department of this institution three years. In the fall of 1875 he entered the Columbia Law School at Washington, District of Columbia, where he had gone to remain with his father, who at that time was a member of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. After remaining there one year he again returned to Iowa City and entered the law department there in the fall of 1876, and graduated therefrom with some distinction in June, 1877. He immediately began the practice of law at Council Bluffs, becoming the junior member of the firm of Rising, Wright & Baldwin, the senior members of the firm being A. J. Rising and the Hon. George F. Wright. Mr. Baldwin soon engaged actively in the practice and in a short time became one of the leading members of the bar of Pottawattamie County, Iowa. In 1880 Mr. Rising left the firm and went to Colorado, and the firm of Wright & Baldwin was then organized, and continued until 1889, when the two sons of Mr. Wright were taken into the firm.

Mr. Baldwin was married in December, 1878,

to Miss Lilla G. Holcomb, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They have two children, a girl named Genevieve, and a boy named John N., Jr.



O. GAULT was born in Wooster (now Wicomico) County, Maryland, November 7, 1849. His father, Archibald Gault, and his grandfather, Obed Gault, were both natives of Maryland, and the latter was a soldier in the war of 1812. The wife of Archibald and the mother of T. O. was *nee* Eliza Littleton. She was a native of Maryland, as also was her father, Thomas Littleton. The subject of this sketch was seven years old when his mother died. Three years later his father moved to Ripley County, Indiana, where he lived until 1862. In that year he moved back to Maryland, but returned to Ripley County in 1865. He is now a resident of Maryland.

T. O. Gault was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of Maryland and Indiana. At the age of twenty-one he came to Iowa and located in Marshall County, where he was engaged in farm work the most of the time until 1878. In that year he came to Pottawattamie County and bought 160 acres of wild prairie land in Center Township. This is now well improved, is fenced into two fields, and 150 acres are under cultivation. Mr. Gault devotes his attention to general farming and also to stock-raising. His residence was built in 1888, at a cost of \$650, and is well furnished. It is located on a natural building site and commands an extended view of the surrounding country. He has about three acres in shade trees, orchard and small fruits.

Mr. Gault was married March 4, 1888, in Drury, Rock Island County, Illinois, to Miss Melissa Drury, a lady of education

and culture and a native of that place. She is a daughter of Eli Drury, an old settler and a prominent citizen of Rock Island County. He has been Postmaster for over thirty-five years at Drury, in the above county. Her mother was Margaret Hubbert before her marriage, a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania; and her father, Eli Drury, was a native of Wayne County, Indiana. Both parents are now residents of Drury, Rock Island County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Gault have one daughter, Essie Alice.

Politically Mr. Gault is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., having been made such in Marshall County, Iowa, at Eden Lodge, No. 316, Gillman. He is a man well informed on all current topics, and is regarded as a representative citizen of his township.



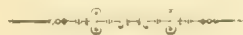
H. GREGG, of Hazel Dell Township, is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born December 19, 1831, the son of H. H. and Amy (Hoge) Gregg. They were reared in Loudoun and Fauquier counties, Virginia, and were of Scotch and English origin. They were married in Virginia and came to Ohio in an early day, locating in Belmont County, where they resided until their death. The father was born February 4, 1803, and died June 30, 1861, and the mother was born October 7, 1807, and died January 7, 1874. The father was a farmer and merchant and also a buyer and packer of tobacco; his father before him was also a merchant. They were the parents of ten children, of whom eight grew to maturity, namely: Mary E., wife of Noah J. Hatcher, of Belmont County, Ohio; Joshua H., the subject of this sketch; Samuel H., who died

in Warren County, Iowa, February 14, 1890; Hendley H., a resident of Belmont County, on the old homestead; Francis, a resident of Belmont County; Henrietta, also of Belmont County; William S. died February 5, 1890, in Benton County, Iowa; and Victoria, the wife of Thomas Rogers, and residing in Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio; two children died in infancy. The father was reared in the Friends' or Quaker Church.

J. H. Gregg, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm in Belmont County, and received his education in the public schools. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age. October 22, 1856, he was married, in Grundy County, Illinois, to Amy G. Hoge, daughter of William and Rachel (Boles) Hoge, natives of Virginia and of Scotch and German descent. She was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, July 24, 1830, but when a child removed with her parents to Illinois, where she was reared. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gregg started for Pottawattamie County, Iowa, arriving November 18, 1856, at Council Bluffs. They immediately went to work to make improvements on his farm of 432 acres, which he had purchased in January previous; 400 acres are on section 33—the south-half—and the south-half of the northwest quarter of section —, Hazel Dell Township and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4, Garner Township. This was all uncultivated land when he purchased it, excepting about twenty-five or thirty acres which had been broken out. Here he went to work to make a home, and in the fall of 1857 he erected a small frame residence, 18 x 24 feet, and in 1878 they built an addition, and they now have a neat and commodious dwelling; the addition is 18 x 30 feet and fourteen feet front, he has also erected barns for stock and grain, a stable for

his cows, which is eighty feet long, and a good hay shed ninety-four feet long. Mr. Gregg has eight acres of orchard on his home place, and three acres on his farm in James Township, where he has 236½ acres, which he has improved. He entered from the Government 560 acres and now possesses almost 1,400 acres, all under good cultivation. He has done much toward building up and improving Pottawattamie County, and is deserving of all the honor and esteem which is accorded him by his many friends. He is a self-made man, having made the most of what he now possesses through his own efforts. In his political views he is a staunch Republican, having wheeled into line from the old Whig party. He has been Treasurer of the School Board for a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregg are the parents of ten children, viz.: Ida A., deceased; Amanda V., residing at home; Mary E., deceased; Georgia A., wife of William T. Harris, of Hazel Dell Township; Amy E., wife of J. D. Harris, of Norwalk Township; Anna, deceased; William A., deceased; Clara A., at home; Alcinda M., deceased; Henrietta A., also at home.



JOHAN RODWELL was born in Cambridgeshire, England, January 21, 1846, the son of John and Mary (Goodge) Rodwell, both natives of England. He was a babe when his parents emigrated to this country and settled in Bureau County, Illinois, near Arlington. There they spent the residue of their lives, the father dying in 1850 and the mother in 1882. Mrs. Rodwell was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They reared a family of three children: Mary, John and Thomas. They were reared on a farm, the father having been a farmer all his life, and early in child-

hood were taught that industry and honesty were necessary to a useful and successful life.

John received his education in the public schools. When the great war of the Rebellion came on he went forth in the defense of his country, enlisting in February, 1864, in Company B, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Altoona, Bentonville, and others of less importance. After receiving an honorable discharge at Louisville, Kentucky, he returned to his home in Bureau County, Illinois, where he remained until 1876.

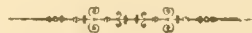
In February of that year he came to Pottawattamie County and located on section 22, Center Township. He purchased eighty acres of wild prairie land, which he improved, and as he prospered he added to his landed estate. In 1880 he bought forty acres in section 21, and four years later, 160 acres in section 15, both having been broken at the time of purchase, and the latter fenced. In 1888 he bought 120 acres in section 8, which had been improved and on which was a house and other buildings. On this property his brother Thomas resides. Mr. Rodwell is the owner of 400 acres of land. On his home farm, which is well improved and under a splendid state of cultivation, he has a fine residence built in modern style at a cost of \$2,000. This home, beautifully located and surrounded by ornamental trees and shrubs, forms one of the attractive features of the neighborhood. Mr. Rodwell has a nice grove and orchard, suitable barn and out-buildings and wind-mill; in fact, everything about the place attests the thrift and enterprise of the proprietor. From sixty to seventy-five head of cattle and a large number of hogs and horses are usually kept on the farm.

December 29, 1869, Mr. Rodwell married Miss Caroline Frizzell, a native of Bureau County, Illinois, and one of the ten children

of Michael and Charlotte (Dean) Frizzell. The father was a native of Massachusetts, and died in Firth, Lancaster County, Nebraska, at the age of eighty-three; the mother, a native of Connecticut, died in Bureau County, Illinois, in June, 1880, at the age of sixty-seven. J. O. Frizzell is a brother of Mrs. Rodwell and A. L. Frizzell is her half-brother. Mr. and Mrs. Rodwell have five children: Michael Eugene, Wilbert, Mary, Luella and Tracy Melvin.

Politically our subject is a strong and radical Republican. He has served with credit as Township Trustee, as a member of the School Board, and is at present Township Clerk. He is also the present treasurer of the School Board. Mr. Rodwell is a charter member of the William Laton Post, No. 358, G. A. R., Oakland, and has served as Chaplain of the Post and Officer of the Day. He is a member of the Spring Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of its liberal supporters. His family are members of the Center Union Sabbath school.

Mr. Rodwell is a gentleman in the prime of life. In a financial way he has met with eminent success, and his prosperity may all be attributed to his enterprise, integrity and well directed efforts. He is regarded by all who know him as a worthy and upright citizen.



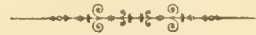
MS. ELIZABETH MACKLAND, of Boomer Township, was born in Cheshire, England, October 24, 1832, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Harrison) Bardsley, parents also natives of the Albion Isle. Her father was a weaver by trade. The family comprised eight children: Thomas, William, Mary, Martha, Joseph, Robert, Margaret and John, all of whom are

now deceased. Mr. Bardsley, being the fifth child, was born July 15, 1800, was brought up in the trade of his father, but as soon as convenient he learned the trade of boot and shoe making. His wife, born July 10, 1810, was the daughter of John and Martha Harrison, natives of England. Mr. Harrison was a mechanic and machinist, and his children were: Samuel, Hannah, John, Mary, Elizabeth, William and Joseph, besides one deceased. Mrs. M. Bardsley, being the second child, was married in 1830, and remained a resident of the old home until she died, March 7, 1844, leaving three children,—Mary and Martha, both deceased, and Elizabeth, the subject of this sketch. After the death of the mother, the father remained in England until 1850, when he sailed from Liverpool for America, landing at New Orleans, after a voyage of eleven weeks. He proceeded to St. Louis, and to Kanessville (now Council Bluffs), and finally located in Keg Creek, where he was a resident until 1855; but in 1852 he married Mrs. Bettie Handbury, and in 1854 bought 200 acres of land in Neola Township, and began to make a home. After making many improvements he died, December 20, 1860, leaving his wife and three children: John is a merchant in Neola Township; Charles is still on the old home place, and a thrifty farmer; and Thomas is practicing law in Walnut. Mrs. Bardsley is still living, near her eldest daughter, and she has accumulated considerable property.

March 26, 1852, when twenty years of age, Elizabeth married John Mackland, the son of Thomas and Ann (Union) Mackland, natives of England: father a brick-maker by trade, and in his family were ten children: Maria, John, Eliza, Ellen, Henry, Elizabeth, Phoebe and three others. John Mackland was born in 1829, brought up in his father's

trade, which he followed to some extent after his arrival in this country. Purchasing 160 acres of land in Neola Township, he continued to make many valuable improvements as a foundation for a comfortable home; but in 1865 he moved into Boomer Township and bought a tract of land on section 34, which is now the old home place. Here he began anew, in a wild, unbroken prairie, with only a log cabin and a few acres of sod turned. In a few years he was enabled to put up a good frame house. He planted shade trees, etc., and made a fine residence. He died October 4, 1876, leaving a wife and eight children. The latter are: Anna, born in 1853, now the wife of John Laythem, and residing in Neola; Joseph, born in 1855, and now residing in Boomer; Emma, born in 1858, is now Mrs. John McGill, of Council Bluffs; Thomas, born in 1860, and residing in Boomer; William Henry, born in 1862, still at home; Mary Ellen, born in 1865, is the wife of Henry Page, and living in Boomer; Elizabeth, born in 1868, now at home; and Phoebe, born in 1870, is married to Jefferson Sigler, a resident of Boomer Township.

Mr. Mackland was a decided Democrat, a man who took an interest in benevolent societies, and earned a good reputation by his integrity of character. He was, as Mrs. Mackland still is, a member of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, being zealous in the principles of that denomination.



ARON W. PEARCE is one of the well known citizens of Grove Township, having been a resident of Pottawattamie County since 1874.

He was born in Richland County, Ohio, September 22, 1840. His father, Dennis Pearce, also a native of Ohio, was a son of

Aaron Pearce, who was of Irish extraction. In politics the Pearces have been Whigs and Republicans; in religion they have been associated with the Christian Church. Dennis Pearce wedded Mary Pollock, a native of Richland County, Ohio, by whom he had nine children, four sons and five daughters. Three of the daughters are deceased. Mrs. George Bolton and the subject of this sketch are the only ones living in Pottawattamie County. James H., a twin brother of Aaron, resides in Adair County, Iowa. In 1852 or 1853 the family removed from Ohio to Cedar County, Iowa, and were early settlers in that section of the country. They had been there only a year when the father died, leaving his widow and children to battle for life in a new country. The mother afterward married Mr. H. C. Paxson, who died in 1870.

Aaron W. Pearce received his education in Richland County, Ohio, and in Cedar County, Iowa. During the late war, in answer to Lincoln's call for "300,000 more," he enlisted, in September, 1861, in Company E, Eleventh Iowa Infantry. He enlisted under Colonel Abraham Hare, of Muscatine, who was some time afterward succeeded by Colonel William Hall, of Davenport. Mr. Pearce was a brave soldier, and with his regiment took an active part in many of the prominent engagements of the war. He was returned home on a veteran furlough, and after it expired he joined his regiment on the Tennessee River. He was afterward with Sherman before Atlanta. July 22, 1864, he was made a prisoner and taken to Andersonville, marching a portion of the way and finishing the journey by rail, arriving at the prison early in August. A portion of the time Mr. Pearce was at Andersonville there were 30,000 prisoners there in a field of only thirty acres. About one hundred dead sol-

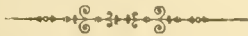
diers were carried out of the stockade daily. Much has been said and written of the horrors of that prison, but the half has never been told, nor can it be realized by any save those who passed through the terrible ordeal of prison life. About the middle of September Mr. Pearce was moved from Andersonville to Charleston, South Carolina, remaining there a short time. He was taken to Florence, South Carolina, where he was held until February, when the near approach of Sherman's army made another move necessary, and, being placed on the cars, was started toward Wilmington, North Carolina, and on to Goldsboro, where with other prisoners he was paroled and returned toward Wilmington, passing into the Union lines near that place February 26, 1865. Leaving Wilmington by steamer for Annapolis, Maryland, they went to Baltimore, where he shed his prison rags and put on the blue again. He soon left for St. Louis, but was unable to travel, and was placed in the hospital at Grafton, West Virginia, remaining there one month. Then he again returned home on a furlough, and rejoined his regiment the last day of the general review at Washington.

After the war he came back to Cedar County, where he resided for some time. In the spring of 1872 he removed to Polk County, Nebraska, and took up a soldier's claim of 160 acres. After remaining there sixteen months he came to this county and located in Grove Township. At that time he settled on section 33, near where he now lives. He afterward traded with Thomas Conner for his present farm. It is in section 28 and contains 108 acres, forty of which are in timber. It is well adapted for stock and grain purposes, and is well supplied with all necessary farm buildings. A good residence situated on a natural building site, surrounded by

shade and ornamental trees, makes a comfortable and attractive home.

September 11, 1866, Mr. Pearce married Agnes Bolton, a native of Cedar County, Iowa, and a daughter of William and Sarah (Southern) Bolton, natives of Virginia. Her grandfather, Henry Bolton, was a native of Virginia and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Pearce was reared and educated in Cedar County. They have seven children, namely: Merrill Edson, Myrtie C., Estella Kate, Dessie Irene, Ethel Grace, Laura Jane and Mary Ida. Miss Estella is a successful teacher in the schools of Pottawattamie County. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce lost one child by death, Eva L., at the age of three years.

In politics our subject is a Republican. For the last ten years he has served as Township Clerk. He has also served as a member of the School Board. He and his wife and three of their daughters are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Pearce is a man of integrity, and is highly respected by all who know him.



WINFIELD SCOTT MAYNE, one of the well-known lawyers of Council Bluffs, has been a member of the bar of Pottawattamie County, since 1875. Mr. Mayne is a native of Clark County, Ohio, where he was born October 15, 1833. His grandfather, Adam Mayne, was a pioneer of Clark County where he settled in 1819. He was a native of Maryland, and represented an old family of that State. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was a wholesale grocer at Georgetown when that war broke out, and his property was burned by the British troops. As stated he settled in Clark County, Ohio, in 1819, where he

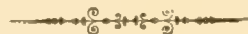
continued to live until his death. The father of the subject of this sketch was Emmanuel Mayne, born at Georgetown, Maryland, in 1805, having been about fourteen years of age when his father removed with his family to Ohio. He married Miss McGruder, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. She was born in Loudoun County, Maryland. Her father, Ninian McGruder, was a native of the north of Ireland, coming to the United States when a young man and settling in Loudoun County. He married Grace Townsend, born in England, who died when her daughter, the mother of our subject, was but eleven years old. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Mayne lived to an advanced age, dying in Loudoun County. Emmanuel Mayne obtained a good education in early life, and was for a time engaged in teaching. He settled down to the business of merchandising, which he followed for a number of years. He emigrated with his family to Iowa in 1848, but two years after it became a State, remaining in Ottumwa until the following spring. He settled down on a tract of land in Van Buren County. Here, as a pioneer, he did much toward opening up and developing that new country. He was a prominent and well-known citizen. In 1851 he was elected County Judge, and remained in that capacity six years, doing all the county business as was customary at that time. When the war of the Rebellion came on, though then fifty-seven years of age, he resolved to enter the service in defense of the old flag. He accordingly entered the army as Captain, in the Third Iowa Cavalry, and was killed in a battle with the Rebels at Kirksville, Missouri, August 6, 1862. His wife survived her husband until 1870, when she died at the home of her son, the subject of this sketch, who was then residing at Keosauqua, Van Buren County. Emmanuel Mayne and wife were

the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. The eldest in the family, Virginia, became the wife of B. C. Long, and resides at London, Madison County, Ohio; she never removed to Iowa. Philander T. is a resident of Salt Lake, Utah. The subject of this sketch is the next in the order of birth. Leroy was a member of the Second Volunteer Infantry early in the war of the Rebellion, and later was transferred to the Third Iowa Cavalry, where his father was serving. In January, 1863, he was transferred to the Mississippi Marine brigade, as Adjutant, with the rank of First Lieutenant. In April of the same year, while in command of a flotilla and passing up the river, the boat of which he was aboard ran on an obstruction in the river, and while he was assisting to free the boat, he was thrown into the river, and, falling between two boats, which were nearly in contact, was drowned. His body was never found, or if found was never identified. Thus the father and brother of Mr. Mayne lost their lives in the service of their country. The next in the family in order of birth is Carrie, wife of J. E. Pollock, a well-known lawyer of Bloomington, Illinois.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Van Buren County, and later entered the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, where he graduated in 1856, having been the first graduate of that institution. He began the study of law under Judge C. C. Nourse, and later with Judge G. G. Wright, now also of Des Moines. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1858. He began practice at Keosauqua, where he continued until 1872, when he located at Red Oak, where he practiced his profession until he came to Council Bluffs. At Red Oak he was associated with Smith McPherson. On coming to Council

Bluffs he became associated with George F. Wright, and subsequently was a co-partner of Marshall Key. He was more recently associated with the Hon. L. W. Ross, and when that gentleman was elected Chancellor, he took full charge of the legal business of the firm. Since 1884 he has been associated with F. M. Hunter, but since 1886 the firm name has been Mayne & Hazelton.

Mr. Mayne was married in Van Buren County, to Miss Ruth Ellen Mangum, daughter of A. W. Mangum, who settled in Van Buren County, in 1836, where Mrs. Mayne was born in 1837. Mr. Mangum is still a resident of Van Buren County, but the mother of Mrs. Mayne died when the latter was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Mayne have five children, three sons and two daughters. Joel H. is the eldest of the children; George H. was born in September, 1869. He studied law with his father, and graduated in the law department of the Iowa State University in 1889. The younger children are Grace, Carl and Ruth. Politically Mr. Mayne is a Republican, and has always affiliated with that great political organization, his first presidential vote having been cast for John C. Fremont in 1856. Mr. Mayne was Assistant Revenue Collector for Van Buren County from 1863 to 1866. He is by all esteemed as an able lawyer and a progressive citizen. While in Keosauqua he joined the Masons and attained to the Royal Arch degree.



C. BISBEE is one of the intelligent and enterprising citizens of Grove Township, Pottawattamie County. He was born and reared on the farm where he now lives, the date of his birth being February 8, 1867. He is a son of Franklin



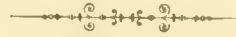
S. B. Wadsworth

Elijah and Hannah P. (Winsor) Bisbee. His father came to this county in an early day and spent the remainder of his life here, his death occurring November 28, 1880, at about the age of fifty-six years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had served as steward of the same, and was regarded by all who knew him as a man of integrity and a true Christian. Mr. Bisbee has been twice married, and had five children: Frank, the only child by his first wife, now resides in the West; Louis H., died at the age of twenty-five years at Macedonia, Iowa; Fanny Florence, wife of H. T. Thomas, of Red Oak, Iowa; A. C., the subject of this sketch; and Charles A., who lives with his mother at Macedonia, where she has a good home surrounded with all the comforts of life, and where she also owns other town property.

A. C. Bisbee was reared a farmer. His education was obtained in the public schools of Grove Township and in the graded school at Macedonia. March 14, 1889, he was married, in Grove Township, to Miss Mary Chillanna Rolfe, a lady of culture and education and a successful and popular teacher of the county. She was born in Webster County, Iowa, and received her education there and at the Western Normal College at Shenandoah. Her parents, Aaron and Emily (Beem) Rolfe, are now residents of Lehigh, Iowa. Her father was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and was reared in New York. Her mother, a native of Indiana, came with her parents to Webster County, Iowa, when she was eight years old. Mr. and Mrs. Bisbee have a daughter, born August 2, 1890, named Hattie Florence. Mrs. Bisbee is a member of the Christian Church.

Our subject is engaged in agricultural pursuits on the old home farm, which contains 200 acres, and which is well improved. Socially

and financially he is regarded as a representative citizen. In politics he is a Republican.



SAMUEL B. WADSWORTH, a prominent business man of Council Bluffs, was born in Grand Detour Township, Ogle County, Illinois, February 22, 1851, and lived with his father, Christopher Wadsworth, on the old homestead until 1868. He then commenced the study of law in Dixon, Illinois, with the law firm of Eustace, Barge & Dixon, but, after two years' study, in order to earn a little money, he taught school in the country for the next three years. During the years 1873-'75 he attended the Illinois State Normal University, and at the same time acted as night ticket agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Bloomington, Illinois. In this way he paid the expenses of his schooling at the university. After leaving the university he was appointed Superintendent of the schools at Heyworth, Illinois, where he taught for one year, and was then elected Superintendent of the city schools of Oregon, Illinois, which position he held twelve years, and until he was elected Superintendent of schools in Ogle County, Illinois, having defeated the Republican nominee, who had a political majority in his favor of 2,300 votes. After serving for about one year in this latter capacity he moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he still resides.

Mr. Wadsworth is now acting as the general manager of the Union Abstract and Trust Company, in which capacity he has won the confidence of the business public. He is also Secretary of the Council Bluffs Board of Trade, and one of the Park Commissioners of the city of Council Bluffs. During the year 1883 he traveled extensively in Europe, and on his return was married to

Anna E. Etnyre, at Oregon, Illinois, October 11, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth have two children, viz.: Mary M., born February 17, 1887, and Paul E., born November 12, 1889.

Religiously Mr. Wadsworth is a Unitarian, and in politics is a Democrat; he is the chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.

THOMAS LEONARD, a farmer of Hazel Dell Township, was born and reared in County Roscommon, Ireland, upon a farm. At the age of seventeen or eighteen years he came to America, landing in Boston, where he resided fourteen or fifteen years. In 1867 he came to Jackson County, Iowa, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Pottawattamie County. While in Boston he was engaged in the manufacture of brick, and in Jackson County, Iowa, he was a farmer; and he also afterward was engaged in farming at Silver City, Mills County, Iowa. On coming to this county in 1875 he purchased a tract of 240 acres, on section 15, Hazel Dell Township. It was but partially improved, and he has devoted his earnest attention to the improvement of the place until he has made it one of the finest in that part of the county. He has a good frame residence 20 x 30 and 18 x 30, also a fine barn 40 x 64, etc. Every feature of his place evinces good taste as well as a great amount of labor. In his political principles he is a thorough Democrat, casting his first vote for James Buchanan, and ever since then taking an active part in the political welfare of the county, State and nation. He has been Township Trustee, and is now chairman of the Democratic Township Committee. He has made all he owns by his

industry, having had but fifty cents when he first landed on American shores.

He was first married to Catherine Hoer, who died in 1864, in Massachusetts. Of their six children two are living: Thomas W., at home, and James, a resident of Neola Township. Mr. Leonard was married, this time, to Mrs. Margaret Turner, the widow of Edward Turner and daughter of Mr. Magee, February 14, 1867; by her first marriage she was the mother of three children: John, deceased; Patrick, a resident of Harrison County, Iowa, and Anna, the wife of Thomas M. Leonard, and the mother of one child, Mary E., born December 24, 1889. They are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM GUSTIN, one of the intelligent and progressive citizens of Grove Township, Pottawattamie County, came to his present location in January, 1881.

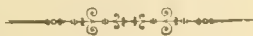
He was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 1, 1846. His parents are Alpheus and Polly (Edington) Gustin, both natives of Ohio. The Gustins are of Scotch extraction, and grandfather Gustin was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The Edington family trace their lineage back to Ireland, their ancestors having lived near the Rhine. Mr. and Mrs. Gustin reared eight children, five sons and three daughters, William being the fourth. Six of them are residents of Pottawattamie County, namely: Edward and A. B., Waveland Township; A. J., Isaac, William, and Eveline, wife of Crawford Cary, Grove Township. Two sisters, Sarah and Massie Ann, live in Mills County, Iowa.

When William was a lad of nine years his parents moved to Illinois, remaining in that State one year. From there they removed to

what was then called the far West, Mills County, Iowa, and settled near where Emerson is now located. The Gustins were among the early pioneers of that district. There the parents spent the remainder of their lives, the mother dying at the age of fifty-six years and the father at sixty-three. William was ten years old when the family went to Mills County, and in that frontier district he grew up, inured to hard work and received only a meagre education in the common schools. He there engaged in farming until 1881, when he came to this county and settled on 120 acres of wild prairie land. On it he built a comfortable frame house and barn and made other improvements, fencing, etc. He also acquired more land and now has 200 acres in one body.

Mr. Gustin was married March 20, 1865, to Miss Phœbe Jane Hutchings. She was born in Delaware County, Indiana, and was ten years old when she came with her parents to Mills County, Iowa. Her father and mother, William and Nancy (Cicle) Hutchings, both natives of Ohio, were among the first settlers of Mills County, where they still live. Mr. and Mrs. Gustin have reared six children, two sons and four daughters: Emma Olive, wife of John L. Bradley, Grove Township; Rose Ann, wife of W. L. Holliday, of Montgomery County, Iowa; Nancy Eveline, Theodosia Adella, William Otis and Abraham Sirvetus. They lost two children by death in infancy—Edward Iven and Artie Clifford.

In politics Mr. Gustin is a Democrat.



WILLIAM NIXON, deceased, late proprietor of the Nixon farm, of Pottawattamie County, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1802,

and died in Pottawattamie County, at the residence of his son David, in Hazel Dell Township, February 3, 1885. He was the son of Moses and Jane (Winn) Nixon, who were among the old families of Pennsylvania. He was reared to the vocation of a miller, which business he followed for a number of years, but previous to leaving Pennsylvania he engaged in farming, which he followed the remainder of his days. He was married March 8, 1824, to Eliza Collins, who was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1807, and died May 20, 1878. She was the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Allen) Collins, the former of Irish and the latter of English extraction; the mother was the daughter of Colonel Ethan Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon were the parents of nine children, viz.: Margaret, who died July 1, 1828; Joseph, who died October 2, 1828; Mary, wife of Joseph Meginess, residing in Nebraska; John, who died in prison during the war of the Rebellion: he was in Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and died April 29, 1864; Hannah, widow of Benjamin Meginess residing in Hazel Dell Township: he was in Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served two years; Moses, deceased, who served in the same Company, and lost an arm at the battle of Helena, Arkansas, he served about one year and died November 25, 1883; Frances, who died August 23, 1883, the wife of Caleb Kimball; Sarah, wife of W. H. Meginess, residing in California; he served in Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry for three years, and was discharged as Orderly Sergeant; and David, the subject of this sketch and the youngest child.

In 1853 William Nixon removed with his family to Pottawattamie County, locating for a few days near Council Bluffs, at what was then known as Kaneshville. They had started

for California but concluded to remain in this county. His first permanent location in the county was on sections 33 and 34, of what is now Hazel Dell Township, where he secured 120 acres, which was a claim purchased of a Mr. Scott. This land contained a log cabin and a few acres broken, but naturally was an unimproved farm. Here he lived and reared his family until 1878, when he removed to his son David's, and where the mother died, and where the father spent his remaining days. He improved some 240 acres of land in the county, and assisted largely in its development, encountering the many hardships of pioneer life. He was a staunch Republican.

David Nixon, the youngest child, was born in Pennsylvania, June 22, 1848, and came to Pottawattamie County with his parents, where he has since made his home. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and received his education in the subscription schools. He remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, and was then married June 24, 1866, to Margaret J. Williams, who was born in South Wales, December 25, 1849. She was the daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Evans) Williams, natives of South Wales, who came to Pennsylvania, where they spent a few years, and then moved to Utah, remaining one winter, and then came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Mrs. Nixon was reared in Wales until she was six years of age, and then came to this country with her parents. They are the parents of four children, viz.: John, who was born June 4, 1867, and died August 3, 1867; Eliza J., born June 29, 1869, and was married February 6, 1887, to Alexander Vallier, and now resides in Hazel Dell Township; William, born October 3, 1871, is a graduate in book-keeping at the Pottawattamie Normal College; Ira, born March 29, 1874, is at home. After their marriage Mr.

and Mrs. Nixon located on their present farm, a tract of eighty acres of raw prairie. He first erected a stable in which they lived until they had completed their home, a neat frame residence 16 x 28 and 12 x 28 feet. Here they commenced life for themselves, after having spent some two years at the home of Mr. Nixon's parents. They have a beautiful home, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and with good barns for stock and grain. He also has three acres of orchard. He now has in Pottawattamie County 280 acres of well improved land, which he has brought to its present state of perfection through his own efforts mainly. He affiliates with the Republican party, and and takes a great interest in the welfare of his county, State and nation.



WILLIAM PETERS, a citizen of Boomer Township, was born in Prussia, March 15, 1818, a son of Nicholas and Hannah (Barrent) Peters, natives also of that country. Mr. Nicholas Peters was a farmer by occupation; was aid-de-camp for General Blucher in the Napoleon army during the Prussian war. There were nine sons from one family in this war, of whom five were killed. A maternal grandfather came to America and fought in the Revolutionary war under General Washington, and lived afterward to the advanced age of 104 years. He was in the employ of the Government, in connection with farming, and accumulated a large fortune. On his death he left a wife and five children. The children were: Catharine, now Mrs. Frederick, residing in Prussia; Christoph, deceased; William, our subject; and Lewie, residing in Prussia. Frederick and Lewie are officers in the army. Their grandfather served thirty-six years un-

der Frederick the Great, and the generations following have ranked high in the esteem of the royal families.

Mr. William Peters was reared at home until he was twenty-four years of age, when he also entered the army, as Orderly, and served eight years at Berlin and Potsdam. At the age of forty years he married Margaret Armstrong, a native of Scotland and a daughter of William and Catharine Armstrong, natives of England. Mr. Armstrong was a chemist by profession in England, but on coming to America he located in Utah, where he now lives, at the age of eighty-eight years. His first wife died early after her marriage, and by his second wife there are the following eight children: John, Joseph Wilhelm, James, residing in Utah; Mary, wife of Lewis Stuersbaugh, in Utah; Margaret, the next in order of birth, is the wife of Mr. Peters; Jane, now Mrs. John Williams, of Utah; and Kate, the wife of Mr. Chadwick, in Utah. Mrs. Peters was born in England, November 3, 1843, received a good education and came to America with her parents. In November, 1849, Mr. Peters sailed from London, England, to New Orleans, went up the river to St. Louis, but in a short time, finding business dull there on account of Asiatic cholera, he returned to the ocean and was a sailor along the Atlantic coast of the Americas, until he obtained money enough to go to California. He went to the gold fields, followed mining about five years, and then was one of the first to enter Colorado as a miner, and was there three years mining and freighting. Then he spent two years in similar occupations in Montana; next he was employed for over two years freighting with provision wagons under General ———, of the California Volunteers. He helped to build Fort Douglas, in Utah. While he was in Salt Lake, President Lincoln was assassin-

ated, and while operating in Utah he suffered many hardships and privations. He came thence to Council Bluffs, and four years afterward, namely, in 1870, he located upon his present farm, buying forty acres of unbroken prairie land. He built a frame house, broke and fenced the land, planted a fine orchard of one and a half acres, set out shade and ornamental trees, etc., and has made a comfortable residence. His orchard is one of the best in the township, and every feature of the premises gives evidence of good taste as well as of much labor. Mr. Peters deals in a fine grade of cattle and horses, taking special interest in the improvement of live-stock. He has added to his first purchase of land until he now has 240 acres of land of first-rate order. He has also upon his premises three running streams of water. In fact, he has one of the finest farms in the county, and in it takes great pride.

Politically Mr. Peters is a well settled Republican, taking an active interest in the principles of his party. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and of the M. P. S. He has had fifteen children, namely: William and Louis, farmers in Boomer Township; Fred, Nicholas, Bernhart, James and Charles, at home; Maggie, wife of Samuel Bateman, in Nebraska; Mary Ann, who married — Burbridge, and resides in Boomer; Jane, wife of La Fayette Hatcher, is a resident of Harrison County; Caroline, Kate and Tilda, at home; Dora May, the next, is deceased, as is also Isaac, the youngest son.



COLUMBUS REYNOLDS is another one of the enterprising and successful men of Pottawattamie County. A brief outline of his life is herewith given.

Mr. Reynolds is a native of North Caro-

lina, born near Sparta, the county-seat of Alleghany County, November 12, 1848. His father, Willson Reynolds, and his grandfather, Thomas Reynolds, were both natives of that State. His mother, *nee* Nancy Spurling, was born in North Carolina, as also was her father, William Spurling. Her grandfather Spurling was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Willson and Nancy Reynolds reared five children, four sons and one daughter: Columbus is the only one in Iowa; the oldest brother resides in Nebraska; two are in North Carolina; and the sister died in that State. Willson Reynolds was a farmer all his life, and his death occurred at the age of seventy years. His wife was a devoted Christian and a member of the Baptist Church. She died at the age of sixty-eight.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and in early life was taught those lessons of honesty, industry and economy which have been so useful to him in after life. His early educational advantages were limited, but by reading, observation, and by the practical knowledge learned in the school of experience he has amply supplied the deficiency of an early education. At the age of nineteen he bade adieu to his native State and started out in the world to make a home and a fortune. He located in Whiteside County, Illinois, and after remaining there a year he came to Iowa, and worked on a farm in Hardin County a year. In 1868 he came to Grove Township, Pottawattamie County, and first worked by the month. Then he broke prairie for two seasons, which at that time was profitable business. In 1874 he bought eighty acres of raw prairie land, on which he now resides. He broke it the same season, and has made many improvements on the place. He built a comfortable story-and-a-half house, at a cost of \$1,200; planted shade and ornamental trees, a grove and an orchard;

built a good barn and fenced his land. From time to time he purchased other lands until at this writing (1890) he is the owner of 240 acres. One hundred and sixty acres are in a body in sections 17 and 18. The other eighty acres, which he uses as a pasture for his stock, are a half mile northwest from his home. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, feeding all the corn he raises to his stock and frequently buying more from his neighbors.

Mr. Reynolds was married, September 16, 1872, at Red Oak, Iowa, to Miss Sarah E. Wilson, a lady of culture and refinement and a successful teacher. She was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, and was reared and educated in Lee County, Iowa. Her parents, William and Anna (Peimberton) Wilson, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio, now reside in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have four children, viz.: Rosalie, Laura Jane, Anna Ethel and Isom Guy. Mr. Reynolds is a Republican and cast his first vote for General Grant. He and his wife are worthy members of the Christian Church, and take an active part in religious and educational matters. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 444, Carson, Iowa. Mr. Reynolds lost a brother in the Southern army, and Mrs. Reynolds a brother in the Northern army.

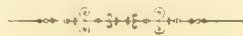
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G PARISH, a prominent citizen of Hazel Dell Township, was born in Canada West, October 9, 1841, the sixth child of nine in the family of Hiram and Anna (Bullard) Parish, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Canada. He was eight years of age when his parents came with him to Lee County, Iowa, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Brought

up to the arts of agriculture, he was at the early age of thirteen years compelled in a great measure to look out for himself. He was in Knox County, Illinois, from the age of fifteen to twenty, when, during the war, he enlisted, in October, 1861, in Company L, Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, but was soon transferred to Company I. After faithful service for three years, participating in the noted battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Holly Springs, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Russell House, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and a number of skirmishes, he was honorably discharged, at East Point, Georgia. He was married October 30, 1866, to Miss Jane, daughter of Josiah and Margaret Nelson, who was born in Knox County, Illinois, in November, 1848. After a three years' residence in Illinois he came to Pottawattamie County and purchased a tract of "raw" prairie on section 3, Hazel Dell Township, of forty acres. Here he erected a small frame residence, 14 x 16, in which he made his home for five or six years, while he was subduing his land to cultivation. He now possesses 159 acres, all of which has been improved. He has now a neat frame residence, 26 x 24 and 16 x 20, and barns, etc., in good style. He is particularly interested in improved breeds of stock, making a specialty of Durham cattle. He is a self-made man, having risen by his own efforts to his present high standing, and he has also done much for the public welfare. He is a Republican in his political sympathies; he has served his township as Constable and member of the School Board, Road Supervisor, and is now Township Clerk.

He has had twelve children, viz.: John N., at home; Dora B., wife of George Smith, and residing in Boomer Township; Peter, Minnie, Mary and George, at home; Cyrus,

deceased; Etta, Bertha, Elmer, Cora and Ella Myrtle.



CHARLES F. HEAGNEY, a retired farmer of Boomer Township, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1848, a son of Dominick and Hannah (Scott) Heagney. Mr. Heagney's paternal grandfather was married first to Catherine McBride, a native of Ireland, and had seven children: Margaret, Bridget, Rosanna, Martha, Mary, John and Catherine. Afterward, in 1817, he married Miss Sarah Brookhouser, who was born July 4, 1800, the first-born child of Adam and Keziah (Mason) Brookhouser, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. She had five brothers and three sisters: Mary, Adam, Margaret, William, Esther, Elderson, Hiram and Isaac. The Heagney family remained in Pennsylvania until 1849 and then moved to Dubuque County, Iowa, settling upon a partially improved farm, where the father finally died, in 1851, leaving a wife and nine children. The children are: Adam, who resides in California; Dominick, the father of Charles F.; the next one died in infancy; William and Andrew J. reside in California; the next born is also deceased; Sarah, residing in Sioux City; George W., living in Missouri Valley, this State; and James K., also deceased. In 1858 the remainder of the family came to Pottawattamie County and located upon a piece of rough, unimproved prairie, made a fine home and lived there twenty years. In 1878 the widow disposed of the farm and went to Dakota, where she remained until 1888, and, returning, settled in the vicinity of Missouri Valley, with her son George. She is now ninety years of age.

Mr. Dominick Heagney was born March

2, 1828, and December 31, 1847, married Miss Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Catherine Scott, natives of New York State, and farmers, who lived in Pennsylvania in 1844-'49. The mother died and the remainder of the family came to Iowa. In the family were five children: Phoebe, Hannah, Henry, Henrietta and Catherine. After his father died Mr. Heagney remained on the farm about seven years and then came to Pottawattamie County and purchased eighty acres of rough, unimproved land, and made of it a good home. He built a residence 32 x 44 feet and a story and a half in height. Farming and stock-raising were his specialties, and he dealt in hogs, horses and cattle, especially the latter. He disposed of that farm and bought property in Missouri Valley, where he now lives a somewhat retired life. He has been an industrious and exemplary citizen.

In his political views he is a lively Democrat. August 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Captain John T. Williams and General Fiske, in the Department of the Gulf. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, was stationed at Helena; was in the campaign from Little Rock to Camden, when he was under continual fire for sixteen days; was also at Jenkins' Ferry, where there was some hard fighting, and in the siege of Mobile. In 1865 he was stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande. On the 10th of August that year he was mustered out, at New Orleans. There were four brothers in the war, of whom one was killed and the other three returned home. Mr. Heagney, though not wounded, contracted a disease of the eye and rheumatism, from which he still suffers. He had seven children, namely: Charles F., our subject; Rose, the wife W. E. Laughery and residing in Missouri Valley; Mary, the wife of

Fred McCollough and living also in Missouri Valley; Catherine, now Mrs. John Fisher; Addie, wife of William E. Baldwin and residing in Fremont, Nebraska; two died in infancy.

Mr. Charles F. Heagney, reared to farm life, at the age of twenty-one years went to Kansas and entered a tract of land, returned to Pottawattamie County, visited Dakota awhile and returned home again, where he remained until he was married, April 24, 1877, to Miss Maggie, daughter of David and Mary (Phillips) Roberts, parents natives of Wales. Mr. Roberts, a carpenter, was born in March, 1808, and reared to farm life; he came to the United States in the summer of 1855, resided four years in Iowa City and then located upon his farm in this county. By his first wife he had one child, Bessie, who is now living in Wales. By his present wife he had eight children, as follows: William, at home; David and Emma, dead; Rosa, at home; and Mary, wife of Thomas French and residing in Boomer; Margaret; Samuel, at home; and Harriet, the wife of Joseph Cusworth and residing in Boomer. Margaret was born August 15, 1853, and completed her school education in the high school of Council Bluffs.

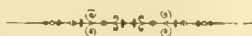
Mr. Heagney bought his present place of eighty acres on section 5, Boomer Township, when there were but few improvements upon it. He has continued to add other improvements until he has made of the place an excellent residence. He has also added to his land area until he now has 120 acres of fine land, half of which is devoted to plowed crops. At present he is renting the farm and enjoying the fruits of his labor at ease. He has formerly been a very hard-working man but for the past five years he has not had perfect health. Principally for the sake of recovering his health, he went in 1886 to



Gov. F. Wright

the Black Hills of Dakota and for four months was engaged in building the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad. He returned with his health considerably improved.

He is a well-settled and intelligent Democrat. He has been Road Supervisor two years. He is a member of St. John Lodge of the Mutual Protection Society. Was reared in the Roman Catholic Church. He has had two children, Mary Emma, born January 19, 1878, and Edna, November 6, 1887.



GEORGE FRANKLIN WRIGHT, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born in Warren, Washington County, Vermont, December 5, 1833, and was the eldest son of a family of four children, he alone surviving, of the late Franklin Asher Wright, born in Hanover, New Hampshire, September 17, 1801, died in Council Bluffs, October 5, 1876,—he was of English descent,—and of Caroline Susannah Wright, *nee* Tillotson, born in Berlin, Vermont, November 3, 1807. She was of Scotch and English parentage. They were married in Berlin, Vermont, February 27, 1833. Franklin A. Wright was the son of Asher Wright, of English descent, and of Irene Wright, *nee* Curtis, of English descent. Caroline S. Wright was a daughter of Samuel Tillotson, of English descent, and of Betsey Tillotson, *nee* Wallace, of Scotch descent.

George F. Wright was reared and spent his boyhood on a farm in his native town, and in early life, when a mere boy, was, by his father, whose large business interests required his continued absence from home, held largely responsible for the successful carrying on and working of his farms, the

labor of which was performed exclusively by hired help. This training, and the responsibility incident thereto, became in after years of great service to him when he became engrossed in the active operation of his own business career. At the age of seventeen he commenced his academic education at West, Randolph, Vermont, under the tutorage of the late Hon. Austin Adams, of Dubuque, Iowa, who was twice Chief Justice of the State. During his academic training, teaching district school winters, as was customary with many New England boys, he completed his preparatory studies for, and one year of, his college course. He did not enter college, however; but the spring following his majority, in 1855, he came to Iowa and settled in Keosauqua, Van Buren County, when he at once commenced the study of the law with the law firm of Wright, Knapp & Caldwell, composed of ex-United States Senator George G. Wright, of Des Moines, the late Hon. Joseph C. Knapp, of Keosauqua, who was his uncle, and his honor, Judge Henry C. Caldwell, of Little Rock, Arkansas, now Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit of the United States. His law studies were pursued under the tutorage of Senator Wright, and as a member of a large class of law students then under his charge his advancement was such that he was admitted to the Van Buren County bar in 1857, Judge H. B. Hendershott then presiding judge of the District Court of said county. The same year, Senator Wright going upon the Supreme Bench of Iowa, George F., as he was familiarly known, was admitted to partnership with his uncle, Judge Knapp, and Judge Caldwell, under the firm name of Knapp, Caldwell & Wright, and so continued until Judge Caldwell was called to the bench at Little Rock. His education, founded in the old-fashioned New England schools, and in the old-fashioned

New England ways, was rounded out under the training received from these eminent lawyers and jurists. Aided by their ripe business experience, by his extensive acquaintance with business affairs, and with men of affairs, he became a good lawyer, as well as an active, persevering and successful business man. It was in this practical way that he acquired the educational elements which insured his success much more effectually than could have been attained by a university or college course or both combined.

Early in 1861 he enlisted in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers, and in connection with Captain, afterward General, J. M. Tuttle, raised a company of volunteers in Van Buren County, of which he was elected the First Lieutenant, receiving his commission from the hands of Governor Kirkwood at Davenport, Iowa. His company rendezvoused at Keokuk, and after being some time in camp, the first call being full, the company was accepted in the second call for volunteers and became a part of the Second Regiment of Iowa Volunteers. Immediately before this occurred, Judge Caldwell having enlisted and having been elected Major of the Third Iowa Cavalry, the business of their firm demanded his return to Keosauqua. Immediately on his return he raised a company of State militia, was elected Captain thereof, and tendered the same to Governor Kirkwood for the protection of the Iowa border in Van Buren County. His company was accepted, was equipped with Springfield rifles and furnished with the necessary munitions of war. This organization was kept intact, being frequently called to the border and into the State of Missouri, until the rebels were driven out of that State, when most of his company enlisted in and became a part of the Fifteenth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers.

On October 26, 1863, he was married, in the city of Chicago, to Ellen E. Wright, *nee* Brooks, of Northfield, Vermont, born in Hancock, Vermont, September 21, 1830. She was the daughter of the late Josiah Prentice Brooks, born April 5, 1797, in Alstead, New Hampshire, died in Northfield, January 10, 1883, of English descent, and the late Betsey Parker Brooks, *nee* Robbins, born August 16, 1797, in Hancock, Vermont, died in Northfield, Vermont, November 4, 1885, and was of English descent.

During their residence in Keosauqua there were born to them three sons, the oldest dying in infancy, and after their removal therefrom, two daughters, all now living, viz.: Franklin Prentice Wright, born March 2, 1866; George Spencer Wright, born January 21, 1868; Eliza Caroline Wright, born June 1, 1870, and Ellen Elizabeth Wright, born December 7, 1872.

In the spring of 1868 he moved with his family to Council Bluffs and formed a law partnership with the late Judge Caleb Baldwin, and the law firm of Baldwin & Wright at once became one of the leading law firms of the State. The firm at once took high rank among the profession as practicing attorneys, and as the several railway companies representing the trunk lines made their termini in Council Bluffs, this firm became their local attorneys, and has ever since retained that relation toward them. This law connection continued up to the time when Judge Baldwin was appointed by President Grant as one of the Judges of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims, requiring his residence in the city of Washington, when the firm was dissolved.

He then associated with himself Hon. Amos J. Rising, now Judge of the District Court of Arapahoe County, Denver, Colorado, and John N. Baldwin, Esq., the second

son of the late Judge Caleb Baldwin. After several years of successful practice Judge Rising retired from the firm, removing to Colorado, and the firm became and has since remained as Wright & Baldwin, they having lately associated with themselves the two sons of Mr. Wright.

He early identified himself with the politics of his county, the State and the nation, and has always been a staunch and active Republican, and for many years a leading worker in his party. During his residence in Van Buren County he was repeatedly tendered the nomination for member of the Legislature from that county, which was then equivalent to an election, but invariably declined the honor. In 1875 he was elected Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District of Iowa, composed of the counties of Pottawattamie and Mills. After serving as Senator in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies he was again elected Senator, in 1879, in the Nineteenth Senatorial District of Iowa, comprising Pottawattamie County, his place of residence. He served as Senator of the Nineteenth District in the Eighteenth and the Nineteenth General Assemblies. During his Senatorial career, his reputation as a lawyer, and his energy and ability won for him substantial influence in that body. He was from the first a member of the Judiciary Committee, and being an earnest, industrious worker, he was enabled to prevent the enactment of many bad laws, as well as to aid the passage of good ones. He was ever vigilant and faithful to the trust imposed on him, never allowing personal feelings to swerve him from the path of duty and strict justice. He rendered the State and his constituency faithful and competent service, and in such manner as to reflect great credit on himself and honor to his State.

Soon after taking up his residence in Coun-

cil Bluffs he began to engage in active business affairs outside of his profession, and in 1870 and immediately following, he, with his associates, organized companies and constructed and put in successful operation large plants for the manufacture and supply of coal illuminating gas in the cities of Council Bluffs, Ottumwa, Mt. Pleasant, Cedar Rapids and Sioux City, in Iowa, and in the cities of Elgin and Evanston in Illinois. He was elected President of the Council Bluffs company, which position he held for over twenty years. In 1868 he, with Judge Baldwin and associates, constructed and operated the Council Bluffs Street Railway lines, the first street railway in Council Bluffs, and was the President of said company until it passed under the control of the Union Pacific Railway Company. In 1881 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Elevator Company, of Council Bluffs, composed of six trunk line railway companies terminating therein, and had the supervision and construction of its Union Elevator building in said city, which has the largest capacity of any grain elevator west of the city of Chicago. In 1883, as one of the originators, in connection with his associates, he organized and put in successful operation the Nebraska & Iowa Fire Insurance Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, now known as the Nebraska Fire Insurance Company, of Omaha, and at the same time organized and became president of the Iowa & Nebraska Fire Insurance Company, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, which in 1885 removed to Sioux City, Iowa, and is now known as the Western Home Insurance Company of that place. He is still largely interested in both of said parties.

In 1886, in connection with his associates, he organized the Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway & Bridge Company, procured from Congress a franchise for a combined

railway and wagon bridge across the Missouri River between the cities of Council Bluffs and Omaha; and during the next two years the Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway & Bridge Company, of which he was elected Secretary, erected one of the finest and most expensive steel bridges over said river, and in connection therewith constructed and put in successful operation over said bridge between said cities the first Electric Street Railway line ever constructed in the States of Iowa and Nebraska.

In 1889, in connection with his associates, he organized a company and constructed and put in operation in the city of Ottawa, Illinois, the first Electric Street Railway ever constructed in said State.

As a lawyer Mr. Wright is prominent, leading and able, never seeking to deceive court or jury, but in an open, manly, earnest contest endeavoring to secure the rights of his clients. Gifted with sound judgment, endowed with great, good common sense, and being a fine analyzer of character and the motives of men, he is ever ready to meet his adversary on compromise grounds, confident in his resources and ability to secure better results for his clients by negotiation than by prolonged and expensive litigation.

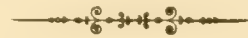
As a business man, he is possessed of fine executive ability, is untiring and energetic, continually adding to the cares and burdens of his life new enterprises, which by his continued activity and the vigor of his never faltering energy he pushes to successful proportions and satisfactory results.

As a citizen, he is active, progressive, public-spirited and liberal, and since he came to Council Bluffs he has ever been loyal to her best material interests, advocating all measures that the best elements therein strove to establish. Of strict and upright manhood, he constantly labors for her welfare and is

always found in the line of the best citizenship.

As a friend, he is true, honest, faithful and sacrificing to all who show themselves worthy of his friendship, generous in his praises, slow in his criticisms, and happy in contributing to the wants and needs of his fellows.

As a man, he is amiable, temperate, honorable, benevolent, just and upright, with fine literary tastes and broad culture.



L. RANKIN is one of the intelligent, enterprising and successful citizens of Grove Township. He has been a resident of Pottawattamie County and identified with its best interests for the past seventeen years, having come to this place in 1873.

He was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1849. His father, Archibald Rankin, was born in Pennsylvania, and grandfather Rankin was a native of Ireland, born of Irish parents. His mother, *nee* Jane Brewster, also a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, was of Irish ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin were the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters, all of whom are now (1890) living except two daughters, and all are in Allegheny County except John and S. L., who are in Grove Township, this county. The parents passed their lives in Pennsylvania and died there, the father at the age of fifty-two and the mother at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. Rankin was an honest tiller of the soil all his life, and in politics he was a Democrat. His wife was a member of the United Presbyterian Church and reared her children in the Christian faith.

S. L. Rankin worked on the farm and received his education in the public schools of

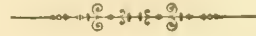
his native county. In 1868, at the age of nineteen years, he came West and settled in Iroquois County, Illinois, where he engaged in farm work. In that county he married Miss Linda Downey, a lady of intelligence and refinement, who was born in Wayne County, New York. Her parents, Titus and Sally (Cole) Downey, both natives of Vermont, were married in the Green Mountain State and subsequently removed to St. Lawrence County, New York, and afterward went to Wayne County. When Mrs. Rankin was about six years of age they removed to Oneida County, same State, where they passed the rest of their lives, the mother dying at the age of forty-eight years and the father at sixty-seven. The Downey family were Methodists. Mr. Downey was an iron manufacturer, and in politics he was a Republican. Mrs. Rankin removed to Illinois one year previous to her marriage.

In 1873 the subject of this sketch settled on his present farm when the land was wild. Here he has since resided and has made many improvements in his property. He now owns 213 acres of land, of which 143 acres are in Grove Township and the rest in Carson Township. His comfortable frame house is situated on a natural building site and is surrounded by shade trees. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and his farm is well supplied with suitable out-buildings and modern improvements for conducting agricultural pursuits in the most approved manner.

Mr. and Mrs. Rankin have four children: Warren, Edna J., Lulu May and Edith Belle. May Eleanor, their first born, died at the age of three years and seven months; and Samuel, the second child, at the age of sixteen months.

Mr. Rankin is a man in the prime of life; is frank and cordial in manner and address

and honorable in all his business transactions. Politically he is a Democrat.



GEORGE BOLTON was born in the Territory of Wisconsin (now Iowa), December 9, 1840. His father, William Bolton, was one of the seven men who first settled in Cedar County, in 1836. His grandfather, Henry Bolton, when a lad in his teens, was kidnaped and brought to America from his native country, Germany. He made his escape and a short time afterward enlisted in the cause of the colonies and fought in the Revolutionary war under General Washington. His son, William Bolton, was born in Virginia, and was married in that State to Sarah Southern, also a native of the Old Dominion and a descendant of one of the old Virginia families. He subsequently became a pioneer of Cedar County, Iowa, as already stated, and there passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife lived to be eighty years old and died at the home of her son George in Pottawattamie County. Mr. Bolton and his wife were earnest Christian people, and were members of the Methodist Church. He spent his life as an honest tiller of the soil; was a Jackson Democrat, a strong Union man during the war, and cast his vote for President Lincoln. This worthy pioneer couple reared a family of eight children, viz.: J. A., a resident of Jasper County, Iowa; Oliva, of Oregon; Louisa, who is deceased; Virginia Vanmeter, of Cass County, Iowa; George, the subject of this sketch; John, Cedar County, Iowa; Agnes, wife of A. W. Pierce, Grove Township, this county; and Grace, wife of Frank Emmons, also of Grove Township.

The son of a pioneer farmer, George was

early in life inured to hard work, and was taught those lessons of industry and honesty which have served him so well in after life. His early advantages were limited. What education he received was obtained in the primitive log school-house of that period. He was married November 8, 1860, to Miss Hannah M. Pierce, who was born and reared in Ohio, the daughter of Dennis and Mary (Polick) Pierce, both natives of Pennsylvania. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bolton: Charles E., who is married and lives in Grove Township; A. W., also married and a resident of the same township; Ida M., wife of D. W. Magee, sheriff of Banner County, Nebraska; Nellie G., Albert, and James A., at home. Three of their children died of diphtheria,—Luke, at the age of eight years; Minnie, ten years of age; and Frank, six.

Mr. Bolton lived in Cedar County, Iowa, until 1877, when he came to his present location and bought the farm on which he resides of Isaac Denton. Some improvements had been made on the place previous to its purchase by Mr. Bolton, but he has since enhanced its value by building, fencing, etc. He built a comfortable residence, a story and a half high, surrounded it with shade and ornamental trees, and also planted a grove and orchard. He built a commodious barn, 40 x 66 feet, which is well arranged for grain, hay and stock. A modern wind-mill furnishes the power, by which water is forced through pipes up to the yards and feed lots, a distance of forty rods. This farm contains 320 acres, and its flourishing condition at once indicates the thrift and prosperity of the owner. Mr. Bolton is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Among his stock are Short-horn cattle and Clydesdale horses.

Our subject is one of the wheel-horses of the Republican party in Grove Township.

He has served nearly fifteen years as Township Trustee. He has also served with credit as a member of the School Board. He is an active worker in and a trustee of the Christian Church, of which his wife and two of their children are also members. Socially Mr. Bolton is connected with I. O. O. F., Lodge, No. 421, of Macedonia. He is regarded by all who know him as an honorable and worthy citizen. Since he took up his residence here he has identified himself with the best interests of the community, and every enterprise that has for its object the promotion of good finds in him an earnest supporter.



JOHAN E. WILLIAMS, a farmer and stock-raiser of Hazel Dell Township, was born in South Wales, October 22, 1841, the son of Daniel and Margaret (Evans) Williams, of Welsh extraction. The parents, natives of Wales, came to America in 1856, sailing from Liverpool February 14, and locating in Luzern County, Pennsylvania, at Pittston, and four years afterward they removed to Utah, but remained there only one year; then they located in Audubon County, Iowa, for one year, and finally, in 1863, they settled in Pottawattamie County. The father died in September, 1862, at the age of forty-eight years, in Audubon County. The widow and her children then moved to this county, locating near the Bluffs, in Kane Township, where they spent a year, and then moved to what is now Garner Township and resided there four years. During this latter period Mr. Williams married Elizabeth Peterson, a native of Sweden, who was but four years of age when brought to America. His mother now resides in Merrick County, Nebraska.

and is now seventy-four years of age. In her family were eleven children; five died in Wales, and six came to this country, namely: Daniel J., a resident of Hazel Dell Township; John E. was the next; Ruth, a resident of the Pacific slope; Margaret, wife of David Nixon; Samuel, now residing at Grand Island, Nebraska; Annie, now Mrs. John Robinson, of Clarkesville, Nebraska. Their father was a stone and brick mason by trade, but turned his attention to various occupations.

Mr. Williams, our subject, remained but a short time in Garner Township, when he came to Hazel Dell Township, April 18, 1867, and purchased 120 acres on sections 7 and 18, then absolutely wild land. Upon this place he moved a small dwelling about 14 x 16 feet in dimensions and occupied it one summer. In the fall he erected a residence 14 x 15, in which, with some additions, he resided until he erected his present dwelling, in 1884, a two-story frame 16 x 28 and 18 x 15, on a modern plan. It is one of the nicest residences in that part of the country. Good barns and other neat enclosures ornament and add value to the place. There is also an orchard of about 150 good trees, besides shade and ornamental trees. Mr. Williams now owns 200 acres of fine land, all in one body, which he has been enabled to purchase by his own industrious efforts. By his first marriage he had five children: Mary, now the wife of Jacob Konkler, and residing at Council Bluffs; Samuel E., a resident of Garner Township; Josephine, wife of Edward Jones, of Council Bluffs; George, residing in Garner Township; and Daniel, residing in Boomer Township. Mr. Williams lost his first wife in May 18, 1872, and he was married a third time January 23, 1887, to Mrs. Rachel Howland, widow of H. H. Howland and daughter of John and Cincinnati (Dunkerson) Ballew, natives of Kentucky and of French and Ger-

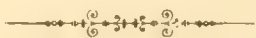
man origin. Her father died April 7, 1882, at the age of sixty-two years, and her mother is still living near Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Williams was born in Mercer County, Missouri, December 18, 1848. By her first marriage she was the mother of two children: Hattie, wife of C. C. Greene, of Council Bluffs; and Frank, at home. By the present marriage of Mr. Williams there is one child, John A., who was born September 16, 1888.

Mr. Williams is a Democrat, and he has served as a member of the School Board.

CLAY D. REEL, a miller on Pigeon Creek, Pottawattamie County, was born in Crescent Township, this county, July 21, 1867. His grandparents came from Virginia to Indiana in 1822, were farmers by occupation and remained resident in Indiana the rest of their days. Mr. Perry Reel, Clay's father, was born in Putman County, that State, July 9, 1839, and came to Pottawattamie County with his parents in 1852, they having taken up claims which they afterward bought. Mr. Reel remained here until his death, leaving seven children, viz.: Mary, Martha, Ella, Nancy (deceased), Sarah, Perry and William, who resides in Montana. Mr. Reel was married in 1862, to Miss Millie, daughter of Jonathan Branson; she was born in 1846. Leaving home, Mr. Reel bought a grist-mill on Pigeon Creek, which he ran in connection with his farm. The old home place he brought to its present perfection. He held all the offices of the township with satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, was a straight Democrat, was elected Sheriff and re-elected in 1869. His term expiring in 1872 he returned to his farm, and in 1873 was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected once. In 1877 he was again elected Sheriff,

and re-elected to this office again. He was without exception the most prominent man in the county, upright in his dealings and liberal, and too much cannot be said in his praise. He had a fine farm, well stocked. He died in political life, December 10, 1889, having had five children: Dora, Emma, Clay, Rose and Perry.

Mr. Clay D. Reel completed his school course in Councill Bluffs. At the age of twenty-two years, April 1, 1890, he married Miss Annie, daughter of William L. Walker, a native of Pennsylvania, who ultimately removed to Iowa. He had eight children: Annie, John, Harry, Maria, Effie, Orval, Bessie and Kittie; the last mentioned is deceased. Mrs. Reel was born August 15, 1869, finished her education in the high school at Des Moines and taught school three years. After his marriage, Mr. Reel rented a house in Crescent Township near the old home place, where he now lives. He is engaged in running a flouring-mill on Pigeon Creek, which now has the roller process and all the latest improvements. At the time of his father's death he was enjoying a private retired life where there was a fine orchard of four acres. Lately a postoffice named Reel has been established at that point. Mr. Reel is a high-minded and popular citizen.



D W. BORUFF is one of the leading citizens of Macedonia Township, Potawatamie County. He was born near Bloomington, in Monroe County, Indiana, April 18, 1845. His father, Samuel Boruff, was of German extraction and a native of Tennessee. He married Elizabeth Butcher, also a native of Tennessee, and soon after his marriage came with his wife to Monroe County, Indiana. In the midst of

the forest he cleared and improved a farm, on which he and his wife reared a large family of children and on which they spent the remainder of their days, his wife dying at the age of fifty-four years and he at the ripe old age of eighty-five. In politics he was a Jackson Democrat, and he and his wife were consistent members of the Christian Church. Of the sixteen children born to this worthy couple the subject of this sketch is the youngest of the fifteen who grew to adult age.

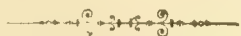
He was reared on the farm and received his education in the public schools of Monroe County. At the age of eighteen he went to Logan County, Illinois, where he worked at farm work. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-Third Illinois Infantry, and served about four months, the regiment being stationed at Rock Island, guarding rebel prisoners. After his discharge he returned to Logan County, where he remained until 1876. In that year he came to this county and bought eighty acres of wild land, where he now lives, paying \$12.50 per acre. Here he built a good one-story-and-a-half house, surrounded it with pines and other evergreens; planted a grove and orchard; built a barn 30 x 40 feet; has a modern wind pump; in fact, everything about the place indicates the good taste, the thrift and the enterprise of the owner. Mr. Boruff owns 120 acres of land located a half mile from the village of Macedonia. Among his cattle are some fine Holsteins and Jerseys. He also has some graded hogs.

Mr. Boruff was married in Logan County, Illinois, January 16, 1873, to Miss Josie Hoblit, a lady of intelligence and refinement, who was born, reared and educated in that place. Her parents, L. M. and Eveline (Haughey) Holbit, came from Ohio to Illinois and settled in Logan County previous to her birth. Mr. and Mrs. Boruff have one



J. M. Freynot.

child, Otis D., born March 2, 1887. Mr. Boruff is a Democrat, and is one of the leading members of that party in his township. He has served the public as Township Trustee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, associated with Ruby Lodge, No. 415, of Macedonia; and Chapter No. 159, of Glenwood. He is also a member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for U. S. of A. T. T. and D. thirty-second degree.



IRVING M. TREYNOR, the present Postmaster of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born in this city, on the 26th day of November, 1857, and is the second son of Thomas P. Treynor, now a prominent and successful farmer of Pottawattamie County. Mr. Treynor's earlier years were spent in the old log cabin where he was born, his father having moved to this county at an early date, in fact, when the now thriving city of Council Bluffs was only a straggling village, known as Kanesville.

At the age of four years the subject of this sketch began his educational career in the public schools of this city, and remained until he had attained the age of fourteen, when he entered the Iowa State University, at Iowa City. There he remained for three years, and, returning home, assumed the position of assistant to his father, who was postmaster of Council Bluffs, from March, 1869 to May, 1877. Here he remained for two years, when, having received a flattering offer from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, he entered the service of that company as freight clerk. His recognized ability brought him rapidly to the front, and in a comparatively short space of time he had reached the responsible position of cashier and chief clerk at this point.

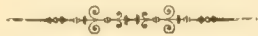
In 1884, desiring to embark in business for himself, he severed his connection with the railroad company, and with Messrs. Orcutt and French, organized the Council Bluffs Carpet Company. By common consent, he was made the financial manager of the concern, and the successful building up of a large and well-established business attests the wisdom of the choice which the members of the firm made in this direction.

Mr. Treynor has always taken a lively interest in musical matters, and the reputation which Council Bluffs now enjoys in this line is in no small measure due to his untiring energy and unselfish devotion, as well as to his generous contributions of time and money toward the development of a high order of musical culture. He has given much of his leisure time to the study of vocal music, and his voice (a robusto tenor), has been heard quite frequently, in church, on the stage, and in various gatherings in this and other places. He has sung the leading tenor roles in a number of light operas and oratorios. At the present time, he is a member of the Apollo Club of Omaha, Nebraska; is a trustee of that organization, and holds the responsible position of chairman of the musical committee of that society.

Mr. Treynor is a prominent member of the Royal Arcanum; one of the founders and a trustee of the Council Bluffs and Omaha Chautauqua; an active member of the Rowing Association, and one of the leaders of the Board of Trade. Religiously he believes in the doctrines of the Episcopal Church, is a member of St. Paul's, and has served in the vestry of that religious organization. Politically he is a Republican of the stalwart type, and has been a delegate to nearly every Republican State, Congressional and Judicial convention which has been held during the past twelve years.

In September, 1889, he was appointed Postmaster of Council Bluffs by President Harrison, succeeding Hon. Thomas Bowman.

Mr. Treynor was married on the 4th day of November, 1880, to Miss Kittie E. Oblinger, daughter of Captain H. G. P. Oblinger, of this city. Albert McKune Treynor, is the only issue of this union.



JAMES KILLPACK, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Neola Township, was born in Leicestershire, England, September 6, 1830. His father, John Killpack, was a wheelwright and marble-cutter, and had a brother and sister, Martha and Fannie, who are now deceased. On attaining manhood Mr. John Killpack established himself in the mercantile business, including drugs, and continued therein ten or twelve years, and then was in the marble trade the remainder of his days. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Day, died some ten years previously, in 1841, leaving twelve children, as follows: John, born, October 2, 1824, died August 2, 1851; Mary Ann, born August 29, 1826, died October 21, 1847; Elizabeth, born November 6, 1828, resides in England; James, our subject, is the next; William J., born February 6, 1832, resides in Utah; Jonathan, born October 2, 1833, died July 1, 1890, in California; Charles, born February 7, 1835, died March 16, 1836; Rachel, born August 16, 1836, lives in England; David, born October 25, 1838, resides also in England; Emma and Edward are deceased.

James, the subject of this sketch, was brought up to the profession of his father. At the age of twenty-three years he left home and sailed on the *International* from Liverpool to New Orleans, being ten weeks on the voyage. Landing soon at Keokuk, he

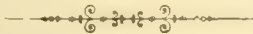
came thence by ox teams to Council Bluffs and went on to Utah, being eleven weeks in crossing the plains to that Territory. In Manti City, Utah, he was engaged in farming, but, the grasshoppers destroying his crops, he entered the Government Survey in 1855-'56. August 15, 1855, he married Miss Salina, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Harcott, natives of England, and born respectively in 1801 and 1806. They had seven children: Mary, Lucy, Rosa, Sarah, Louisa, William and Salina. The last mentioned was born December 15, 1839. Their father, a fashionable dyer, died at the age of forty-six years. Their mother afterward married Jacob Pochin, a native of England and a carpenter by trade, who came to America in 1851, to New Orleans, and thence to St. Louis and to Utah in 1851, and died there in August, 1854. The widow then returned to this county, and remained with her daughter in Hazel Dell Township until her death, March 19, 1870.

After his marriage Mr. Killpack returned to Council Bluffs in June, 1857, clerked in a grocery store, then followed the same business in St. Louis; afterward was engaged in a furniture and wagon establishment; next he moved to Maries County, Missouri, took up eighty acres of land; but the bushwackers were so bad that he returned again to Council Bluffs, by means of ox teams. Here he was in the employ of a grocery firm. April 7, 1864, he moved upon his farm in Boomer Township. A year afterward he purchased forty acres in the same township, where there were but few improvements. He added by further purchases until he had a total of 220 acres of good land, most of which was in meadow and pasture, and the premises were equipped with a good outfit of the usual appurtenances. Desiring to increase his facilities for raising live stock, he sold this place

and purchased 320 acres of rough, unimproved land, prairie and hazel brush, and began anew. He put up a fine two-story frame house 18 x 36, with kitchen 16 x 15, porches, etc. In orchard and ornamental trees he has a total of about ten acres. Among his cattle the choice breeds are the Jersey and Red Poll. He has now 200 acres of fine land, mostly in Neola Township; eighty acres are in Boomer Township.

Mr. Killpack is a thorough-going Republican. Was once elected a Justice of the Peace, but would not serve, lest he might make an enemy. He has been a School Director.

His children are: Emma E. born in Salt Lake, December 23, 1856, and now the wife of Moulder Clark, in Boomer Township; Rachel Alice, born in St. Louis, January 5, 1859, died December 2, 1863; Mary Ann, born September 7, 1861, died September 28 following; John James, born in Council Bluffs, May 20, 1863; William Henry, born in Boomer Township, July 9, 1865; Lucy Ann, born November 17, 1867, died April 3, 1874; Charles, born January, 1870, died in infancy; Louisa Alice, born in Boomer Township, May 17, 1871; Grace May, born also in Boomer, May 9, 1873; David Marion, born in Boomer, July 18, 1876, and George Franklin, born also in Boomer, January 27, 1880.



CHARLES M. HARL, of the law firm of Harl & McCabe, of Council Bluffs, was admitted to the bar of Pottawattamie County in 1876. Hr. Harl was born in Sandusky City, Ohio, November 13, 1856, the son of John W. and Margaret (Smith) Harl. The former was born in Virginia, and the latter was a native of Ohio. The Harl family were early Virginians, having settled in that

then British colony prior to the Revolutionary war. The family is of Irish origin. The maternal ancestry of the subject of this sketch removed from the State of New York to Ohio during the early settlement of the latter State, but previous to their residence in New York they had resided in Canada. John W. Harl went to Ohio from his native State when a young man, and after marriage settled at Mt. Vernon, where the family of his wife had lived for many years. Later Mr. Harl removed with his family to Sandusky. In 1858 they went to Council Bluffs, where the father died April 6, 1881. His wife survived until February 6, 1886. The subject of this sketch is the only survivor of five children; three died in childhood, a son and two daughters. Edward, the second of the family in order of birth, enlisted early in the war of the Rebellion in an Iowa battery; after serving for a time and becoming broken in health, he was discharged for disability; but recovering his health he again enlisted in the service of his country, becoming a member of Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was killed at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863.

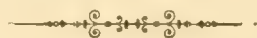
The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Council Bluffs, graduating in the high school of this city in the class of 1874. He began studying law immediately after leaving school, with Judge Caleb Baldwin, and was admitted February 18, 1876. In June following he formed a partnership with Smith & Carson, which continued until 1886, when Carson was elected District Judge, and the firm became Smith & Harl, which continued for two years, when Mr. Smith retired to become President of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, and was succeeded by James McCabe.

Mr. Harl was married in Council Bluffs, to Miss Lottie Oblinger, a native of Indiana.

They have two daughters: Nellie and Ruth. They lost their eldest daughter, Margaret. Mr. Harl is a Republican in politics. He has a fine practice and is recognized as one of the leading members of the bar of Pottawattamie County.

Mr. Harl was for five years, 1882 to 1887, Secretary of the Board of Education, of Council Bluffs. In 1888 he was presented to the Republican Congressional Convention of the Ninth Congressional District as a candidate of Pottawattamie County for Congress, defeating Mr. Lyman, the then Congressman, in the Pottawattamie convention. A number of candidates were presented by other counties, and as a result and compromise Judge J. R. Reed was nominated, he being supported by Mr. Harl and friends when the nomination of the latter was found to be impossible.

Mr. Harl is the Past Master of Excelsior Lodge, No. 259, A. F. & A. M.; First High Priest of Star Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.; and the present Eminent Commander of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 17, K. T., all of Council Bluffs; also First Vice President of League and delegate to the last National Convention of said clubs at Nashville, of Republican clubs of Iowa; and member of the board of trustees of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church.



JOSEPH P. BOULDEN, a farmer of Hazel Dell Township, was born in Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, August 11, 1819, the son of William L. and Nancy (Patterson) Boulden, natives of Delaware and of Scotch and Irish extraction. He was the third in order of birth in a family of seven children, only three of whom are still living. The other two are John R., of Rockford Town-

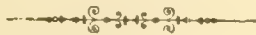
ship, and Mary J., widow of Levi G. Brandon, living in Des Moines.

On attaining his majority Mr. Boulden married, in November, 1839, Susan Lee, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1822. They had two children: John W., now residing in California, and Mary E., residing in St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Boulden was married again in 1848, to Mary Lee, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 13, 1826, and died February 25, 1887. There were two children by this marriage also, namely: Joseph P., a resident of Hazel Dell Township, and Benjamin F., deceased. Mr. Boulden made his home in Ohio until 1849. The first business in which he was engaged after he arrived at the age of twenty-one years was that of boating on the Miami Canal, for some five years. In 1849 he came to Illinois, where he was a miller for three years. May 14, 1853, he arrived here in Pottawattamie, locating first at Council Bluffs, where he engaged as a mill-sawyer, manufacturing the first lumber that was ever turned out at this point, as he operated the first saw-mill here. At the end of about two years he went to Omaha and engaged in saw-milling there a year, turning out also the first lumber at that point. Returning to this side of the river he operated a mill for the Jeffrey Brothers, northwest of Council Bluffs, for about half a year, when he located upon his present farm. He first purchased 200 acres of unimproved land on section 32 of what is now Hazel Dell Township; and here he has since resided with the exception of two years in Utah and Nevada. He was one of the first settlers in that part of the county, and suffered the usual privations and hardships of pioneer life. Courage, guided by cool judgment, has guided him on in the improvement of his place until he now has a comfortable home, where he can spend the remainder of

his life in contentment. His first dwelling was a structure 16 x 22 feet; and his present residence, also a frame, 18 x 24 and 16 x 20, was erected in the midst of a natural grove. General farming and stock-raising are Mr. Boulden's specialties. He takes pride in the rearing of the better grades of live-stock. He now possesses one of the finest horses in the county, a Morgan. He has also done much for the material interest of his community, and his dealings ever command the highest respect. He has disposed of his real-estate by a distribution to his children, and he now makes his home with his son J. P. on the old home place.

Politically Mr. Boulden is a decided Republican, ever taking a leading part in the political affairs of the county. He was Coroner four years, member of the Board of County Supervisors three years, Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, member of the School Board, etc. In his manner he is cordial and affable, in disposition kind.

His son, J. P., was married to Miss Maggie Dial, and they had two children: Ida M., deceased, and Benjamin F., a resident of California. He was again married March 10, 1887, to Anna Anderson, who was born in Sweden in 1870, and they have one child, Mary G.



B HARCOURT is the proprietor of the Harcourt Nursery, which is becoming well known, reliable and popular. It is located in Grove Township, in the eastern part of Pottawattamie County, and was started in 1885. At present twenty acres are devoted to nursery stock and small fruits. By care, observation, experiments and the expenditure of much time and money, Mr. Harcourt has been successful in placing before

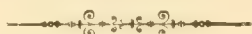
the people of this county hardy and productive nursery stock, which is well adapted for the soil and climate of southwestern Iowa. For the earnest efforts put forth in this direction he is entitled not only to a large patronage but also to the grateful thanks of all who are interested in fruit culture in this part of the State. Mr. Harcourt has 10,000 trees of the best and most popular varieties ready for spring trade. The fact is an assured one that southwestern Iowa for fruit is not excelled in the West.

Mr. Harcourt was born in Green County, Wisconsin, April 2, 1846, the son of Daniel and Margaret (Conner) Harcourt, both natives of Indiana. In 1850, when he was four years old, the family moved to Jasper County, Iowa, and were early settlers there. At that place he was reared on a farm, and received his education in the public schools. In 1871 Mr. Harcourt removed from Jasper County to Pottawattamie County, and settled in Grove Township, where he has since resided. He had bought the land on which he resides in 1870. At that time there were but two houses between this point and Walnut, and to the north but one house could be seen for miles. Mr. Harcourt owns eighty acres, a fourth of which is devoted to his nursery. It is his intention to increase the size of his nursery and give his whole attention to it. His farm is well improved. He has a comfortable cottage home, a barn, good fences, etc.

In 1866, in Jasper County, Iowa, Mr. Harcourt wedded Miss Sarah Hill, a native of Indiana. They have eight children, viz.: Frank E.; Arthur W., a successful teacher of Grove Township; Joshua J., John R., Katty, Jessie, Inez and Ward. Three of their children died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Harcourt is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, and is an earnest and active worker in the cause of religion. It was by his efforts and labor that Spring Creek Church was organized and established in Center Township. He has served as class-leader, steward and trustee of the church. Mr. Harcourt is a man in the prime of life, is a good converser, a pleasant companion and a popular citizen.



HARRISON MONTGOMERY, section 10, Grove Township, is one of the well-known and much respected citizens of Pottawattamie County, Iowa. He came to this place in 1870 and has since made it his home. Mr. Montgomery was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 27, 1839, the son of Moses and Elizabeth (Jones) Montgomery, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. His father was a strong and radical Whig and a great admirer of General Harrison, and when the subject of this sketch was born he was named after the hero of Tippecanoe. Mr. Montgomery was a babe when the family removed to Wells County, Indiana, and when he was seven years old his father died. His mother and her children subsequently removed to Winnebago County, Illinois. At the age of twelve years Mr. Montgomery came to Jasper County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood, and received a fair education in the public schools. Of his brothers and sisters we state that John went overland to California, and died in the land of gold; James E., who served four years during the war in Company I, Tenth Iowa Infantry, lives in Cheyenne County Kansas; Delphia Dewitte lives in Grove Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa; Eliza Seek resides at Rockford, Illinois; Anna died when a child.

Their mother is now ninety years of age and lives in Kansas with her son James.

The subject of this sketch was married in Jasper County in 1857, to Miss Mary Jane Mills, who was born in Indiana and reared and educated in Jasper County, Iowa. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Burkhalter) Mills. Her mother died in Jasper County, and her father lives in Sherman County, Kansas. The following named children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery: Ella, wife of John Walker, of Carson Township; Emma, wife of Thomas Marshall, Lincoln, Nebraska; Hatty, wife of Charles Wood, Grove Township; Irvin, who lives in Sarpy County, Nebraska; Casin, Sadie, Tillie May, John, Pearly, Laura and Clarence L., all at home. Two of their children died in infancy.

Mr. Montgomery came to this county in 1870 and bought forty acres of land. He now has a well improved farm, a story and a half house, suitable out-buildings and good fences. His house is situated on a natural building site, and is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees. He has an orchard and grove. Mr. Montgomery is a trustee and steward of the Christian Church. His wife and two of their children are also members. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Montgomery is a man in the prime of life, and by all who know him he is regarded as an upright and worthy citizen.



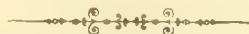
ARTHUR S. HAZLETON, attorney at law, and of the firm of Mayne & Hazleton, has been a member of the bar of Council Bluffs since April 6, 1886. Mr. Hazleton is a native of Plymouth, New Hampshire, where he was born November 7, 1855. His father, Charles Hazleton, died at

Plymouth, April 1, 1881, where the mother of the subject of this sketch still lives. The family consists of three sons and one daughter. The eldest of the family, Martha F., resides at Plymouth, New Hampshire. The eldest of the brothers, Charles W., is a civil engineer, and resides at Turner's Falls, Massachusetts. Henry is teller in the Council Bluffs Savings Bank.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family. He prepared for college at Kimball Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in 1877, graduating in 1881. He studied law in the office of Blair, Burling & Adams, the first mentioned being the Hon. Henry N. Blair, United States Senator from New Hampshire. He attended law school at Boston University, and at Columbia Law School in New York city.

Mr. Hazleton paved the way through college with money which he earned, and met the expenses of a law course while in New York by teaching during the forenoons, and attending lectures in the after part of the day. On September 5, 1884, Mr. Hazleton arrived in Council Bluffs, and for one year was principal of the high school in that city. As he was obliged to read law one year in Iowa before engaging in practice, he entered the office of Jacob Sims, Esq., where he pursued a year's course of study in law before his admission to the bar. The present partnership was formed on May 1, 1886. Mr. Hazleton, by his own energy and industry, has obtained a liberal literary education, and his legal attainments have been reached by the same means, and they are very thorough. He is still a young man, but has already taken a prominent place at the bar of Pottawattamie County, and is esteemed as an enterprising and progressive citizen. Politically he is a Republican, and is a worthy member of the order of A. F. & A. M.

He was married May 16, 1888, to Miss Emma Higham, of Keokuk, and they have one son, Charles S.



WILLARD DEWITT is one of the representative and enterprising citizens of Grove Township. He came here in 1876, and has since made this place his home.

Mr. DeWitt was born in Montgomery County, New York, November 29, 1826. His father, Willard DeWitt, Sr., was born in Massachusetts and lived to be 105 years old. He was of French ancestry, and fought in the war of 1812. His mother, *nee* Elizabeth Mosier, was also a native of Montgomery County, New York. Mr. DeWitt is one of a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. When he was seventeen years of age the family removed to De Kalb County, Indiana, where his parents spent the remainder of their lives, the mother dying at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. DeWitt, Sr., was politically a Whig but subsequently became a Republican and Abolitionist. For twenty-five years he was a strong and zealous Methodist class-leader.

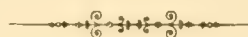
Willard DeWitt, Jr., was reared to farm life, and was early taught those lessons of industry and honesty which were so useful to him in after life. At the age of twenty-one he removed to Winnebago County, Illinois, where he resided several years and where he became acquainted with the lady whom he afterward married. January 18, 1850, he wedded Miss Delphia Montgomery, who was born in Springfield, Ohio, March 9, 1834, and was reared in Wells County, Indiana. She was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Jones) Montgomery, who were natives of Pennsylvania. For several years the father

was a successful teacher, and he afterward became a hotel manager. He died in La Porte, Indiana, at the age of forty years. The mother, who is now over ninety years of age, resides with her son in Cheyenne County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt lived in Winnebago County, until 1855, when they removed to Charles City, Floyd County, Iowa. In 1861 they removed to Jasper County, same State. They lived in Monroe five years, Mr. DeWitt being engaged in teaming and freighting, which at that time was a profitable business. 1866 he moved on a farm which he improved and on which he lived until 1876. In that year he sold out and bought 160 acres of Sam Osler, where he now resides. This place was improved by Silas Wheeler, an old pioneer of the township, it being one of the first farms settled on in this part of the county. At the time of its purchase by Mr. DeWitt about the only buildings on it were an old house and a small granary. In 1884, at a cost of \$1,600, he erected a comfortable two-story house with porches and bay windows. It is situated on a natural building site and is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees. Mr. DeWitt has a fine grove of three acres and an orchard containing between 600 and 700 fruit trees: apples, plums and small fruits. He has good fences and suitable out-buildings for his stock. His farm is devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. Among his stock are some fine specimens.

Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt have five children, viz.: James Willard, who is married, has three children, and lives in Cedar County, Nebraska, George Lincoln, at home; Leticia, wife of M. F. Price, of Center Township, this county, has two children; P. Grant, who is married, has one child, and lives in Grove Township; and John Harrison, at

home. Four of their children died in infancy, namely: Antionica, in her twelfth year; John H., in his tenth year; William H., in his fifth year; and Cora May, at the age of thirteen months.

Politically Mr. DeWitt was rocked in a Whig and Abolitionist cradle, and under such teaching grew to be a strong and radical Republican. He never aspired for public office, although he has served as president of the School Board. He is a man well informed on general topics and is one of the respected and honorable citizens of the township. By good management and industry he has acquired a good property. He owns 240 acres of land in Grove Township, all under good state of cultivation.



ISAAC HANSEN, a native of Lillehedinge, Denmark, was born August 2, 1838, the son of Hans and Kesten (Anderson) Hansen. The father died in Denmark, and the mother is still living, at the age of ninety-one years. They had a family of eight children, of whom Isaac was the sixth child. He was reared to farm life, and received his education in the public schools. He remained at home until he was thirty-one years of age, when he left his native country for America, in 1869. He came direct to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, which he has since made his home. He at once made a purchase of sixty-four acres of unimproved land, on section 6, Hazel Dell Township. He afterward purchased 130 acres of land in Boomer Township, but has disposed of all this land except forty-four acres which he still retains. After his marriage Mr. Hansen purchased a farm of 160 acres on section 1, Hazel Dell Township, to which he has since added until he now possesses 320 acres. In 1887 he erected



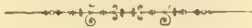
Daniel B. Clark



Eleanor Clark

a fine frame building, 26 x 34 feet, two stories high, with an annex 20 x 34, one story high, and also barns for stock and grain, the main one being 42 x 50 feet, and erected in 1883. His house is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, etc. He is principally engaged in farming and stock-raising, and in the latter quite extensively. Mr. Hansen has done much toward the building up and improvement of this county, and he stands among the well-to-do citizens of this community. He is a trustee of the Farmers' Alliance of Weston. In his political views he is non-partisan.

Mr. Hansen was married, November 1, 1875, to Maria Peterson, who was born in St. Taaroie, Denmark, June 2, 1842. They have four children, namely: Victoria M., born September 2, 1876; Viggo, born March 21, 1879; Peter, January 15, 1881, and Carl, September 9, 1884. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, of Boomer Township, and Mr. Hansen is a trustee of the same.



DANIEL B. CLARK, of Council Bluffs, is numbered among the early settlers of Pottawattamie County, the date of his location being May 10, 1852. He at that time settled on a claim which he purchased of a Mormon in Kane Township before the land was in market. A few improvements had been made, a log cabin having been built and a small part broken, but no essential improvements had been made. In 1853 the land came into market. Mr. Clark entered the land and resided on it about thirty-two years.

He was born near Batavia, Genesee County, New York, January 4, 1819. His parents were Eli K. and Eunice (Brown) Clark, both

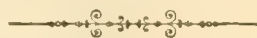
born in Connecticut. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was also a native of Connecticut, and of English origin. He was a shoemaker by trade. Our subject possesses a memento or heirloom, consisting of a shoe-hammer used by his grandfather, and by request was given to the father of our subject as the eldest son of his father, and for the same reason Daniel B. Clark, being the eldest son of his father, came into possession of this heirloom, and it will thus descend to the eldest son of our subject. The mother of Mr. Clark also descended from an early Connecticut family. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Clark was Daniel Brown, after whom he was named. Eli K. Clark and wife were married in their native State, in 1817, and the following year emigrated to Genesee County, New York, which was then regarded as the "far West." There he settled on a farm, where he continued to live until 1832 or 1833, when they removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, and settled on a farm, where they remained until death. The father was born June 22, 1794, and died October 14, 1868, at the age of seventy-four years. The mother was born December 24, 1799, and died April 30, 1852. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom attained mature years: a son, Jerome, died at the age of eight years. Six of their children are still living, at this writing. The subject of this sketch is the eldest. The second of the family, William H., died September 21, 1872; Piercy Ann is the wife of Thomas Lyman, and resides at Downer's Grove, Illinois; Huldah L. became the wife of Joseph Carpenter, and died March 29, 1864; Willard F. died April 6, 1860; Ora E., the second surviving brother, resides in Michigan; Jerome W. was the next in order of birth; Phebe J. married, and died March 7, 1856; Altyn D., who resides in Iowa; Lois married Rev. Lyman Catlin,

now of Waterloo, Iowa; Arista O., is married and resides in Michigan.

Daniel B. Clark, the subject of this notice, was reared to the occupation of farmer. He lived in Orleans County, New York, for about eight years, and then removed to Peoria County, Illinois, where he continued to reside until he came to Iowa in 1852, as already stated. Mr. Clark has long been one of the well-known citizens of Pottawattamie County. He enlarged the place where he first settled, and made of it a beautiful home, where he lived for many years. He became the owner of much valuable land elsewhere, and although he has sold the homestead he still owns a fine farm of 300 acres near the city of Council Bluffs. In the spring of 1884 Mr. Clark retired from the active duties of farm life and removed to this city, where he and his wife have a pleasant home. Politically he is a Republican, and is an esteemed and worthy citizen of Pottawattamie County. He served his country in the war of the Rebellion, entering the army in 1861. He raised a company of which he was commissioned Captain by Governor Kirkwood. His command became Company H, of the Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served his country faithfully until his health failed, and he was discharged for disability at Corinth, Mississippi, in June, 1862. His eldest son was a soldier in Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Three brothers of Mr. Clark also served in the war of the Rebellion, viz.: Ora E., who was a member of Battery G, First Michigan Artillery; Altyn D. served in Company D, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Aresta D., a member of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Clark was married at Ridgeway, Orleans County, New York, October 4, 1840, to Miss Eleanor Bates, who was born in Madi-

son County, New York, December 22, 1819, and they have had ten children, four only of whom attained mature years. The eldest, Edwin J., died January 30, 1873, in the thirty-second year of his age; Ora is a farmer of Red Willow County, Nebraska; Emma J. is the wife of George W. Bartlett, of Red Willow County, Nebraska; and Samuel W. is a resident of the same county. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are faithful and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



 P. PETERSON was born in Sweden, June 13, 1841, the only son and one of the four children of Peter and Hannah (Hawkins) Peterson. He attended school until he was thirteen years old and then worked at farming for a time. When he was eighteen he attended college one year. Having received a good education in his native language, he again turned his attention to farming, at which he worked until he was twenty-two. Then he bade good by to home and friends and started for America. Leaving Malmo he sailed for Copenhagen, thence to Hull, England, thence to Liverpool, and from there across the ocean to Quebec, Canada. He came by rail and steamer to Chicago, then on to Henry County, Illinois, arriving at the latter place in 1864. In October of this year he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Illinois Infantry, and joined his regiment at Memphis, Tennessee, from which place they marched to White River Landing. He was taken sick and confined in the hospital for some time. The latter part of February, 1865, he was removed from New Orleans by hospital boat to New York, and from there was sent West. Again he was taken sick, and he remained in hospital at Columbus, Ohio, for a time.

After an honorable discharge he returned to Henry County, Illinois, from whence, in 1867, he came to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Here he was variously employed until the spring of 1874, when he obtained a position on the C. B. & Q. Railroad, as a labor and derrick hand. He was soon promoted, and continued work as a stone mason for several years. In 1880 he bought his farm of 160 acres, which was then partly improved.

March 7, 1882, Mr. Peterson married Nellie Anderson, daughter of Andrew and Blanda (Rombeck) Anderson. Five children have been born to them, viz.: Hannah Pauline, Robert Henry, Harry Martinus, Lilly Ann and Clara Amelia. Mr. Peterson and his wife were reared Lutherans and to this faith they still cling. He is a man well informed on all general topics; is kind and affable in his manner; and is highly respected by all who know him. Politically he is a Republican.

In connection with Mr. Peterson's family history it should be further stated that he and his sister, who resides at the old home in Sweden, are the only surviving members of the family, his father and mother having passed their lives and died in their native land.

FRANK COLLARD, one of the substantial farmers of Valley Township, was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, August 25, 1855, a son of Royal Collard, who came from England to America in 1848, and settled on a farm in Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Collard were born four children: Elizabeth, who was born in England; Walter, born in Wisconsin; Frank and Charles. Politically Mr. Collard was a Republican, and religiously a member of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church. He died at the age of forty-two years, and was a hard-working and industrious man, respected by all who knew him.

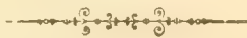
Frank Collard, our subject, was reared to farm life, and in 1876 came to Iowa, settling on his present farm, then consisting of 240 acres, and on which his brother Walter had made some improvements three years before. He has since added to this place until he now owns 320 acres of fine farm land. He is a practical farmer and stock-raiser. He was married in the fall of 1880 to Lizzie Martin, and they have two children: Irvin R. and Zella L. Politically Mr. Collard is a Republican.

M. ROBBINS is the owner of 160 acres of land in section 13, Washington Township, Pottawattamie County, where he has resided since 1878. An outline of his life is herewith given:

He was born in Herefordshire, England, February 19, 1853, son of Thomas and Georgenia (Morgan) Robbins, the former a native of Herefordshire and the latter of Gloucestershire. His mother died when he was six years old, and his father still lives in England. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native land and remained there until he was eighteen years old. While a boy he was for two years employed as a florist. At fourteen he engaged in the stock business, and continued to buy and sell stock for four years. In 1872 he came to America and settled near Davenport, in Scott County, Iowa, where he conducted a meat market for some time. Later, he engaged in farming near Davenport. In 1878, as already stated, he came here and purchased his present farm. It was then wild prairie land, but under his judicious management and well

directed efforts it has assumed a different appearance, now being one of the best farms in the vicinity. He has a good story and a half house, 16 x 24 feet, located on a natural building site, surrounded by a grove and orchard. His stables, fences, modern wind pump, and the whole premises all denote the prosperity of the owner. Big Silver Creek flows through his farm, affording an abundant supply of water for stock. This season Mr. Robbins is feeding forty-one head of steers, and has some fine cattle and good horses.

Mr. Robbins was married, in Scott County, Iowa, December 21, 1876, to Miss Maggie Harris, a native of Washington County, Iowa, reared and educated there. Her father, Henry Harris, was a native of the South, was a soldier in the late war, and died at Memphis, Tennessee, of disease contracted in the service. Her mother, *nee* Mary Tucker, was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, daughter of Hon. B. F. Tucker, one of Iowa's first Representatives. She is now a resident of Wichita, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins have one son, Eddy K. Mr. Robbins is a member and trustee of the Evangelical Church, and teacher of the Sabbath-school. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

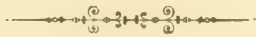


GEORGE WRIGHT, deceased, formerly a farmer of Hazel Dell Township, was born in Thurcaston, Leicestershire, England, April 12, 1819, learned the trades of brick-mason and plasterer, was married January 16, 1842, to Elizabeth Woolenton, who was born in the town of Thrusinton, Leicestershire, May 30, 1821, and after his marriage was employed as gardener and florist. In December, 1847, he emigrated to Amer-

ica, locating first at St. Louis; in a few years he removed to Genoa, Nebraska, whence he was driven two years later by the Indians back to the Missouri River. In the spring of 1860 he settled on eighty acres of wild prairie land on section 3, Hazel Dell Township, this county, improved it and remained upon it until his death, which occurred October 13, 1876. Mrs. Wright is still living on the old home place. Mr. Wright was, and Mrs. Wright still is, a member of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints. In their family are six children, namely: Frederick, who was born January 2, 1843; Emma E., born November 18, 1844, now the wife of A. B. Smith, residing in Pottawattamie County, Iowa; George, born March 11, 1847, also residing in this county; William, born October 2, 1852, is also a resident of Pottawattamie County; Sarah A., born January 18, 1857, died August 15, 1858; and Mary J., born September 13, 1860, now the wife of George Duncan, of this county.

George Wright, Jr., the subject of this paragraph, the third born in the above family, is a native of Leicestershire, England, came with his parents to this country and was brought up on a farm, assisting in opening up the home place just mentioned. After his marriage he located upon his farm on sections 3 and 4, consisting of 116 acres of uncultivated land, which he has since greatly improved, making a fine place, where he is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. He is a self-made man, having risen from the bottom round of the ladder to the present comfortable station which he enjoys, by his own unaided efforts. He is a zealous Democrat, and has served as a member of the School Board, etc. He and his wife are members of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints. October 9, 1872, he married Miss Alice E., daughter of William

and Elizabeth (Holder) Gilson, who was born in Pennsylvania, May 11, 1852, and came to Iowa with her parents. In this family are five children: Lydia A., born August 5, 1873; George W., February 16, 1876, and died April 1, 1878; Frank B., June 30, 1878; Adolph B., July 9, 1884; and Gracie E., March 5, 1890.

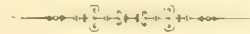


J M. COONS, proprietor of the Willow Dale Farm on section 18, Macedonia Township, is one of the most enterprising and successful farmers in that community. He was born in Marion County, Iowa, January 20, 1853, a son of Lindsey Coons, a native of Highland County, Ohio, and of German ancestry. The mother of J. M. was before marriage R. J. Connaughey, of Irish ancestry. Mr. Lindsey Coons and wife were married in Highland County, Ohio, and in 1851 came to Marion County, Iowa, locating there as early settlers. The father resided in that county until his death in Ohio, while on a visit in 1867. He was a merchant for many years in Knoxville, Marion County, where his widow still resides.

Mr. Coons, our subject, received a good education at Knoxville, served in his father's store for a time, and in 1875 came West to Mills County, this State, and engaged in farming, as that vocation was better suited to his nature than in-door work or even an out-door trade. At first he was employed by the month; then he rented land and followed agriculture upon his own account for awhile, and in 1880 bought sixty-two acres of wild prairie. This he has improved, and he has also purchased more land until he now owns 300 acres, all well improved and furnished with the necessary and convenient

buildings and enclosures. He is engaged in general farming and the rearing of live-stock, and enjoys success in these callings.

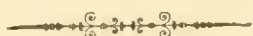
Mr. Coons is a Democrat in his political principles. Has served as Township Trustee with acceptability. Is a member of Ruby Lodge, No. 415, of Macedonia. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church at Lone Star, in Silver Creek Township. He was married March 16, 1879, in Mills County, Iowa, to Miss C. E. Harbert, a lady of culture, who was born and reared in Mills County, and they have five children, viz.: Harbert Clive, Mary J., James Ray, Leona J. and Lindsey D. Mrs. Coons is a daughter of Parcus and Mary (Hulick) Harbert.



B F. HARBERT, a worthy citizen residing on section 18, Macedonia Township, first came to this county and settled upon that place in 1881. He was born July 6, 1853, in Peoria County, Illinois, a son of Parcus Harbert, a native of Johnson County, Indiana, and of English and Scotch ancestry. Parcus Harbert married Mary Ann Hulick, a native of Indiana, and moved to Illinois in 1853. Some time afterward he returned to Indiana on a visit, and then in 1854 he came West with his family and settled in Mills County, Iowa, in pioneer times. He died in Glenwood, in 1865, and his widow is now residing with her son, the subject of this sketch. They reared five children: America, now the wife of Joseph Cramer, of Wayne County, Nebraska; B. F. was the next born; Katie, now the wife of J. M. Coons, of Macedonia Township; Michael, who lives in Mills County; and John, a resident of Carson Township.

Mr. Harbert was brought up a farmer;

was but ten years of age when his father died, and, being the eldest son, greater responsibilities fell upon him. He now owns a fine farm of 180 acres. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a member of the Christian Church. He was married March 4, 1880, to Miss Cynthia A. Cramer, who was born and reared in Mills County, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (McMullin) Cramer.



T N. COPELAND, a prominent farmer of Rockford Township, was born in North Carolina, April 27, 1811, son of Hugh and Martha (Wilson) Copeland, natives also of North Carolina and of Irish ancestry. Hugh Copeland, left an orphan when young, was reared by a tanner, whose trade he learned. At the age of twenty-one years he was married, given a set of tools, bought a piece of property and commenced business for himself, which he followed for a number of years. He afterward moved to Jackson County, Indiana, where his wife died in 1820, leaving five children: T. N. (our subject), Tirzah, Sophronia, Elizabeth and Armstrong; all deceased excepting our subject. After the death of his wife Mr. Hugh Copeland resided at several places in Indiana, then settled in Buchanan County, Missouri, taking up claims. In the spring of 1853 he bought a farm in Fremont County, Iowa, and lived upon it several years. In the meantime he married his second wife, who died in 1875, leaving nine children: W. B., John F., Hiram, Hugh, Abner, Hester, Asenath, Martha and Amos. After her death Mr. Copeland sold the farm and made his home in Sidney, Iowa, where his daughter kept house for him until his death in 1880.

Mr. T. N. Copeland, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on a farm. From the age of twenty-two years he worked four years in a mill, in the meantime being married. He next bought a tract of heavy timber land, which he improved for fifteen years; and then, in 1852, he came to Pottawattamie County, and has ever since resided in Rockford Township. There he first bought a claim and entered 800 acres of the present place, which was then wild land, prairie and timber; but a few acres were cleared, and here he began anew, built a residence thirty-two feet square and two-stories high and making all the buildings necessary for a comfortable and convenient home, including an orchard of two acres, a fine grove of ornamental trees, etc. The premises denote prosperity and good judgment. At the present time he has 240 acres of fine land, on section 3, township 77 north and range 44 west, in the vicinity of Loveland. In actual cultivation there are 150 acres, while the remainder is in hay, pasture and timber. He gave the site for a grist-mill, afterward bought a half interest in the mill and ran it for ten years. He also dealt extensively in cattle, horses and hogs, but not recently. Also he was for a time an extensive dealer in grain, with considerable profit. Now, in his old age, he is enjoying the well-earned results of an industrious and honorable life.

Politically his first vote was cast for the old Whig leader, Henry Clay, for President of the United States, and he has been a reliable Republican since the organization of that party, having done much efficient work for the advancement of its primary principles. He has been treasurer of his township twenty years, and school director for a number of years.

October 15, 1835, Mr. Copeland married Miss Barbara, daughter of Thomas and Mary

(Shafer) Frazier, parents natives of Tennessee and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of German and Irish ancestry. They had eight children, as follows: Chapinan, who resides in Harrison County, this State; Levina; Lewis Christian, residing in Buchanan, Missouri; James, in this county; John, deceased; Sarah, wife of Francis Frend, in Illinois; Malinda, wife of W. B. Copeland; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Reuben Coffee. Mrs. Copeland, the third child in the above family, was born May 12, 1816, and was married when past nineteen years of age. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Copeland have been ten in number, namely: John Fletcher, who died in infancy; Mary Sophronia, now Mrs. John Goss, in Harrison County; James Armstrong, now deceased; Sarah, wife of David Henderson, in Harrison County; William Mead, deceased; Tirzah, married Jay Hutchinson and resides in Rockford Township; Henry Clay, a resident of this county; and Hugh and Martha, deceased. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist churches. All the children are settled in the vicinity, and all the grandchildren attend the same school.

FREDERICK WRIGHT, the first child of George and Elizabeth Wright, noticed elsewhere, was born in Leicestershire, England, January 2, 1842, and came to this country with his parents in 1846. He was brought up to farm life in the pioneer West. On attaining to manhood he engaged in various occupations at Council Bluffs for seven years, saving up some money, with which he purchased a small farm in Boomer Township, of forty acres of wild prairie. There he erected a residence, but soon afterward he returned to Council Bluffs and November 25, 1868,

married Miss Francis E. Hough, a daughter of J. R. and Cedelia Hough, and born in this county September 30, 1848, supposed to be the first white female child born in Pottawattamie County. After his marriage he settled upon his farm, where he made his home until 1883, when he came to his present place on section 3, Hazel Dell Township. This fine place comprises 120 acres. He also owns a tract of six acres of timber land in Rockford Township. His farm he has improved from a wild condition; has erected a neat frame residence 26 x 38 feet, with barns, etc. His place is devoted to general farming and the rearing of live-stock. He is an energetic farmer, standing in the front ranks of the yeomanry of this enterprising section of the country. Politically he is not a partizan, as he casts his vote for the best man of any party. He is a member of the Mutual Protection Society, is always ready to assist in anything tending to the public welfare, and is a popular man. His two children are: Ada, born August 21, 1870, and Joel R., born May 14, 1876.

LOVBRIDGE SAMUEL AXTELL, now a prominent farmer of Boomer Township, was born November 24, 1832, at Sheakleyville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather was Thomas Axtell, born in New Jersey in 1750, was a Revolutionary soldier, and settled soon after the war in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He first married Mary Tuttle, and they had eight children: Nathan, Hannah, Sally, Cecilia, Polly, Phoebe, Ruth and Samuel. After his wife's death he was again married, to Nelly McLain, and they had two sons: Charles and Thomas. Samuel Axtell, above mentioned, the father of the subject of our biography,

was born about 1794, was reared on a farm, graduated at Washington College, and then took a thorough course in the profession of medicine. He married Mary Lovridge, the youngest of three daughters (the only children) of John Lovridge, a German farmer of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Soon after their marriage they moved to Sheakleyville, Pennsylvania, where the Doctor had a large and successful practice for nearly fifty years. They raised ten children, namely: Bethsheba (a mute), who married Peter Burnett (also a mute); William Harvey, a physician of Sheakleyville, Pennsylvania; Permelia, wife of G. W. Lord, of Meadville, Pennsylvania; Jane, wife of Louis Burson, of Sparland, Illinois; Hannah, wife of Dr. J. M. Dillie, of Cooperstown, Pennsylvania; Milton Blochley, M. D., of Pepin, Wisconsin; Abijah Clinton, M. D., of Youngsville, Pennsylvania; Lovridge Samuel, the subject of this sketch; Nathan Hutton, minister of a Methodist Episcopal Church at Chicago, Illinois; Joseph Monroe, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this volume. Of this large family all but one, Permelia, have raised large families, and are at this date still living.

L. S. Axtell had the advantage of a good common-school education, and also attended Allegheny College during the seasons of 1850-'51-'52, teaching during the winters. In 1854 he was chosen, in connection with Dr. Owens, of Conneautville, Pennsylvania, as agent for a colony of about 200 families in Western Pennsylvania, who proposed removing to Kansas, and as such agent he made an extensive tour through Kansas in the fall of that year. He was one of the judges of election appointed by Governor Reader at the first general election ever held in Kansas, March 30, 1855, when the polls of his precinct, now Burlingame, were forcibly taken possession of by a horde of Missourians, and

Colonel Younger, of Jackson County, Missouri, a relative of the notorious Younger brothers, was elected to the Kansas Legislature. During 1855 Mr. Axtell taught school at Lee's (postoffice), now Lee's Summit, in Jackson County, Missouri. September 14 of that year he married Sarah, daughter of Ira Halloway, a farmer of New Vernon, Pennsylvania, and both were employed at the school above referred to until July, 1856, when they removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Here Mr. Axtell was employed about a year by J. P. Williams at carpenter work, a trade he had partially acquired during his minority.

At Council Bluffs a daughter, Flora, was born, and a few months later, April 24, 1857, the mother died, to be followed the succeeding fall by her babe. After the death of his wife and child, Mr. Axtell commenced teaching the public school, then the only one, in Council Bluffs. It was taught in a large log building on Madison, now First street, that had been erected by the Mormons as a church, and afterward appropriated by the gentiles as a court-house. There Mr. Axtell labored hard, and under the circumstances successfully, with an average daily attendance of eighty-five pupils and a highest daily attendance of 105. April 17, 1862, Mr. Axtell married Frances Sarah Wade, daughter of Henry and Mary (Carter) Wade. Her parents were natives of England, emigrating in 1850 to St. Louis, Missouri, and removing in 1854 to Council Bluffs. Mr. Wade raised five children, all daughters, namely: Mary Ann, Frances, Roseanna, Isabella and Elizabeth. Frances, with whom we are especially interested, was born January 16, 1841.

With the exception of about a year spent in the Colorado gold mines, near Black Hawk, Mr. Axtell taught almost continuously in Council Bluffs until the spring of 1865.



G. O. Myrster



Maria Maynoten

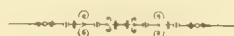
During the latter portion of this time he taught the high school, and was also Superintendent of schools for the county. His health being seriously impaired by his long confinement in the school-room, he removed, in April, 1865, to his present place of residence in Boomer Towaship, and commenced his farm life. Mr. Axtell has been more than ordinarily successful. His original farm of 120 acres has grown to about 400, and supports a large stock of hogs, cattle and horses. His buildings, reared by his own hands, are large, neat and commodious. Mr. Axtell has been very successful, too, as a fruit-grower. His orchard, commenced over twenty years ago, has by later additions grown to be over ten acres and has never failed for a single season, since large enough to bear, to yield a plentiful supply of fruit.

Politically Mr. Axtell has from early manhood, especially since his Kansas experience, acted with the Republican party. He represented this county in the Legislature of 1873-'74, and was very appropriately made Chairman of the Committee on Schools. July 30, 1874, he was stricken with paralysis of the right side, subsiding gradually into the right leg. From this attack he has but partially recovered, going about with difficulty by the help of a cane.

In religious matters Mr. Axtell, though formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is now considered liberal, or skeptical. While retaining a reverent belief in the existence and beneficence of God and a strong hope of future life, he has lost all confidence in so-called revelation or prophecy and the conflicting dogmas of human creeds.

Mr. Axtell and his estimable wife are enjoying in comfort the quiet evening of their active lives, surrounded by a pleasant family to whom their highest ambition is to leave a

character unsullied and an example worthy of their imitation. They have eight children, born and named as follows: Lovridge Hutton, born April 9, 1864; Charles Monroe, May 7, 1866; Ida Permelia, October 4, 1868; Aggie Jane, January 4, 1871; Henry Wade, September 25, 1874; Frank, February 13, 1876, died one year later; Walter Garfield, born May 7, 1879; and Spencer Burson, August 27, 1882.



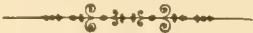
CHRISTOPHER O. MYNSTER, a pioneer of Pottawattamie County, was born in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, June 24, 1796. He was reared to the business of merchandising, and married Miss Maria Jensen, who was also born in the capital city of Denmark. Their son, Wilhelm, was born in 1843. In 1846 Mr. and Mrs. Mynster, with their only child, came to America and located in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, where Mr. Mynster engaged in merchandising. When the gold fever in California broke out, Mr. Mynster formed plans for going to the Pacific coast, and started westward in the summer of 1850. Reaching Council Bluffs, he was favorably impressed with the appearance of the country, and with the promises that real estate gave he decided to stop here. He accordingly bought a large number of claims of Mormon residents who were about to leave. Returning to Washington, he brought out his family in the spring of 1851, and settled at Council Bluffs. But he did not long survive, becoming a victim of that fatal disease, cholera, his death occurring on the 16th of August, 1852. The sudden death of Mr. Mynster and the consequent unsettled state of his business served as an opportunity

for unprincipled men, who, taking advantage of circumstances, "jumped" most of the claims that Mr. Mynster had purchased, and deprived the family of much of the lands that properly belonged to them. Mrs. Mynster, however, deprived by the death of her husband, took charge of his business and soon proved that she possessed remarkable business capacity, although not able to retain much of the land that her husband had purchased. She bought the land that now constitutes the Mynster Addition to the city of Council Bluffs, which she laid out and realized much therefrom. In 1882 she erected in the city what is known as the Mynster Blocks, on each side of Broadway.

The Mynster Park, where she now resides, is a most beautiful locality. The place comprises several hundred acres of timber land, which she obtained in 1860, and also a number of beautiful and remarkable springs, some of which contain valuable medicinal properties; and they, together with the beautiful surrounding scenery, promise in the near future to make a popular resort. At this writing she is about to lay out Mynster Park into lots, with an avenue 100 feet wide, and has obtained from the city a charter for a street car or motor line through the same, and by the time this sketch is published it will be built and many handsome residences erected on the same. W. A. Mynster, her only son, is a very prominent lawyer of Council Bluffs, and the father of four sons and one daughter.

Mrs. Mynster was much younger than her husband, having been born in 1823, and is certainly a lady of marked ability and business capacity. Though Mr. Mynster did not long survive after his removal to Iowa, yet he lived long enough to establish the character of an upright, honest and energetic citizen. He was a consistent member of the

Lutheran Church, a kind husband and father, and in all respects an estimable citizen.

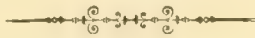


 ALEX. OSLER, a member of the Board of Supervisors of Pottawattamie County, is a popular and esteemed resident of Grove Township and an early settler of the county. He came here in 1864 and has since made this place his home.

Mr. Osler was born in Randolph County, Indiana, February 6, 1850, the son of Orman and Louisa (Banta) Osler. His father was born in Maryland, near Baltimore, of German extraction, and his mother was a native of the Buckeye State. They were married in Randolph County, Indiana, and, in 1856, moved to Benton County, Iowa. They made their home in that county until 1864, when they came to this place. Here the father improved a farm and here they both spent the remainder of their days, both dying in the spring of 1872, the father at the age of fifty and the mother forty-five. They left eight children, five sons and three daughters. Alex. spent his youth at farm work and obtained his education in the public schools of Benton and Pottawattamie counties, Iowa. In 1873 he located on the land which he has since improved and which is now under an excellent state of cultivation. Mr. Osler erected a good frame house on a natural building site, planted a grove and orchard, built a barn, has a modern windmill, and his farm is well fenced. He is here engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Osler was married, April 22, 1872, to Miss Hannah E. Johnson, a native of Ohio. Her father, John R. Johnson, came to this county in 1871, and resided here until his death occurred.

Mr. and Mrs. Osler have two children: Benjamin Adrian and Ethel Louisa. Their first born, Orman, died at the age of six years. Politically the subject of this sketch is a Republican. He is one of the staunch members of that party in his county. He has served as a Justice of the Peace and in other minor county offices. As a member of the Board of Supervisors he is an efficient and popular officer, filling the position with credit to himself and also to his constituents. Mr. Osler is a gentleman in the prime of life. He is frank and cordial in his manner, is noted for his integrity, and is honored and respected by all who know him.

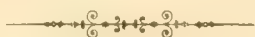


JR. HOUGH, a farmer and raiser of livestock in Hazel Dell Township, was born in Oswego County, New York, August 7, 1821, the son of Joel and Sally (Stillson) Hough, natives of Connecticut, and of Irish and German ancestry. After their marriage the parents moved from Connecticut into the State of New York; in 1841 they came to Lee County, Iowa, where they spent the remainder of their days, the mother dying October 19, 1842, and the father about 1844. J. R., the youngest of their children, and the only one now living, was reared in his native State, and was nineteen years of age when he came to Iowa with his parents. April 5, 1842, he married Miss Cedilia P. Spinnings, who was born in Oneida County, New York, June 30, 1824, the daughter of Edward H. and Eliza (Darling) Spinnings, natives of the Empire State and of German and Irish descent. Mrs. Hough is the eldest of their three children. She has one brother and one sister, the former in Colorado and the latter in California. After his marriage Mr. Hough located in Lee County, just men-

tioned, and in 1848 he removed to Pottawattamie County, locating in what is now Hazel Dell Township. Two years afterward he moved into Harrison County, and two years after that again he returned to this county, residing near Council Bluffs a year, and finally he purchased a claim of about eighty acres on section 8, Hazel Dell Township. He has since entered 120 acres adjoining and purchased more, until he now has a total of 326 acres, on sections 8, 9, 4 and 5. When he first settled there the only improvement was a log cabin and five acres fenced, and he has since thoroughly improved the place and made a home as attractive as any in that part of the county; but he had to undergo many hardships and suffer much and long before he reached the topmost round of the ladder. Besides thus earning his own prosperity he has also done much toward the improvement of the community. His present commodious residence, a frame 28 x 20 with an addition of fourteen feet square, was erected in 1867. Beautiful shade trees ornament the grounds, and good barns, etc., which he has erected for his stock and grain.

Politically he has been an active Democrat, taking a zealous and intelligent interest in public affairs. He has been Township Trustee, member of the School Board, etc. Not only has he witnessed the growth of the county from its primeval state to its present high stage, but he has put his own "shoulder to the wheel" and aided in the processes which have been so effectual, and thus has won for himself a large circle of friends. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He has had eight children, namely: Morris A., George R., Frances and Adelbert, all residents of Hazel Dell Township, Frances being the wife of Frederick Wright; Edgar B. and Laura Ellen, both deceased. The latter was the wife of Henry Cafferty, a resident of this

township; Seraph C., also deceased, the wife of Ephraim Ross, of Harrison County; Ida A., wife of Isaac Goodwin, of Colorado.

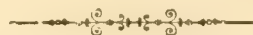


H. KELLER is one of the intelligent, enterprising and successful citizens of Grove Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. He came to this place in the fall of 1880, and has since made it his home. Mr. Keller was born near Newark, Licking County, Ohio, February 4, 1848. His father, H. M. Keller, also a native of Licking County, is a son of Jacob Keller, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1796, and was one of the early settlers of eastern Ohio. The mother of our subject, *nee* Anna Henton, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio. Her father, John Henton, was a native of Virginia and a descendant of an old family of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Keller still reside in Licking County, where they have a competence. They reared a family of three sons and three daughters, the subject of this sketch being the third born, and the only one in the State of Iowa. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools. He learned the trade of plasterer, at which he worked at intervals for a number of years.

In 1880 Mr. Keller came to this county and bought his present farm of Henry Eisman. Since that time he has spent much money in the improvement of his place, having built a house and done a large amount of fencing. His house is situated on a beautiful building site; is 16 x 30 feet, two stories high, and has an addition 20 x 26 feet. It is surrounded by a grove and orchard comprising four acres. The whole farm is well cultivated and everything about the place shows the thrift and good taste of the owner. Of

the 200 acres in his farm, 160 acres are in section 8 and forty acres are in section 20. Mr. Keller feeds to his stock all the grain he raises, usually keeping about forty head of cattle besides hogs.

September 29, 1870, is the date of Mr. Keller's marriage with Miss Emma R. Debolt, a native of Licking County, Ohio. She is the daughter of William and Barbara (Moore) Debolt, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. To them were born six daughters and four sons. Mrs. Debolt died in Ohio, and Mr. Debolt is still living in that State. Mr. and Mrs. Keller have six children, viz.: Maud, Benjamin, Ina, Viola, Clyde and Oliver. Mr. Keller, his wife and eldest daughter are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican and has served the public as a member of the School Board. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and is frank and open in his manner. He is considered socially, morally and financially one of the best citizens of Grove Township.



G. GARNER, of section 33, Macedonia Township, was born in Carroll County, Illinois, near Cherry Grove, March 16, 1859, the son of J. F. and Mary (Curry) Garner; the former was born in Jackson County, Illinois, and was the son of Frank Garner, one of the first settlers of Cherry Grove, Illinois; the latter was born in Missouri, but was reared in Grant County, Wisconsin, near White Oak Springs. They reared ten children, of whom F. G. was the fourth child of six sons and six daughters. Our subject resided for twenty two years in the same house, engaged at farm work, receiving his education in the public schools and at Georgetown, Illinois. He came here in 1882, and pur-

chased his present farm of 160 acres of his uncle, I. G. Garner, who had partly improved the land. It is located two and one-fourth miles west of Macedonia.

He was married, March 19, 1889, to Miss Nettie A. Wright, who was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, the daughter of David J. and Nettie M. (Park) Wright, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Chester, Randolph County, Illinois. The mother was one year old when her father died, and she was a graduate of the Mt. Morris schools. Mrs. Garner was seven years of age when her parents removed to Chicago, Illinois, where they resided four years, and then removed to Dubuque. The father died there in April, 1890, and the mother still resides at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Garner have one son, Charles W., who was born May 7, 1890. Politically Mr. Garner is a Democrat. Mrs. Garner is a member of the Baptist Church, having been connected with the Second Baptist Church at Dubuque.

JAMES ROBINSON, on section 30, Macedonia Township, is a native of Yorkshire, England, born April 3, 1848, the son of James and Martha (Rainbow) Robinson. He was a boy of four years when his parents first came to America and settled in Wayne County, New York, where they resided four years, and then moved to Johnson County, Iowa, in 1856, where they settled and resided eight years, and then moved to Iowa County. The father died May 12, 1886, and the mother died June 20, 1886. They raised nine children, six sons and three daughters, of whom James was the sixth child. In 1875 our subject visited the Pacific coast at Oregon, Washington and California, and remained until 1876, when he

returned home. He bought 120 acres of wild land in this county, and in 1877 moved on the same. He is one of the pioneer threshers of the county, and was one of the first to use a steam thresher, and is a practical and experienced engineer.

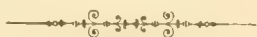
Mr. Robinson was married in Jefferson County, Iowa, February 1, 1882, to Emma Summers, who was born and reared in Iowa, and was the daughter of William Summers. They have four children: Grace Ethel, James Walter, Benjamin Roy and Inez Beryl. Politically Mr. Robinson is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge No. 421, and of the Ruby Lodge, No. 415, F. & A. M., at Macedonia.

CW. SNYDER, business manager of the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and in 1859 emigrated to Dixon, Illinois. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the first three-years, regiment sworn into service for the war. He had a continuous service of five years lacking only twenty-six days. In the first attack on Vicksburg, lasting three days, which was ended by the charge at Chickasaw Bayou, he was wounded and taken prisoner, and was dropped from the rolls of his regiment for four months as "killed in action." He was made Brevet Major for meritorious service in the field.

Returning from the war in March, 1866, he came to Iowa and located in Cedar Falls, where he engaged in journalism, becoming editor of the Cedar Falls *Gazette*, and retaining that position for thirteen years. He was also Postmaster for over eight years, resigning the office in 1883. He then moved to Red Oak, where he was publisher of the *Ex-*

press for seven years; and finally, in December, 1889, he purchased an interest in the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* and became its manager. This paper was established thirty-six years ago. It is the only morning paper in the city, and has the associated morning and evening franchise. It is one of the leading dailies of Iowa, is widely read, and is known as a progressive, enterprising paper. It is edited by Carl Snyder.

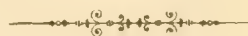
The subject of this sketch married Miss Fannie Knott at Waterloo, and they have one son, named Carl.



DR. C. B. JUDD, of Council Bluffs, is perhaps best known abroad by the great success to which he has attained in the manufacture of voltaic and galvanic belts, which from their intrinsic value and remarkable curative properties have attained a wide reputation. Dr. Judd is known at home, both for the fact above mentioned and as a successful business man and enterprising citizen. He was born at Loudon, New Hampshire. He has made his own way in life from early boyhood. He lost his mother when a young lad, and left the parental roof when but nine years of age. He was possessed of a somewhat roving disposition, and at the age of fourteen years we find him on the Pacific coast, struggling to secure a livelihood and also to obtain some knowledge of books, as he even then had an ambition to qualify himself for the medical profession. He succeeded by unceasing effort, and in 1875 graduated at the Pacific Medical College. Soon after entering upon the practice of his profession his health failed, and he therefore resolved to give up his practice and resume travel. Going to old Mexico, he was so unfortunate as to lose what capital he had

accumulated, and also suffered from an attack of yellow fever. It was there he conceived the idea of manufacturing electric belts, for which he has since become so noted. He is quite an inventor, having originated thirteen different devices. He came to Council Bluffs in 1882, and immediately began the manufacture of electric goods. It is safe to say that his electric belts are second to none manufactured. Their use is not confined to our own country, but he also sends many to Europe. He makes four kinds of belts, as well as trusses, etc. Dr. Judd has also an office in Chicago, the location being at 70 Madison Street. He employs about 200 agents to introduce and sell his goods, all of which is manufactured at his work-rooms in Council Bluffs. Dr. Judd is also one of the leading real-estate dealers of this city. The firm in that branch of business being Judd, Wells & Co., of which Dr. Judd is president; and he is also president of the Real-estate Exchange, and is engaged in many other enterprises. Not less than 200 houses were erected by this firm in 1889. The success to which Dr. Judd has attained is due to his inherent energy and enterprise.

Dr. Judd was married in Council Bluffs, to Miss Anna Bryant, of this city.



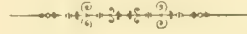
ALBERT NORDYKE is one of the well-known citizens of Grove Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. He was born near Kokomo, Howard County, Indiana, June 27, 1850, son of John Nordyke, a native of Ohio. His grandfather, Daniel Nordyke, was born in Tennessee, and was of German extraction. Mr. Nordyke's mother, *nee* Anna Moon, was born and reared in Ohio, the daughter of Jesse Moon, a native of Tennessee. When Albert was five years

of age his parents removed to Clinton County, Ohio, and when he was sixteen years old they went to Lewis County, Missouri. From that place they removed to Macon County, Missouri; thence to Caldwell County, same State; and thence to Marshall County, Iowa. The father was a farmer all his life, and died in Marshall County. His widow, a well preserved lady for her years, makes her home with her son, Albert.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and obtained his education in the public schools. In the spring of 1879 he came from Marshall County to his present location. In 1883 he purchased from Rev. Samuel Smith the farm on which he now lives. It consists of seventy-seven and a half acres of rich prairie soil. Fifteen acres are in timber. A school-house is located on the southeast corner of the farm, which is four miles and a half east of Carson. Mr. Nordyke is here engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and also makes a specialty of the manufacture of sorghum, having successfully operated a mill for fourteen seasons. His factory is well arranged with all the modern conveniences—brick fire-vault and modern pans for boiling and skimming. He is able to manufacture as good syrup as can be made in western Iowa, and his output is from 1,100 to 2,000 gallons per annum. He finds local sale at good prices for all he can make.

Mr. Nordyke was married in Caldwell County, Missouri, December 29, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Moorman, a native of Green County, Ohio, and a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Moorman. Six children have blessed this union, namely: Myrtle, Carrie, Dalton L., Alma, Ada, and babe, Ralph A. Mrs. Nordyke is a member of the Christian Church. Politically Mr. Nordyke affiliates with the Republican party. He is a man in

the prime of life, and is regarded by all who know him as an honorable and upright citizen.



JOHN GREEN JONES, a prominent farmer of Rockford Township, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, March 28, 1834. His parents, Hardin and Asenath (Deweese) Jones, were natives of Kentucky, whose ancestry remotely were Dutch, Irish and Welsh. Hardin Jones was born in Kentucky, September 17, 1810, and removed to Indiana, where his father died in 1853, leaving a wife and fourteen children. The children were: Malinda, married Hugh Adams, and afterward died; Hardin was the second; Lucinda, married Hugh Adams, and afterward died; Ewing G., deceased; Sarah, who married Luke Sales, and died in Illinois; Rebecca, now the widow of Thomas Sales, and residing in Appanoose County, Iowa; William M. and Jonathan, both deceased; Leanna, who married Luke Sailes, and is now deceased; Allen, who lives in Mills County, this State; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Skelton, and both are now dead; America, now the widow of Josiah Skelton, and residing in Pottawattamie County; James S., a resident of Rockford Township; and Harriet, who died in infancy.

Mr. Hardin Jones in 1832 married Asenath Deweese, a native of Kentucky, who was born January 1, 1810, the daughter of David and Elizabeth Deweese, who were the parents of a large family, and moved to Indiana, where they both died. Mrs. Jones was the youngest of their children. After marriage he purchased a farm of 160 acres, heavy timber land, and improved it until the fall of 1855, which he sold and moved to Iowa, when he settled in Rockford Township, this

county, upon 230 acres of prairie and timber land, which he purchased of G. Beebe, which had a cabin on it and twenty-five acres broken, and then proceeded to improve it. He afterward erected a frame house, 28 x 32, and one and a half stories high, built substantial out-houses, etc., and followed both grain and stock farming until his death. His first wife, already mentioned, died in 1859, and he then married Mary Skelton, in October, that year, and she died March 9, 1881; and he next married, in October, same year, Brunetta Moss, who survived her marriage only about eighteen months. In February, 1883, he married Eliza Mullennix, and she died July 10, 1886; but he survived her death but a short time, dying March 20, 1887. He was Judge of Pottawattamie County, and took an active part in the political affairs of the community. Was Justice of the Peace twenty-one years, Deputy Sheriff for several terms, and held other official relations. He was a member of the regular Primitive Baptist Church, and the clerk for forty years.

In his family were the following children: Malinda Jane, born May 26, 1833, and since died; John G., the subject of this sketch; Martha E., born January 11, 1836, married A. L. Jones (since deceased), and now resides in Harrison County, this State; Amanda A. E., born April 29, 1837, married John A. Reel, and they reside in Harrison County; Mary J., born November 16, 1838, married Joseph Moss, and they live in Rockford Township, this county; Ruth A., born February 6, 1841, married John A. Mace, and died, leaving five children; and Silas H., born July 26, 1847, and died in infancy.

John G. Jones, with whose name the sketch opens, is the second child in the above family, and the oldest living;^a was married at the age of twenty years, December 7, 1854, to Mary Ann Mace, the daughter of Nicholas

and Cynthia (Luster) Mace, natives of Tennessee. Nicholas Mace was born in Tennessee, January 25, 1808, of English, Welsh, Irish and German extraction, and at the age of twenty-four married a lady who was born in Tennessee in 1811, and whose parents died when she was very young, when the daughter was brought up by an acquaintance. She was married at the age of twenty-one years. After that Mr. and Mrs. Mace moved to Indiana and resided until 1856, and then came to Rockford Township, this county, settling upon a quarter section of wild prairie. Here she died, April 18, 1863, leaving five children, as follows: Mary Ann, John A., who resides in Oklahoma; Millie Jane, wife of Benjamin Spencer, in Boomer Township; David A., a resident of Harrison County; Elias M., now deceased. Mary Ann was born in Tennessee, November 12, 1833, and was married at the age of twenty-one years. Mr. Jones, after his marriage, was deeded by his father ninety acres of land on sections 14 and 15, partially improved; and he set out vigorously to work in completing improvements. He first erected a log house, 18 x 20 feet, farm buildings, built fences, etc., and followed grain and stock farming. He also set out an orchard of large and small fruits, planted shade and ornamental trees, and beautified the premises generally. He prospered and in 1872 he erected a fine two-story frame house, 28 x 28 feet, including a veranda in front. He has added to his first purchase until he now has 700 acres of fine land, of which 400 are under cultivation and the remainder is in timber, meadow and pasture. He has been a hard-working and energetic farmer.

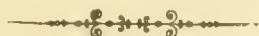
As to political issues he is a staunch Democrat, taking a zealous interest in national affairs; of course in local matters he votes for the candidates whom he judges personally



P. C. DeVol

to be the best fitted. He has been Road Supervisor, Township Trustee, a member of the Board of Education, etc. He and his wife are members of the Primitive Baptist Church of Loveland.

Mr. Jones' children are ten in number, born and named as follows: Nelson, born February 17, 1856, married Martha A. Mattox, and Theodore, September 1, 1859, married Mary A. West, both residing in this county; Parks D., May 20, 1861, still at home; Elias A., May 8, 1863, married Sarah J. Case; and John G., September 19, 1865, married Martha A. Deal, both in this county; the next two died in infancy; Emery and Anna (twins), born August 20, 1870,—Emery died November 8 following, and Anna February 27, 1871; and Clarissa Jane, born June 25, 1873.



DAVID DEVOL was born in Chatham, New York, November 27, 1805, son of Joshua and Martha (Gifford) Devol, of French extraction, and natives of Massachusetts. David was the youngest of a family of five children, and is the only one now living. His father died when he was a small child, and at the age of eleven he began to learn the trade of carding wool and dyeing and dressing cloth, at which he worked until after he was married. October 20, 1830, in Canaan, New York, he wedded Delia Toby, who was born in that State, January 12, 1812. They located in Chatham, and a year later he engaged in the general mercantile business, which he continued nine years in that town and in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts. After that he came West and settled at Nauvoo, Illinois, where he made his home five years. In 1846 he continued his way westward, spent the first winter on the

Des Moines River, and in 1847 came to Council Bluffs, where he has since continued to reside. The first two years of his residence here he was variously employed, then clerked three years, after which, until 1861, his occupation was diversified. In that year his son, P. C., opened a stove and tinware store, and he has been associated with him since that time.

Mr. Devol has officiated in various capacities: as Justice of the Peace, Assessor, Deputy District Clerk, etc. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1852. He affiliates with the Republican party.

To him and his wife ten children were born, five of whom grew to maturity. Their names are as follows: George, deceased; Harriet wife of William N. Green, of Council Bluffs, died in 1889; P. C., a sketch of whom appears below; Emily, Martha, David, Charles, all deceased; Delia, wife of W. R. Vaughan of Omaha, Nebraska; and William, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Devol have reached an advanced age, but are well preserved considering their many years of pioneer life and the hardships through which they have passed.

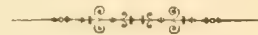
P. C. DEVOL, one of the oldest business men of Council Bluffs, is a native of New York State, born January 10, 1836, son of David and Delia (Toby) Devol. He was five or six years old when the family removed to Illinois. Three or four years later, after a short stay in eastern Iowa, they crossed the State with ox teams and located at Kanesville, or what is now Council Bluffs, which has since been the home of our subject. He was educated in the public schools, and has since acquired much valuable information in the school of experience. Until eighteen his time was variously employed. At that time he began to learn the tinner's trade, which he followed until 1861, when, in company

with Milton Rodgers, he opened a stove and tin store at the stand he now occupies. They continued in business together for two years, at the end of which time Mr. Devol purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business alone until 1883. Then he formed a partnership with W. S. Wright. They opened a jobbing house, which they conducted two years, after which they entered into a stock company under the firm name of Rector, Wilhelmie & Co., at Omaha, Nebraska, transferring their jobbing department from Council Bluffs to Omaha, and leaving the tin and stove store in this city. Mr. Devol is president of the company and Mr. Wright is the secretary. They carry a large stock of hardware, tinware and stamped ware, to the value of some \$125,000, and employ a large force of men in the house and on the road, while the business of Mr. Devol, 504 Broadway and 10 Main street, Council Bluffs, has grown from a small establishment of \$1,300 or \$1,400 to its present magnificent size, some \$20,000. He carries a full line of hardware, tinware, stoves, etc. He has a shop connected with his store, employs eight or nine men all the time, and does an annual business of about \$75,000.

Mr. Devol is a self-made man, having started at the very bottom. Shortly after coming to Council Bluffs he was ambitious to earn and save something, so he went about it in this way: He secured a space of some six feet in width between two buildings and kept a small stand, selling pies, cider, etc., to the emigrants who were on their way West. His life for a time was varied, and he saw some of the rough side of pioneer experiences.

The subject of our sketch was married in 1868, to Miss Catharine Swobe, who was born in New York State, daughter of Michael Swobe. They have had five chil-

dren: Hattie, Mary, Paul C., William Roy and Arthur. The last named is deceased. Politically Mr. Devol is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 49, Council Bluffs Lodge, having passed all the chairs. The family are associated with the Presbyterian Church. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Devol was engaged in teaching school in this county two or three years.



JOHN DOHANY was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, in 1826, the son of John and Margaret (English) Dohany, natives of Ireland, who came to America about 1820, locating first in Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to New Jersey, where the father died in 1833; the mother died in Pennsylvania in 1836.

Our subject came west to Indiana in 1837, where he made his home until he was seventeen. Then in 1842 he came west to St. Louis. In 1846 he went to Dubuque, Iowa, spending the time until 1851 in Dubuque and Jackson counties. In the spring of 1852 he went to southern and central Missouri. In 1856 he came to Council Bluffs, and he has done as much as any other man in the city toward building it up. He was one of the few who were instrumental in having the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad in Council Bluffs, and in many ways has done much to his credit that will stand as a monument of his true worth long after he is gone.

He has always been associated with the Democratic party.

He was married December 31, 1849, to Clara Noble, of Bellevue, Iowa, born in Illinois in 1828, of Puritan extraction, and died in Council Bluffs in 1885. They had five children: Ada, wife of Martin G. Griffin, of

Portland, Oregon; Margaret, wife of W. H. Maurer, of Council Bluffs; Adella, at home; Julia, wife of William A. Keelind, of Council Bluffs; John, a resident of Portland, Oregon. They are members of the Catholic Church.

D S. PLEAK, of section 32, Macedonia Township, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, October 14, 1857, and was the third son of Stuban Pleak, who was also born in Decatur County, and was reared and married there. His grandparents were early settlers in that portion of Indiana, and were of German origin, and when they first came to America they spelled their name Blake. The wife of Stuban, and mother of D. S., was Elizabeth (Woolverton) Pleak, who was born in Decatur County, and was a daughter of John Woolverton, of Scotch ancestry. They reared six children. The parents lived until their death in Decatur County.

D. S. Pleak resided in Indiana until 1879 when he came to Pottawattamie County, and the same fall bought his farm of Ely Carter, which had been improved by his son, Elijah Carter. The farm consists of 160 acres, and contains a grove, orchard, buildings for stock and grain, feed lots, yards and stock scales. It is divided into cultivated fields of pasture and meadow. His horses are of a high grade, and among them are five Dilliard colts which give promise of being valuable horses. He owns a one-fourth interest in an imported Percheron-Norman horse.

Mr. Pleak was married August 29, 1889, to Miss Alice Olney, a daughter of J. J. and Mary (Morrison) Olney. She was educated at the Iowa Normal at Shenandoah, and was a successful and popular teacher prior to her marriage. She was born in this county in

1866. Politically Mr. Pleak is a Republican, and is at present Township Supervisor. He is a member of Ruby Lodge, No. 415, F. & A. M., at Macedonia.



W. JOHNSON, a farmer and worthy citizen of Hazel Dell Township, was born at Hillsboro, Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1832, the son of William and Mary (McFadden) Johnson, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, and of Puritan and Irish ancestry. The father belonged to the old Johnson family of Indian war fame, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, in the Commissary department. He served through the entire war. At one time he was surrounded by the Indians, and was relieved by his kinsman, Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of historical fame.

During his younger days Mr. Johnson was engaged in freighting by wagon train from New York to Baltimore and other points, and after his service in the war of 1812 he was engaged in taking contracts for building and in the construction of pikes, including the national pike. About 1839 or 1840 the family removed to Ohio, spent one winter in Knox County, and then removed to Licking County, same State, where the parents finally died. Mr. Johnson, the subject of this sketch, was the ninth of the ten children of the above family. At the age of fifteen years he began the trade of glove-making, and continued in the same for three years, meanwhile devoting a part of his time to the art of tanning, and these trades he followed until 1869, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. In 1870 he came to Council Bluffs, arriving March 23. Renting land in Hazel Dell Township, he followed farming there for

three years, and then purchased a tract of eighty acres on sections 29 and 32 of that Township, all unimproved prairie, built a house there and began improvements which he has continued up to date, thus making a beautiful home. On the premises is a good orchard of about 125 trees, and there are also many shade trees. Mr. Johnson is an industrious and judicious farmer and stock-raiser; has also done much in building up the interests of this county; is a decided Republican, and has held the office of Constable. He is a self-made man, having risen to his present position by his own unaided efforts. He and his wife are exemplary members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

He was married in Ohio, October 4, 1854, to Miss Ellen Harl, a daughter of Tramel and Elizabeth (Wilson) Harl, natives of Virginia, and of English and Scotch origin. Her mother died in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and her father in 1885 in Pottawattamie. They had a family of eleven children, Mrs. Johnson being the fourth. She was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, October 10, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of six children, namely: Hamilton, deceased; Richard M., who died at the age of nineteen years, March 15, 1874; George W., born December 27, 1858, and is now a resident of this county; William T., born June 17, 1861, and now also a resident of this county; Charles M., born May 15, 1865, and now residing in Custer County, Nebraska; and Mary E., born February 14, 1876, and is at her parental home.

NDREW MARTIN, lumber merchant, and the agent of the Green Bay Lumber Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, is one of the reliable business men of Walnut.

He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, July 11, 1858. His father, Captain Andrew Martin, is a naval officer of Germany, and is now on the retired list. He was the father of two children, Andrew and Almo.

Andrew Martin, the subject of this sketch, received a high-school education in Germany. At the age of twenty-three, in 1889, he came to America, and having learned the English language in Germany, he soon acquired the correct speech. Mr. Martin came directly to Davenport, Iowa, and the same year to Walnut, and purchased a farm of 130 acres of land in Monroe Township, Shelby County, and farmed for two years, and then he engaged in his present business, owning an interest.

In 1884 he married Margaretta Kleingarn, a native of Germany, and they are the parents of three children: Bertha, Waldmar and Otto. In religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Martin are Lutherans. In political opinion Mr. Martin is a Democrat, and socially a member of the Odd Fellows and United Workmen. He is a man well known as a straight-forward business man of integrity and ability, and has the confidence of the business men of the county.

 G. JONES, a farmer of Rockford Township, was born in Putman County, Indiana, August 8, 1841, the son of Nathan and Abigail, Dewese (Jones). The parents were natives of Kentucky and of Dutch, Irish and Welsh extraction. Nathan was brought up in Kentucky as a farmer's son, moved to Indiana and bought a farm of 200 acres, one-half improved and the remainder in heavy timber. There he built a house and made many valuable improvements.

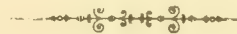
In 1856 he sold out and moved by emigrant wagon to Appanoose County, this State, driving a herd of cattle, and locating upon a tract of 340 acres of prairie and timber, which he subsequently divided up among his sons and son-in-law, keeping 120 acres for himself. He resided there nine years, making improvements, and then sold out, and in the fall of 1865 settled where he now resides, upon 150 acres of land. There the next autumn his wife died, leaving seven children, namely: W. L., who now resides in Harrison County; Mary Jane, who married Henley Mullenix, and is now deceased; David A., of Nebraska; Parks, who died in infancy; L. G., the subject of this sketch; Cenif and Cerina, twins; Cenif is the wife of William Williams, Rockford Township, and Cerina, of Newton Moreland, in the same township.

L. G. Jones, the fifth child and youngest son in the above family, was brought up to farm life. At the age of twenty-one years, he married Miss Elizabeth Martin, June 18, 1863. She was the daughter of Raleigh and Elizabeth Martin, natives of Indiana, who removed to Adair County, Missouri, and died there. They had seven children: French, who resides in Missouri; Nancy, wife of John South, and now residing in Lee County, Iowa; Henry, deceased; George, in Missouri; Elizabeth was the next; Lucinda, wife of James Heinline, of Missouri; and Coleman, a resident of Council Bluffs. Mrs. Elizabeth Jones was born September 5, 1841, and was married at the age of twenty.

After his marriage Mr. Jones rented a farm and raised one crop, and then came to Rockford Township, remained one winter, and the next spring purchased a farm of 120 acres in Harrison County of land entirely unimproved, and remained upon it four years. Selling it, he purchased a saw-mill, which he successfully ran for six years; next he rented

another farm for one year, and then bought 200 acres of wild, rough prairie, which he now occupies as a highly developed farm, all the improvements being his own design and execution. His house is a frame 26 x 28 feet, and a story and a half in height, with verandas. He has also a fine barn and other out-buildings, about two and a half acres of orchard, in fruit both large and small, has fine shade and ornamental trees, all of which bespeak thrift, prosperity and energy. He follows both grain and stock-farming.

On national questions Mr. Jones is a well settled Democrat, taking an interest in public affairs. He has been Township Trustee for eleven years, excepting an interval of one year, serving the people satisfactorily. His three children are: Elizabeth; Abigail, now the wife of O. L. Lucas, in Clay Center, Clay County, Nebraska; she was born October 21, 1866; David Walter, born February 29, 1876, died seven weeks afterward; Melvil Curtice, born January 3, 1879.



JOHAN G. TIPTON, attorney at law Council Bluffs and Omaha, has been a resident of Pottawattamie County since February, 1878. He was born in Fulton County, Illinois, in 1849. He was educated at Abingdon, in his native State, graduating at the college at that place in 1871. He then engaged in teaching and reading law. He also read law with Robert G. Ingersoll, was admitted by the Supreme Court of Illinois at Ottawa, October 20, 1874, and practiced at Bloomington until 1876. In that year he was the Democratic candidate for State Attorney, his opponent being the present Governor of that State, Fifer. He was defeated by but 386 votes in a district that was largely Republican. In 1877 he went to the

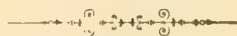
Black Hills, and was there when the first court was held in that district, at which court Judge Bennett presided. He located at Council Bluffs immediately on his return, and has been engaged in law in this city since that time, and is now also practicing in Omaha.

The father of the subject of this notice was John Tipton, who was killed by a falling tree March 23, 1869. His mother died while on a visit to her children in Pottawattamie County, July 21, 1879. Samuel S. Tipton, the elder, is a publisher and resides in New York city. Thompson is in the live-stock and commission business in Chicago. He has five sisters, viz.: Mrs. Mary Swigert, the eldest, resides near the old homestead in Illinois; Mrs. Hannah Combs resides at Burlington, Kansas; Mrs. Sarah Swigert and Mrs. Lydia C. Ramsey are residents of Illinois; Mrs. N. H. Meeker lives at Greenwood, Nebraska.

Mr. Tipton was married in Council Bluffs, to Miss Annetta Bryant, daughter of William Bryant, of Edina, Knox County, Missouri, and a niece of Judge A. S. Bryant. Mr. and Mrs. Tipton have two sons: Thompson R. and John W. Mr. Tipton has a fine residence at 1027 Fifth avenue, where he resides. He has done much toward promoting the growth and progress of Council Bluffs since he has been a resident of this city, and is esteemed as a worthy and enterprising citizen.

The father of the subject of this sketch was a native of Maryland and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. When an infant he was taken by his parents to what is now Columbus, Ohio, where he was reared and learned the trade of a carpenter. He assisted in building the first State House in the city of Columbus. There he married his wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Crawford. In 1840 he removed to Fulton County, Illinois, where he took up a homestead, which he improved and on which

he lived until his death, which occurred as already stated. He was an honest, upright man and a worthy citizen, and, while not a member of any religious body, was ever liberal in the support of the church. He was a man of decided views on the chief issues of the day, and was much in public life. He was at one time Treasurer of Fulton County, and was for many years a member of the County Board of Supervisors. Besides the surviving children of John Tipton and wife already mentioned, several are deceased: Thomas, at Columbus, Ohio, before the family removed West, dying at the age of nine years; Eliza Jane and Elizabeth in infancy. Isabel married John Dyer, and died in Fulton County. Samuel, the eldest son, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, as a member of the One Hundred and Third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was Adjutant, and for a time served on the staff of General Grant.



JOHAN R. BOULDEN, a farmer of Rockford Township, was born in Miami County, Ohio, November 20, 1825, the son of William L. and Nancy (Patterson) Boulden. The parents were natives respectively of Maryland and Delaware, and of Scotch and Irish ancestry. The father was born and brought up on a farm. On attaining the stature of manhood he drove a stage coach between Baltimore and Philadelphia. In 1811 he was detailed by the Government to take his team to Fort McHenry, where he was made wagon-master, and was there during the bombardment. He served through the war of 1812-'14. In 1817 he came Westward over the mountains by wagon to Wheeling, Virginia, where he placed his family on a flat-boat and floated down to Cincinnati, while he with the horses came

overland through Ohio to that point. In 1810, in Philadelphia, he had married the daughter of Joseph Patterson, who had served in the Revolutionary war, and was engaged in thirty-two different battles. Out of 700 of the regiment he was one of only thirty-five who came out under command of General De Kalb, who fell at the battle of Camden. He had marched from Delaware to engage in the siege of Boston; he was also at the battle of Brandywine and many other hard-fought battles of the Revolution. Afterward he was sent South under the command of Gates. After the war was over he returned to his native home in Elktown, Delaware, where he died July 4, 1798. He was intimately acquainted with General Washington. At his death he left his wife and five children, of whom Abraham, Jemima and Benjamin are dead, and Nancy was the wife of the late Mr. Boulden, and Sidavant was the wife of Jerome Bonaparte. She was known as Lady Bonaparte in Baltimore, where she survived the death of her husband a short time. Mr. William L. Boulden had but one sister, Rachel, who married Robert Moody, both of whom are now deceased. When he moved to Miami County he bought a tract of heavy timbered land there and cleared and made many valuable improvements; and there he made his home until his death, September 18, 1830, leaving a wife and five children, namely: Lewis, born in 1813, died in March, 1866; William H., born March 16, 1816, and died in October, 1857; Joseph P., born August 11, 1819, residing now in Pottawattamie County; Mary Ann, born September 7, 1822, and died a year afterward; John R., the subject of this sketch; Maria, now the widow of Levi G. Brandon, born November 27, 1828, and now residing in Des Moines.

Mr. John R. Boulden, brought up in farm

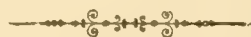
life, at the age of nineteen went to Piqua and learned the shoemaker's trade. At the age of twenty-four he married Mary Miller, daughter of Elias and Catherine (Moore) Miller, natives of New Jersey, who came to Ohio in 1803. Mrs. Catherine Miller was a native of Kentucky and came to Ohio at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were of German and Irish extraction, and were the parents of nine children: Rebecca and Ellis, deceased; Lucretia, residing in Ohio; Hannah, wife of Solomon Winters, and living in Indiana; Philetha, widow of Adam Schaeffer, in Piqua, Ohio; Philip, in the West; Mary, the wife of Mr. Boulden; John, residing in Ohio, and Elias, in Lafayette, Indiana. Mrs. Boulden was born February 18, 1829, and brought up in farm life, and married at the age of twenty years. Mr. Boulden remained in Miami County on a farm until 1871, when he moved by emigrant wagon to this State, being six weeks on the road. He purchased a quarter section of land in Wayne County, but sold it and bought the present place of 125 acres of heavy timber land on section 36, range 44, and here he began clearing and breaking and starting the many improvements essential to a complete home in the country. He has a fine orchard of about six acres, besides a nice vineyard. He raises all the small fruits. The residence is beautiful and the locality healthful. During a period of nineteen years the family has resided here, with no sickness worth mentioning. Fifty acres of the place is cultivated to grain, while the rest remains in pasture and timber. Having learned the trade after he was married, Mr. Boulden has done a great deal of carpenter work in connection with farming; and also, for some years past, has made about 1,000 bushels of charcoal per year. He is a live, energetic man.

Politically he is a zealous Democrat, tak-

ing an active part in the interests of Democracy, and as such he enlisted in the service of his country, in the One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Piqua, being mustered in at Camp Dennison. Being taken to Washington he was placed in the First Brigade, under General Derusa, in the Twenty-Second Army Corps, and fought in many hotly contested battles. He was advanced to the position of Sergeant, and was finally mustered out as such September 4, 1854, at Camp Dennison. He also enlisted in the Mexican war, but was held for orders at Cincinnati, Ohio, in readiness for a call. He has also been connected with the township in its various offices, of which he has been Justice of the Peace for three terms. He is now officiating on the Board of Education, taking a leading part. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, of which he is now president. He was elected to represent Miami County, Ohio, in 1867, in the Legislature, with the overwhelming majority of 440, over a Republican majority of 1,600, being on the ticket with Allen G. Thurman when he ran for Governor of Ohio; and he was on the stand when Vallandigham made the famous speech for which he was taken captive and banished.

Mr. and Mrs. Boulden are the parents of twelve children: Charles W., born October 1, 1850, and now residing in Missouri Valley; John F., born February 19, 1852, at home; George W., born November 15, 1853, and is now living in Seattle, Washington; Martha C., born June 15, 1855, is the wife of James Garrison in Los Angeles, California; Catherine A., born February 20, 1862, is the wife of Charles Wiltfong, in Council Bluffs; Eva, born June 16, 1865, is now Mrs. Richard Thornton, in Fremont, Nebraska; Benjamin Thurman, born August 20, 1868; Emma, born November 15, 1870; Maggie M., born

June 15, 1877, the last three at home; Aldezara, born May 10, 1857, died July 8, 1858; Joseph Orra, born September 10, 1859, died June 14, 1860, and Louis E., born September 12, 1863, died March 16, 1865.



EDWARD H. CATER, of section 1, Carson Township, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, August 7, 1855, the son of James Cater, a native of the same place, whose family were early settlers of that part of Ohio. They were formerly Quakers or Friends. Our subject's mother, *nee* Susan Perry, was a daughter of Jesse and Malinda (Poole) Perry, the former a native of Ohio, and a relative of Commodore Perry, and the latter was a native of Virginia, born in 18—. The parents moved to Bureau County, where they lived until their death. They reared seven children. Edward, the eldest of four sons and three daughters, was about two years of age when his parents moved to Bureau County, in the spring of 1857, settling northeast of Princeton, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near Malden. The father lived there until his death, which occurred in 1868, and the mother still lives on the same farm where they first settled in 1857. The subject of this sketch resided in Bureau County until he came to Pottawattamie County, and bought his present farm of eighty acres of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, which is located one and a half miles east of Carson. He built a good frame house in 1889, and everything about the place shows the thrift and energy of the proprietor.

He was married in December, 1877, to Miss Mary L. Belknap, who was born and educated in Bureau County, Illinois, and the



Herb Newman

daughter of Eli and Mary (Belknap); the father was a native of New York, and the mother of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cater have three children: Roy Austin, Claude Gaston and Edna Mary. They lost their first-born, Lena Leota, by death, when an infant. Politically Mr. Cater is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a teacher and assistant superintendent of the Sabbath school, in which he takes an active interest.

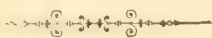
HON. THOMAS BOWMAN, Congressman-elect from the Ninth Congressional District of Iowa, was born in Wiscasset, in the State of Maine, May 25, 1848, and derives his descent from Nathaniel Bowman, who came from England in 1630 in the fleet with Winthrop. During his boyhood he made his home at that place, and was educated at Oak Grove Seminary at Vassalboro, Maine. In 1868 he decided to follow the course of empire, and he bid adieu to home and friends in the old Pine Tree State and started for the West. That same year he landed in Council Bluffs, and being impressed with its surroundings, though at that time much in the crude, he decided to cast his lot there. He has been a continued resident in Council Bluffs ever since. During the intervening period, from 1868 to the present time, he has held several important offices of trust, among them being Treasurer of Pottawattamie County, Mayor of the city of Council Bluffs, and Postmaster of Council Bluffs under President Cleveland's administration. He was one of the organizers of the volunteer fire department in 1868, and was an active member of the department until 1883, when the paid system was inaugurated. He has been connected with the Council

Bluffs *Globe* for twelve years, and for the past seven years he has been general manager for The Globe Publishing Company. Mr. Bowman is a man who will make friends wherever he goes. He is a man of sterling qualities, and his loyalty to friends and principle has been a potent factor in his advancement in life.

CYRUS BOILER, of Walnut, is one of the early settlers of this part of the county. He is from an old American family of German descent. David Boiler, the great-grandfather of our subject, came from Germany and settled on a farm in Virginia, about 1775. Joseph Boiler, son of the above and grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia, married Miss Nancy Colli-son, and reared a family of thirteen children, seven boys and six girls, who all lived to years of maturity. Mr. Boiler moved to Pike County, Ohio, about 1800, one of the pioneers of that county, and lived there until his death. William Boiler, son of the above and father of our subject, was born in Pike County, Ohio, in 1810, and married, in Ohio, Miss Almira Daniels, daughter of Benjamin Daniels, a mayor of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Boiler had four children: Joseph, Benjamin, Wesley, and one who died young. Mr. Boiler remained on his farm until he was forty years of age, and then, in 1850, moved to Muscatine County, Iowa, and entered a farm, and four years after sold that farm and bought another in the same county, and selling this afterward he moved to Marshalltown, Iowa, and after a short residence there he returned to Muscatine County, Iowa. In 1873 he came and settled on 160 acres of land in Pottawattamie County, Wright Township, where he died, in 1886. Mr. Boiler was a substan-

tial farmer and an industrious, honest man. His first wife died in Ohio, and June 1, 1843, he married Miss Caroline Kincaid, daughter of Robert and Martha (Humphrey) Kincaid. To Mr. and Mrs. Boiler were born two children: Cyrus and James. Mr. Boiler was an honorable American citizen, and a man who provided well for his family,

Cyrus Boiler, son of the above and subject of this sketch, was born July 6, 1844, in Rice County, Ohio, received a common-school education, and was six years of age when his father moved to Iowa. He learned the carpenter's trade when young. In 1873 he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and improved a claim for his father. In 1876 he married Mary R. Osborn, daughter of Solomon and Lydia (Paris) Osborn. The Osborns were an old American family from Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have three children: Ina M., Georgiana and Charles C. In 1879 Mr. Boiler went to Leadville, and was in the silver mines, where he remained five years and nine months, and since then he has resided in Walnut. Mr. Boiler is a man who has the respect of his fellow townsmen; in Colorado he was Justice of the Peace and in Walnut has been constable. He is a man who stands well as an honorable citizen and a man of integrity.



DANIEL B. McMASTER, of Hancock, is one of our "old soldier" citizens who served his country in her hour of need, and then settled down in the great State of Iowa, to the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. His father, William McMaster, came from Scotland, near the coast, in sight of Ireland. He was well educated for his day, a great reader and a lover of books, and possessed a considerable library. He learned

the tailor's trade, and married, in Ireland, Miss Sarah Boyd, daughter of James Boyd of the city of Belfast, who was a drover and dealer in cattle, driving and shipping cattle from Scotland to Ireland. He was the father of nine children: James, Thomas, Henry, William, Daniel, Robert, Jane, Sarah and Esther, all born in Ireland. He emigrated with his large family to America, and settled in Boston. In William McMaster's father's family there were four children: Archie, William, Bettie and Margaret. The two girls lived and died in Scotland, unmarried. William and his wife came to America soon after their marriage, in 1820, and settled in New Brunswick, where his two eldest children were born, and then removed to Boston, where the remainder of their family were born. There were twelve children: Archie, William, Hugh, John, James, Daniel, Walter, Samuel, Margaret, Mary, Matilda and Jennie. Mr. McMaster followed his trade, tailoring, in New Brunswick and also in Boston for many years. In 1850 he moved with his family to Michigan, and settled in Schoolcraft. Kalamazoo County, on what was called Big Prairie Ronde (Round Prairie), and on the farm bought by Mr. McMaster his widow still lives. Mr. McMaster was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. McMaster was a strong Baptist. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and instituted the first lodge in Schoolcraft. While in Boston Mr. McMaster was a wealthy man, but he lost his property and therefore moved to Michigan. He was a man of very industrious habits, and with strict integrity of character, made many friends and held them, and had no enemies. He was noted for being a close-mouthed man, always attending to his own business. He lived to the age of seventy-three years, and died on his farm in Schoolcraft, Michigan. Three of his sons

were in the civil war. John H. and Daniel B. were in the Union army, and William was in the Confederate service. He went to New Orleans when quite a young man and became a merchant there, owned a plantation in Texas and was a slaveholder. He was an officer in the Confederate army. John H. was in a Massachusetts regiment.

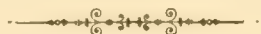
Daniel B. was born July 3, 1842, and received a common-school education, and was but eight years old when his father moved to Michigan. He learned farming and also the iron-molder's trade. Young Daniel was but twenty years of age when the civil war broke out, and, filled with patriotism and the thoughts and glory of a soldier's life, he enlisted in Company I, First Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, August 21, 1861, and went directly with his regiment to Washington. He was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, Virginia; Berryville, Winchester, Strasburg, Piedmont, Markham Station, Manassas Gap, Happy Creek, Front Royal, May 23, 1862; Haymarket, Rapidan, Orange, July, 1862; Madison Court House, July, 1862; Orange Court House, July, 1862; Stannardsville, Barnett's Ford, Louisa Court House, Culpeper, Kelly's Mills, Rappahannock Station, Rappahannock Ford, Waterloo Bridge, Salem, White Plains, Thoroughfare Junction, Bull Run, August 30, 1862 (at which Mr. McMaster had his horse shot under him), Chantilly, Ashley's Gap, Snicker's Ferry, Wolf Run, Shoals, December, 1862, and Bristow, January, 1863. At the second battle at Culpeper Court House he was taken sick with typhoid fever and was left on the battle-field for two days and nights. He was taken at night to Culpeper and lay in the court-house one hour, then taken to Warrenton Junction, where he lay several hours, and the same day was taken to Mt. Pleasant hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, where he was

sick for six weeks, coming very near death.

On September 15, 1864, he was honorably discharged, three months after reaching the hospital, on account of expiration of his term of service, having served his country faithfully for three years and fifteen days, and engaged in a large number of battles, which constitute a roll of honor of which his children and descendants may well feel proud. His name will be transmitted to posterity as one of those brave sons of America who risked their lives to preserve their country. After the war Mr. McMaster returned to Michigan and resumed the occupation of farming, also working at his trade.

January 1, 1866, he married Miss Loretta Thayer, daughter of Simon and Almira (Tiffany) Thayer. Mr. Thayer was from Livingston County, State of New York, and was a carpenter by trade. He was from an old American family and moved to Michigan in 1850, settling in Vicksburg, Kalamazoo County, and later on a farm near this place. In 1875 he came to Iowa and settled in Valley Township, Pottawattamie County, where he died, in January, 1880, at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow still lives in Vicksburg, Michigan. Mrs. Thayer is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Thayer was much respected as a citizen. He had a good education, was well read, and sometimes contributed articles to the newspapers. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and was also Township Commissioner, and was a man of intelligence and active temperament, and was an honorable man. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer were the parents of two children: Fairfield and Loretta. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McMaster lived in Schoolcraft, Michigan, until 1874, and Mr. McMaster followed his trade. They then moved to Iowa and settled on a farm in Audubon County, remaining

there but two years, when they came to their present home in Pottawattamie County. In 1879 Mr. McMaster went to Cass County, and ran a large farm for six years, and then returned to his home in Pottawattamie County. Mr. and Mrs. McMaster are the parents of five children: Kate, Clara, Becton (deceased at two years), Bell and Walter. Mr. McMaster is a man who has the confidence of the community in which he lives. He is a Justice of the Peace, and socially is an Odd Fellow, and is a member of the G. A. R., of William Layton Post, No. 358, Oakland. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He has an honorable record as a soldier and citizen, and has always been a law-abiding and moral man. He is temperate in his habits and is interested in the cause of temperance. His children and descendants will reverence his noble record as a soldier. Mrs. McMaster is secretary of the Woman's Relief Corps of Oakland, Iowa,—an auxiliary of the G. A. R. Their daughter Kate married Elmer Lambert, and they have two children: Libbie and Alderman. Mr. Lambert is a farmer in Woodbury County, Iowa; Clara married James Livingston, Jr., a butcher in Hancock. They have one child, Hugh.



CITY ROLLER MILLS, of Council Bluffs, was erected in 1856 by Mr. Jackson, and was then known as the "City Mills." It was the largest mill in the West at that time, having a capacity of ninety barrels a day. It has changed hands a number of times, and is now in the possession of J. C. Hoffmayr & Co. The capacity has been increased to 150 barrels a day, the roller system with Hungarian process being introduced in November, 1882, under the direction of its present owner. The original

mill was but three stories high: it is now four stories high, and there are added an iron-clad elevator, warerooms, etc., with a storage capacity of 1,500 barrels of flour and 10,000 bushels of wheat. The brands of flour manufactured here are Fancy Patent, White Loaf, Early Riser and Rough Diamond.

Julius C. Hoffmayr was born in the eastern part of Prussia, February 17, 1834, the son of Charles J. and Emma (Von Treskow) Hoffmayr. Both the parents are deceased. He was educated at home by private tutors until the age of ten years; then he attended schools in Frankfurt until his fourteenth year, when he entered the machine shop of Stoeckart & Co., at Landsberg, one year, and the locomotive works at Borsig, the largest works of the kind in that country, at Berlin. He was there six months. At the age of sixteen years he was employed by the Berlin & Stettin Railroad, learning the art of running locomotives; was also employed in the drafting office of the company six months. He then passed examination as locomotive engineer, and was employed on the eastern division of the Government railroad system, between Berlin and St. Petersburg; was also employed in the location and erection of the railroad bridges over the delta of the Vistula River at Dirschau and Marienburg, and surveying and locating the railroad to Koenigsberg. On the completion of the road to Koenigsberg he was given control of the first engine over the road; and at the age of seventeen years, a few days after that appointment, he was given the first train—the inauguration train—with the King of Prussia on board, who opened the road. This was a conspicuous honor extended to so young a man over all the old engineers in the country, he being the youngest engineer on the Government roads, having gained this honor by his punctuality.

After this he entered the Polytechnic School at Frankfurt; next the Royal Polytechnic Institute at Berlin; next, in his nineteenth year, he was sent by the Government to Manchester, England, and worked in the large locomotive works of Sharp Brothers, to gain a knowledge of the construction of the same by English makers. In a few months he was placed in the engineer corps of the Royal Navy and cruised along the Mediterranean coast, subduing pirates on the north African coast, and around Cape of Good Hope to the East Indies, when he returned home. His father then presented him a steam flouring and saw mill, which he operated some nine months, when, in June, 1855, he came to America, with the chief engineer of the eastern division of Prussian railroads, Charles Seeger, landing at St. Mary's, Mills County, Iowa. He assisted him, and erected mills in the timbered lands of the company, and attended to their management until Mr. Seeger's return. He claims the honor of blowing the first whistle on land in this part of the country.

In 1857 he returned to Prussia, spent a year there, was married, and in 1858 came again to this country, stopping at St. Mary's, Mills County, Iowa. The mills which he had built before his departure for Europe had been sold to Colonel Peter A. Sarpy, the old fur trader of the American Fur Company, and Mr. Hoffmayr managed the mills for him. Some of the men employed at that mill at that time are to-day our most wealthy farmers and prominent citizens in Mills and Pottawattamie counties. In 1859 he removed the mill to the left bank of the Missouri River, opposite Plattsmouth, Nebraska. After a time he returned to St. Mary's and erected a saw-mill, transformed a wind-flouring-mill, belonging to Shakespeare & Boyes, into a steam mill, and attached circular saws

for the lumber business, and here he continued until 1862, when the mill was sold. He then built flat-boats and floated the machinery of the mill on the Missouri River to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, where he erected the same and set it running for Peter A. Sarpy.

At that period (1855) the Indians, Pawnee and Omaha tribes, lived and were abundant in the vicinity. In 1867, while on the plains with the Pawnee scouts, he was made an honorary member of the Pawnee tribe, and named Co-ka-tits-ta-kah. In 1862 he came to Council Bluffs, where he took charge of the City Mills for Officer & Pusey, for six months, and then, in 1863, he assumed full control, which he maintained until 1865, when he sold to Hon. J. T. Baldwin and visited Europe again, returning the same year to Council Bluffs. From 1865 to 1870 he was engaged in contracting to furnish the ties and car timbers for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, operating steam saw-mills, and from 150 to 200 men and as many teams, and thus consuming several thousand acres of the best timber in Pottawattamie County, near Honey Creek, for almost five years. In 1870 he bought back the City Mills and ran it alone until 1882, when he took as partner Hon. J. T. Baldwin, with whom he was associated until the death of the latter. During the rush of the early days of emigration this mill supplied most of the flour from this point west,—in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Montana, where some train loads were sold at \$1.00 per pound in gold. Its present owner, Mr. Hoffmayr, is the oldest miller in this part of the West,—that is, has been the longest in the service, and is feeding the hungry yet.

Politically he is independent, but acting mostly with the Democratic party. He is an old member of Bluff City Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M., of Star Chapter, No. 48, and

of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 17, K. T., being P. E. Commander, and, as such, a life member of the Grand Commandery of the State of Iowa. He is also a member of the Council Bluffs Rifle and Council Bluffs Gun clubs. He won the State championship honors, and the best aggregate score in all matches at the State tournament of the State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, of 1880, held at Des Moines. He was the first president of the Turn-Verein of Council Bluffs, in 1863. During the war, in 1864, Gov. W. M. Stone called out three regiments of State troops to protect the southern border of the State, and commissioned him First Lieutenant of Company A, First Regiment, and on April 1, 1865, he was promoted, and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment, the late Colonel W. F. Sapp commanding the same.

While on a visit to his native country, on the 21st of April, 1858, he married Miss Antonia Wolfram, who died at Council Bluffs July 8, 1876, leaving three children: Ellen H., who died July 23, 1876, and Harry J. and Arthur T., both now residing in Council Bluffs. He was married again February 7, 1878, to Miss Clara Tzschuck, daughter of Hon. Bruno Tzschuck, ex-Secretary of the State of Nebraska. She was born in St. Mary's, Mills County, Iowa, and died February 8, 1883, leaving one child, Julia May.

ICKELWAIT & YOUNG, grain-dealers at Macedonia, is one of the leading and solid business firms of that place. Their elevator, having a capacity of 30,000 bushels, was built by Mr. T. J. Young, the junior member of the firm, and T. J. Evans. The present firm have 100,000 bushels of grain annually; also do a large

flour and coal business. Mr. Young is the business manager at this place, while Mr. Mickelwait resides at Glenwood, Mills County.

Mr. Young was born in Peru, La Salle County, Illinois, February 8, 1855, a son of Nason Young, a native of Ireland, and of Susanna (Kirby) Young. Nason Young settled in La Salle County in 1845, long before the day of railroads, and for a number of years was engaged in the lumber trade. The first business in which our subject engaged was in 1878, in grain, in which he was in partnership with his brother. Then, removing to Omaha, he was employed in meat-canning for a year. In 1880 he came to Macedonia, resuming the grain trade. He is an experienced and popular business man, and has taken an active interest in the welfare of the community; has served on the School Board nine years. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Lodge No. 421, I. O. O. F., having filled all the chairs.

He was married in 1887, at Bloomington, Indiana, to Miss Lizzie Belle Pitman, who died July 19, 1888.

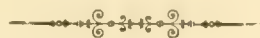
RTHUR L. MITCHELL, a well-known physician and surgeon of Macedonia, Iowa, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, February 13, 1847, the son of Dr. James H. and Nancy (Irmlay) Mitchell; the former is a well-known physician of that place, and the latter is of a prominent family; her brother was once Sheriff of Decatur County. The father was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and at the age of four years his parents removed to Decatur County, Indiana. He and his father edited the first paper published at Greensburg, Indiana. He was a personal friend of ex-Governor

Cumback and intimately acquainted with Mills & Co., ex-State printers of Des Moines, Iowa. He afterward commenced the study of medicine, and when he was twenty-seven years of age practiced in Decatur County. In the spring of 1853 he journeyed West with his family to Iowa, where he settled at Twin Groves, Keokuk County, Iowa, where he remained thirteen years. He then removed to Washington County, Iowa, and three years after from there to Seward County, Nebraska, where he remained three years, and then came to Pottawattamie County, settling at old Macedonia, and when the new town of Macedonia was built he moved there, in 1880. He resided there until 1885-'86. When visiting his son, Brutus Mitchell, at Axtell, Kearney County, Nebraska, he died, at about sixty-six years of age. His widow still resides in Macedonia. They had six children, four sons and two daughters: A. I., our subject; Mary, wife of Henry Davison, of Axtell, Nebraska, who is in the livery and harness business; Brutus I., also in the livery business at Wilcox, Kearney County; Lewis E. Stryker, in company with Brutus I., at Wilcox; E. Sumner, who died at the age of nineteen years at old Macedonia; and Delia, the wife of Henry Kennedy, of Macedonia.

The subject of this sketch enlisted at Keokuk, Iowa, in May, 1864, in the Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Colonel J. P. Sanford, the well-known Iowa lecturer, and Captain Harrison E. Havens, now editor of the *Sigourney News*, in command. The regiment was stationed at Helena, Arkansas. In 1872 Mr. Mitchell lived at Crete, Nebraska, where he studied medicine with Dr. A. D. Root, a well-known physician of that place, and after three years of study he attended the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, in the winter of 1876-'77. He then practiced in Wheeler, Pottawattamie County,

Iowa, for three years, and then, in 1880, attended another year at the Rush Medical College, where he graduated February 22, 1881. He was for a year in company with his father and brother, Brutus, in the drug business at Macedonia. He was a registered pharmacist, the firm being A. I. Mitchell & Co. In 1882 the Doctor removed to Wheeler, where he resided for five years and then located at Macedonia, where he has since resided. His extensive acquaintance in this part of the county and his success in business, insures him an extensive and paying practice.

He was married April 10, 1869, to Miss Annie Efner, who was born in Brighton, Iowa, the daughter of Dr. William H. and Sarah C. (Johnston) Efner; the mother still resides with Mrs. Mitchell, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell have one son, Sumner, who was born August 2, 1879. They lost one child, Frank, by death, when an infant. Politically the Doctor is a Republican. His father was an old Abolitionist, and was a conductor on the "underground railroad." The Doctor is a member of Botua Valley Medical Association, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a class-leader, and is also licensed to preach; his wife is a member of the order of the Eastern Star, and her father was a Master Mason. Dr. Mitchell is also member of the I. O. O. F., Macedonia Lodge, No. 421, of which he is secretary.

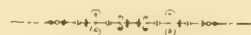


IMON REYNOLDS, one of the best known and early pioneers of Pottawattamie County, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, July 10, 1837, the son of Lewis and Alitha (Worster) Reynolds, both natives of New York State.

Simon was but three years of age when his parents moved to LaPorte County, Indiana, where they remained sixteen years. They then moved to Kankakee County, Illinois. Simon was reared and educated in LaPorte County, Indiana. The parents then came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1860, where they lived until their death. The father had been a farmer all his life, and in his political views was a Democrat. He died at the age of eighty-four years; the mother was a member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and died at the age of seventy-three years. In 1860 Simon Reynolds came to James Township, Pottawattamie County, and improved a farm of fifty acres in section 10, but which he afterward sold. In 1878 he bought his present farm of 120 acres, which he has since improved until he now has one of the best farms in the county. He was one of the early settlers here, his nearest neighbor being seven or eight miles distant. Besides his general farming, he is also engaged in stock-raising.

Mr. Reynolds came to Iowa in 1854; was married August 24, 1862, to Miss Amanda Redman, who was born at Dayton, Ohio. She was four years of age when her parents moved to Elkhart County, Indiana, at which place her father died. She was the daughter of Silas and Catharine (Bunner) Redman, both natives of Virginia. When Mrs. Reynolds was ten years of age her mother moved to Polk County, Iowa, where her daughter was reared and educated. The mother is still living in that county, at the age of seventy-four years; religiously she is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have five children, viz.: Monroe F., a graduate of the Iowa Western Normal School, and formerly a successful teacher, now holds a position in Swift's packing house in Omaha; Arthur L., a carpenter of Oregon; Orpha C.,

wife of William Warnke, of Belknap Township; Effie L. and Clarence, both at home. Politically Mr. Reynolds is a Republican, and has served in most of his county's offices with credit. He and his wife and eldest son are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Reynolds is still in the prime of life, and takes an active interest in education and religion, in which he is ably encouraged by his faithful wife, who has proved a worthy helpmate and partner to her husband.



S. ROOP, contractor and builder, No. 520 East Broadway, has been a resident of Council Bluffs since 1878. He was born in Fulton County, Ohio, May 16, 1851, son of John and Mary (Mills) Roop, natives of Pennsylvania, and descendants of the old Dutch settlers of that State. When he was four years old his parents moved to Carson City, Michigan, where he was reared and educated in the public schools. When a mere lad of twelve or thirteen he entered a sash, door and blind factory, in which he worked for a number of years. He was subsequently employed in the lumber, shingles and lath business. In January, 1878, he came to Council Bluffs, and has since been identified with the best interests of this city. His parents have since died, the father at the age of eighty-four years, and the mother at the age of seventy-eight.

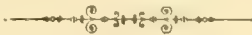
After coming to this city Mr. Roop has been variously employed. He spent some time in Nebraska in the stock business. In 1884 he engaged in milling, and previous to that time, for two or three years, he was in the second-hand merchandise business. In 1887 he turned his attention to contracting and building, which he has since followed. In connection with this business he also



John P. F. Wear

keeps a quantity of, and is prepared to manufacture, all kinds of bee supplies, such as bee veils, comb foundations, hives, honey knives, smokers, etc.

Mr. Roop resides at No. 320 Oak avenue. He was married at Carson City, Michigan, in January, 1874, to Nellie J. Dolson, who was born in Dubuque County, Iowa, in March, 1851. They have four children: Cortez Leo, Francis Ethel, Miles Archie and Raymond Wilber. Mrs. Roop is a member of the Catholic Church. He is a Republican.



JOHAN P. F. WEAVER, contractor and builder, brick manufacturer, president of the Globe Publishing Company, and vice-president of the Ogden Iron Works, is one of the most enterprising men of Council Bluffs.

Mr. Weaver was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1846, and was reared near Gettysburg. His parents, J. G. and Maria (Fisher) Weaver, were both natives of Pennsylvania. He traces his family history back five generations on both sides, the original ancestors being German and English. Both parents are still living at the old home in Adams County, Pennsylvania. John P. F. was reared on a farm, and by virtue of his father being a plasterer he learned that trade.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Weaver entered the service of his country, enlisting in February, 1863, in Company H, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served till the close of the war. He was mustered out at Lynchburg, Virginia, and received his discharge at Harrisburg, July 14, 1865. Mr. Weaver was in seventeen engagements, at the siege of Petersburg, and, in fact, all the princi-

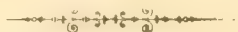
pal battles from 1863 until the close of the war.

The war over, he returned to his old home, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1866. Then he completed his trade. May 31, 1869, he started West, landing in Council Bluffs on the fourth of June. He has since made this city his home. In 1870 he entered into a partnership with George A. Jacobs, with whom he was associated until the fall of 1876, when Mr. Jacobs withdrew from the company. Mr. Weaver continued the business alone, and as time moved along he gradually enlarged his operations and made many other business ventures, meeting with decided success in all his undertakings. He has been in the brick business since 1880, now manufacturing from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 brick annually, employing an average of fifty men and doing a \$50,000 business. In December, 1888, he entered into partnership with Thomas Bowman, in the Globe Publishing Company, he being the president. In 1887 he associated himself with the Ogden Iron Works, of which he is vice president. Mr. Weaver was one of the founders of the Council Bluffs Canning Works, also one of the founders of the Council Bluffs Driving Park, and is a member of the Board of Trade. He is a staunch Democrat, and during the years 1888-'89 was a member of the City Council. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 184, Hawkeye Lodge.

Mr. Weaver was married May 1, 1878, to Miss Mary Hilferty, who was born May 6, 1856. Her father, Charles Hilferty, came to Iowa when she was quite young and she was reared in this State. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have four children: Laura, May, Howard and John, all at home.

Mr. Weaver is a self made man in every respect: his education was obtained through

his own efforts, and his success is due to his honesty, pluck and perseverance.



JOHIN COOL, one of the pioneer settlers of Avoca, was born in Coburg, Province of Ontario, April 2, 1824, the son of Benjamin Cool, who was born in 1795 on the Mohawk River, and was of Holland Dutch descent. His ancestors were among the old pioneer settlers of New York State, and were called the Mohawk Dutch. Benjamin Cool participated in the war of 1812 on the American side, and fought at the battle of Sackett's Harbor. He was a tanner, currier and shoemaker by trade, and after emigrating to Canada was engaged at his trade in Coburg. He was married there to Phoebe, daughter of Adolphus Hillenboldt, who was from the same locality on the Mohawk. Mr. Hillenboldt was a farmer by occupation, and cleared his place from the heavy timber. Mr. and Mrs. Cool were the parents of nine children: Lucinda, John, Richard, William, Ellizabeth, Albert, Charles, Seymour, and one who died in infancy. The parents lived in Coburg about ten years, and then, in 1833 or 1834, moved to New York State, settling near Buffalo on the canal at Shelby Basin, where he followed the business of shoemaking for some years. In 1844 he removed to Illinois and settled on a farm in Kane County, Hampshire Township. In 1868 he came to Avoca, Iowa, where he died in 1878, at the age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Cool is still living, at the age of ninety years, with her son Albert in Nebraska. Mr. Cool was an industrious, honorable and upright man.

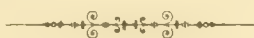
John Cool, a son of the above and subject of this sketch, received a common-school education, and learned blacksmithing in early life. He was nine years of age when his father re-

turned to New York State, and at the age of twenty-one, in 1845, he went to Elgin, Illinois, where he was engaged at his trade a short time. In 1846 he opened a shop in Hampshire Township, Kane County, which he conducted until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in Company J, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, being mustered in at St. Charles, Illinois, September 18, 1861. He was immediately promoted to be Second Lieutenant, was in the Army of the Potomac, and was in the battle of Mechanicsville, Virginia, the seven days' fight before Richmond, White Oak Swamp, Harrison's Landing, at the Second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, and in several skirmishes. He was badly ruptured at Harrison's Landing by the fall of his horse. After the battle of Antietam he returned home, and resided at Hampshire, where he was Collector of the township and Constable, for twelve years, his time expiring while he was in the army. In 1869 he came by wagon to Avoca, in company with his brother-in-law, Isaac Vandeborgart, and his family, and Thomas E. Fowler and family. Mr. Cool is the pioneer blacksmith of this city, having built the first shop and struck the first blow as a blacksmith. He also started the first livery business, using a straw shed for his stable. He also began carrying the mail and express the same winter to Harlem.

Mr. Cool was a charter member of the first Masonic lodge, Mount Nebo, the rooms of which was over his blacksmith shop, which was built for that purpose, being one of the first buildings of Avoca. He has held all the offices in this lodge. He has served as Deputy Sheriff three times, and is a member of the U. S. Post, of which he has held the offices of Deputy Grand Master and Quarantine Master. Mr. Cool has erected seven dwelling-houses, two shops and a livery

stable, the latter being destroyed by fire in 1880.

He was married in 1847 to Sarah Carleton, daughter of James and Julia Carleton, and by this marriage there was one child, Mary, now the wife of Malcolm Howe, of Hampshire, Illinois. The mother died in 1865, and in 1867 Mr. Cool married Margaret Fowler, daughter of Dr. Thomas E. and Marilla Fowler, and by this marriage there were two sons—Benton and Daniel. Dr. Thomas Fowler was one of the pioneers of Hampshire, Illinois, settling there in 1846, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine many years. In 1869 he came to Avoca, where he became a well-known physician. He was one of the charter members of the Mount Nebo Lodge, No. 297. He died and was buried with Masonic honors. His wife died in 1889.



WILLIAM CHARLES has made his home in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, since 1876. He was born in Cornwall, England, October 15, 1837, son of Richard Charles, a native of the same county. His grandfather, Philip Charles, was also born in that portion of England. Richard Charles married Mary Otis, a native of Cornwall, and by her had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, William being the youngest save one. Our subject served his time as a miller until he had acquired a thorough knowledge of that business. In 1857 the Charles family came to America and located at Buffalo, New York, where they remained two years. At the end of that time they continued their way westward, and took up their abode near Marion, Grant County, Indiana. The father died in that county, at the age of seventy-nine years,

and the mother, who has now reached the advanced age of ninety-three years, is a resident of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Charles was a miller all his life. He was a member of the Church of England.

William Charles worked at milling in Grant County, Indiana, until 1876. In that year he came to Iowa and purchased eighty acres of land in section 13, Wright Township, Pottawattamie County. Since that time he has been identified with the best interests of this community. He has made many improvements on his farm; has built a good frame house and other out-buildings, and has a grove of three acres and an orchard of two acres.

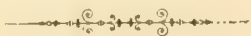
Mr. Charles has been twice married. At the age of twenty-six he wedded Miss Mary Woolman, a native of Grant County, Indiana, daughter of S. N. Woolman. By her he had one daughter, Clara, now the wife of H. L. Bales, of Wright Township, Pottawattamie County. Mrs. Charles was a worthy member of the United Brethren Church. Her death occurred in 1864. In 1866 Mr. Charles took for his second wife E. Jane Woolman, a sister of his former companion. She was also born and reared in Grant County, Indiana. This union has been blessed with four children, three of whom are living—Salmon P., Jessie and Willie. They lost one son, Burr, at the age of nine years.

In connection with his general farming, Mr. Charles carries on the manufacture of sorghum, having a local reputation as an expert manufacturer of that article.

For ten years he has been a faithful and zealous worker in the cause of his Master; is a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lewis, and is also a local preacher, expounding the word of God every alternate Sabbath. He is an efficient worker in the Sunday-school. Mr. Charles is well posted

on all current topics, and is a great reader of history and the Bible. He is broad and progressive in his views, is earnest in his labors for the advancement of religion, and is regarded by all who know him as an honorable and upright citizen and a true Christian.

In connection with the family history of his wife, it should be further stated that her father, S. N. Woolman, was a native of New Jersey, and her mother, Elizabeth (Bond) Woolman, was born in Virginia, a descendant of an old family of that State. Both parents were members of the United Brethren Church.



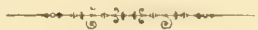
JOHN M. PHILLIPS, born March 15, 1820, in Rowley, Essex County, Massachusetts, died in Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 10, 1888. His early life was spent on a farm, but when a young man he engaged in the boot and shoe business. First he employed several men manufacturing goods on contract for various large houses in Georgetown, Massachusetts, his shop being on the old homestead farm. Afterward, in 1852, he removed to South Danvers, Massachusetts, now Peabody, and engaged with his brother in the manufacture of boots and shoes under the firm name of A. P. Phillips & Co.

He was early attracted to the West, and in 1856 they opened a store in Council Bluffs under the firm name of J. M. Phillips & Co., his brother, A. P. Phillips, taking charge of the same until 1858, when he returned East and J. M. Phillips came West to take charge of the interests here; and in 1860 removed his family to Council Bluffs, consisting of his wife, Olive N. Phillips, *nee* Cressey, whom he married in Rowley, Massachusetts, in

1845. Nathan C. Phillips, Mary O. Phillips and John M. Phillips, Jr., are his children. Other children born at Council Bluffs are Emma C. Phillips, who married F. W. Voswinkel, and now lives at Holton, Kansas; Ruth M. Phillips, who married H. L. Shepherd, and lives at Council Bluffs; Granville D. Phillips, who is unmarried and resides in Seattle, Washington. Of the others, Nathan C. Phillips is married and resides in Council Bluffs; Mary O. Phillips, unmarried and resides with her sister, Mrs. Shepherd, in the family residence, and John M. Phillips, now engaged in railroad surveys in Washington. In 1860 the firm of J. M. Phillips & Co. started a boot and shoe store in Omaha and put it in charge of Albert Tucker, an old employé of the firm both in Massachusetts and at Council Bluffs. Afterward he was admitted to partnership in the Omaha house, the firm name being changed to Tucker, Phillips & Co. Some few years later, in 1866 or 1867, there was a general dissolution of partnership between the members of the firm of A. P. Phillips & Co., of Peabody, Massachusetts, engaged in the manufacture of shoes, and J. M. Phillips & Co., of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Tucker, Phillips & Co., of Omaha, Nebraska, also engaged in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe business. The members of the two first firms at that time were A. P. Phillips, J. M. Phillips and Oscar Phillips, a son of A. P. and nephew of J. M., who had been admitted into the firm, and in the Omaha house the three named and Albert Tucker. In this dissolution J. M. Phillips sold out his interests in the other places and bought the interests of the others and became sole owner of the Council Bluffs store, and continued it until his death under the name of J. M. Phillips, except for two years when his sons Nathan C. and John M. were in partnership

with him, afterward retiring from the firm. He early engaged in the wholesale business, and for years had a very extensive trade, but retired from the wholesale business in 1885, owing to advanced age.

He from the first took an active interest in the affairs of the county, uniting with the Republican party in its infancy. He held various positions; was Alderman for two years; member of the Board of County Supervisors four years. He with others organized the Fairview Cemetery Association, the first cemetery in the county, and continued a director of the same until his death. He was troubled with deafness, which caused him to decline several positions offered him. He was one of the organizers of the Council Bluffs Savings Bank and a director of the same for several years.



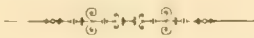
DAVID DUNKLE, a pioneer farmer near Crescent City, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, March 14, 1834, a son of William and Mary (McMullen) Dunkle, natives of Virginia who emigrated to Ohio and were married there. The senior Mr. Dunkle, a farmer, moved in the summer of 1840 to Greene County, Missouri, and thence to Dade County, that State, and in 1848 to Buchanan County. His wife died in Missouri, in April, 1844, and he came to Iowa in the spring of 1852, locating on a farm a mile east of Crescent City,—this village being then called Pigeon City,—and on section 30, Hazel Dell Township. This land—160 acres, just broken—Mr. Dunkle purchased of Solomon Freeman, and here he lived with his son until the end of his life, December 29, 1873, when he was about ninety-two years of age.

David, our subject, remained upon the home farm until 1885, when he moved to

Crescent City. He bought eighty acres on sections 14 and 22, Crescent Township, which he afterward sold; and he still owns a portion of the original 160 acres, which he has placed under cultivation and substantial improvements. Being one of the pioneers of the county he had to undergo most of the hardships incident to pioneer life, but he faced them with determination and is now reaping his reward. He brought the first horses to this part of the county that were put to general use; previous to that time oxen had been universally employed. He was elected the first County Supervisor from this district in 1860, and was re-elected twice afterward. In 1860 he was elected Justice of the Peace, in which official relation he has since served continuously with the exception of one year in the service of the late war. He has also held the various township offices. He has served his town and county faithfully and well, as is indicated by the persistent desire of his fellow-citizens to continue him in office. He was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the first independent school district in this part of the county, it being the second one organized in the county; the one at Kanessville, now Council Bluffs, was the first. He has done a great deal for the cause of education, and this is the best evidence of his patriotism.

November 4, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, May 22, 1865, on account of disability. He participated in the battle of Nashville between Hood and Thomas, December 22 and 23, 1864. He is now a member of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 29, G. A. R., at Council Bluffs. He is a high-minded Democrat on national questions, in which he takes an active interest, and was generally a delegate to county and State conventions.

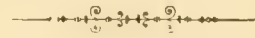
He was married December 22, 1852, to Margaret McMullen, daughter of William and Catharine McMullen, natives of Virginia. She was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1834, and died July 25, 1883, leaving four children, as follows: David William, who resides in Florence, Nebraska; Martha A., now the wife of W. H. Cafferty, in Omaha; Sarah A., now Mrs. John Daggett in Florence; and John W., at home.



F M. LEWIS, one of the prominent citizens of Washington Township, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, September 23, 1846, the son of Samuel Lewis, who was born in the same county in 1812, and was a son of Daniel Lewis, a native of Pennsylvania, and of English descent. Our subject's mother was Martha (Richardson) Lewis, who was born in Ohio, and the daughter of Nathaniel Richardson, a native of Connecticut. In 1853, when the subject of this sketch was but seven years of age, the family moved to Marion County, Iowa, where the father lived until 1879, and then in Pottawattamie County till his death, which occurred in 1882, at the age of seventy years. He had been a farmer all his life; politically he was a Republican; and religiously a member of the Methodist Church. The mother now lives in Madison County, Nebraska. They had a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to maturity.

F. M. Lewis remained on the farm in Marion County until 1877, when he settled six miles from Council Bluffs, and later bought eighty acres of land, where he now lives. He was one of the early settlers in his neighborhood, and has been very successful in all his undertakings, being now the owner

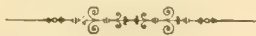
of 200 acres of well improved land. He was married in Marion County, Iowa, February 1, 1877, to Miss Lizzie Devore, who was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, the daughter of Levi and Rosetta (Osborne) Devore, the former a native of Indiana, and the son of Ben Devore, and the latter was the daughter of Jonathan Osborne, a native of New England. Mrs. Lewis was but two years of age when her parents moved to Marion County, where she grew to maturity and was educated. Her mother died in 1881, in Pottawattamie County, and the father now lives six miles north of Council Bluffs, near Crescent. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have four children: Tonny Benton, Mary Elva, Charles Earl and Irvin. Politically Mr. Lewis is a Republican; and religiously both himself and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.



WILLIAM BROWN, one of the substantial farmers of James Township, is the son of Nathan Brown, who was born in Pike County, Ohio, in 1813. He was from an old American family, and was reared to farm life. In 1839, at the age of twenty-six years, he came to Bloomington, Iowa, where he settled on a tract of wild land, remaining on the same farm for thirty years. In the spring of 1872 he came to Pottawattamie County, where he bought a farm of 640 acres in James Township, which he improved. From the effects of blood-poisoning occasioned by a wound from a needle of a self-binder running through his hand, he died, in 1879, at the age of sixty-six years. Religiously both Mr. and Mrs. Brown were United Brethren. Mr. Brown was a hard-working and industrious man, and accumulated a handsome fortune. He was of

a quiet disposition and took but little interest in politics, but was a staunch Democrat. He had the respect of his fellow-citizens and had served as Trustee of his township. He took an active interest as School Director, and built the school-house at District No. 6. He was married to Filinda Odell, daughter of Thomas Odell, and to them were born eight children, of whom the two eldest, Johnnie and Sarah, died in infancy; Alvira died at the age of twenty-six years; Hattie is the wife of Dr. James Welsh, a mining expert of New York city, and they have one child, Bertie; Johnson is still unmarried; Minor married Fannie Parker, of James Township, and they have two children, Eva and one unnamed; William, our subject; and Jessie, who married Henry Crommett, deceased, formerly a real-estate dealer in Omaha.

William Brown, a son of the above and the subject of this sketch, was born in Muscatine, August 8, 1858, and was reared to farm life. He was but sixteen years of age when his father came to James Township, Pottawattamie County. In 1882 he married Allie Irwin, daughter of J. D. and Emily (Downs) Irwin, and they have had four children: Leslie, Ira, Jessie and William. Since the death of his father Mr. Brown has been managing the farm. He is a practical farmer and stands deservedly high as one of the young and enterprising citizens of Pottawattamie County. He owns 240 acres of good farm land. Politically he is a Democrat.



OWEN W. JONES, a Crescent Township farmer, was born in Dembershire, North Wales, January 18, 1831, a son of William and Ann Jones, also natives of the same place, occupants of a farm and the parents of six children: Avon. David, John,

Owen W., Ann (wife of Mr. Williams and residing in Wales), and William W., deceased. When nine years of age Owen was hired out on a farm by the year, and remained there four years. Then he went to sea on an English vessel hailing from Conway, Wales, and followed a seafaring life for six years, suffering many hardships, and being then laid up for nine months with a broken leg. In his twentieth year he sailed for America on the ship Orient, landing at New York some two months later, January 3, 1852. After visiting Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, he returned to Cincinnati and was engaged there two years as a machinist in a cabinet factory. Next he went to Illinois, and was soon called to Alton, that State, to visit his sick brother, who shortly afterward died. After working in a coal mine a few years he removed in the spring of 1859 to the Alma (Illinois) mines, and then went to St. Louis, made several changes and finally landed at Council Bluffs, July 4, 1861, after a tedious trip up the Missouri. He visited several points and finally settled at Big Grove on the banks of the river. A flood came and he moved out to higher land in skiffs, going into a house belonging to John Bird. He began trading and got some live-stock together and then moved into Garner Township. There he cut wood and hauled it to town with the oxen that he had raised. Subsequently he sold the oxen and purchased a team of horses, and followed farming and stock-raising on different rented places until in 1866 he bought his present farm of sixty acres on section 26, land entirely unimproved; and here he has made for himself and companion a comfortable home, with a nice frame house, farm buildings, orchard, shade trees, flowering plants, etc. It is indeed a cosy retreat for him and his companion in their old age. Politically he is a true Democrat, taking

great interest in the public affairs of the county. They are zealous adherents to the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

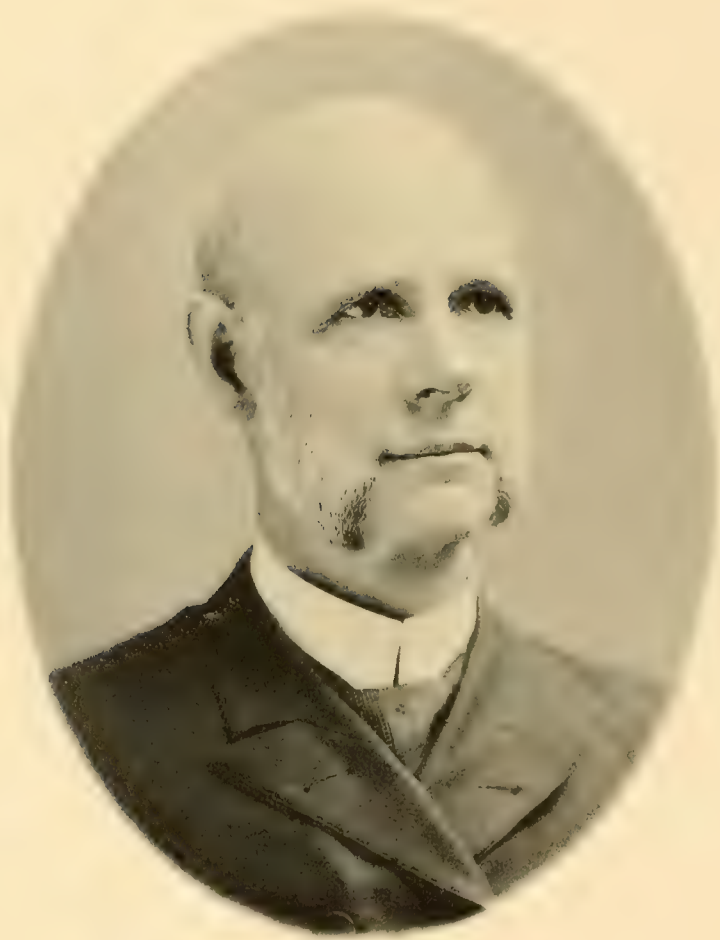
September 29, 1858, while engaged in the coal mines in Illinois, he married Mrs. Hannah Jones, widow of Samuel Jones, who came to America in the spring of 1855, settling in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and came thence to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones have had two children, both of whom are deceased.

LORENZO D. SEWARD, one of the well-known citizens of Pottawattamie County, was born in Adams County, Illinois, in 1841, the son of Pitney Seward, who was a pioneer in that county. When he landed at Quincy there was but one house there. Byrum Seward, the grandfather of our subject, was a pioneer of Butler County, Ohio, and a cousin of Secretary Seward, of Lincoln's administration. He served in the war of 1812. Pitney Seward was twice married, first to Mahala Case, and they had eight children: Byrum, Julia, Harriet, Franklin, Lorenzo, Stephen, Elizabeth and Alice. Mr. Seward's second wife was Harriet Case, a sister of the first, and they had five children, only two of whom grew to maturity, Hattie and Sallie. Mr. Seward moved to Clark County, Missouri, about 1866, where he died at the age of seventy-two years; was born in 1811, and died in 1883; was a member of the Christian Church, a substantial farmer, and was respected by all who knew him. He and his father were among the first pioneers to the Western country.

Lorenzo D. was but ten years of age when he went to Ohio to live with his uncle, and but fourteen years of age when he came to

Iowa in 1855 with his two brothers, Franklin and Stephen, landing at Keokuk, where he remained until 1858. In that year he went to Story County and worked on a farm until 1859, when he went to Colorado, when Denver was but a small town, and worked in the mines and also at teaming. He drove a team across the plains from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Denver and other points. In 1863 he returned to Iowa and married Carrie F. Long, of Fremont County, Iowa. The father was an old pioneer of that county, having settled there in 1859. He was from Wisconsin, but was a native of Germany. He was the father of eleven children, viz.: Charles, Rosanna, Catharine, Mary, Maggie, Jacob, Carrie, Julia, Rachel, Henry and Clara. The father was a substantial farmer, and died in Fremont County. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Seward are the parents of four children: Minnie, Henry, Katie and Effie L., who died in infancy. After marriage Mr. Seward settled in Mills County, Iowa, where he worked in a saw-mill for two years. He resided in that county until 1878, when he came to Pottawattamie County and settled on a farm. He purchased his present farm in 1880. He is a member of Hancock Valley Lodge, No. 439, I. O. O. F. In his political views he is a Democrat, and is Chairman of the Township Democratic Committee. He stands high in the community as an honorable man, and one who has had a wide experience in Western life.

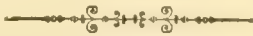
FORACE G. LOWE, of section 9, Carson Township, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, October 3, 1854, the son of Franklin and Julia (Spurling) Lowe; the father is a well-known and prominent citizen of Carson. They reared a family of six



Lewis W. Ross

children. Horace, the eldest child, was reared in Decatur County, Indiana, until fourteen years of age, when, in the fall of 1870, the family removed to Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa, where they lived until the next spring. They then moved on the land where the home farm now is. Here he has since resided with the exception of two years. In 1879 he accepted a situation as salesman in the mercantile house of Ohio Knox, of Macedonia; and the next year he accepted a position in the mercantile business of L. D. Woodmansie, of Wheeler's Grove. In 1881 he returned to the farm, where he has since resided, which consists of 240 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation.

He was married April 17, 1881, to Miss Hattie A. Woodmansie, of Logan County, Illinois, who was a child of five years when her father, L. D. Woodmansie, came to this county. He was a native of New Jersey, and her mother, Mary (Niswonger) Woodmansie, was a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe have two children. Mabel and Loren. Politically Mr. Lowe is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lowe is an honored and esteemed citizen of the county, where he has resided for so many years.



LEWIS W. ROSS, attorney at law, Council Bluffs, was born of Scotch lineage, October 15, 1827, in Hanover Township, Butler County, Ohio. His grandfather, Ezekiel Ross, and his father, Amos Ross, natives of Essex County, New Jersey, settled in Butler County, Ohio, in 1814. Ezekiel died in 1845, in his eighty-ninth year, and was buried in the Bethel burying ground near his homestead. Amos died in his seventy-ninth year, in Jersey County, Illinois, and

was buried in the Jerseyville cemetery. Lewis W. Ross remained on the home farm until his twentieth year. May 1, 1848, he entered Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, and continued there until the winter of 1850, when he changed to Miami University, located at Oxford, Ohio, graduating from that institution in the month of June, 1852. At Farmer's College he had among his instructors Robert H. Bishop, D. D., and numbered among his student acquaintances Oliver W. Nixon, of the *Inter-Ocean*; William C. Gray, of the *Interior*; Murat Halsted, late of the *Commercial Gazette*; Lewis B. Gunkle, lawyer and capitalist, Dayton, Ohio; Joseph M. Gregory, lawyer, Memphis, Tennessee; Jacob C. Denise, M. D., Omaha, Nebraska; and Benjamin Harrison, the present occupant of the White House at Washington. In Miami University, he had among his class-mates Milton Saylor, twice elected to Congress from a Cincinnati district; David Swing, now of Chicago; and Benjamin Harrison, already mentioned. Saylor received the first, and Swing the second, honors of the class.

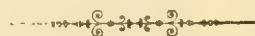
After leaving college, Mr. Ross read law in Hamilton, Ohio, for two full years, passing to the bar in the summer of 1854. His law preceptors were Joseph Scott, a notable example of the advocate and court lawyer in the same person; and N. C. McFarland, a man of excellent common sense, and untiring industry. Scott was afterward, for many years, one of the Supreme Judges of the State of Ohio; and McFarland served under President Arthur as Commissioner of the General Land Office. After coming to the bar Mr. Ross located in Hamilton, Ohio, remaining there in practice for a period of two years. In the month of August, 1856, he removed to Cass County, Iowa.

On the 3d day of January, 1861, he settled in Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County,

Iowa, which place has always since been his home, except a temporary absence, extending through seven years, whilst employed in the State University. It is fair to say that he has given his life to the study and practice of his profession. He was State Senator in the 10th and 11th General Assemblies. Being a member of the Judiciary and Public Land Committees, his legal knowledge and professional experience were in constant demand and exercise. In 1864 he was elected a Trustee of the State University for four years, and re-elected in 1868. In 1874 he was elected a Regent of the University for six years. In 1880 he was made Resident Professor of the Law Department of the University, and in 1881 was promoted to the office of Chancellor of that Department. As Trustee and Regent he labored earnestly and successfully in strengthening and developing the University. He was especially active and largely instrumental in organizing and establishing the Law, Medical, and Homeopathic-Medical Departments. During the seven years of his service as Professor and Chancellor, he taught with other subjects, Equity, Real Property, Torts, and Common Law and Code Pleading. During this period the faculty and lecturers consisted of James M. Love, George G. Wright, Austin Adams, John N. Rogers, John F. Duncombe, Emlin McClain and J. L. Pickard. As Chancellor the subject of this sketch was the responsible head of the faculty, composed of men eminent as jurists, lawyers and teachers. It is worthy of notice that during all the years of this headship, the most perfect harmony prevailed between the faculty and himself, and between the several persons composing the faculty. In authorship Mr. Ross has produced but little of permanent value. While in the law school he published, in aid of his platform work, "An Outline of Common Law and Code Pleading,"

also, "An Outline of the Law of Real Property," and other fragmentary works. These, though valuable to himself and to his pupils at the time they were issued and used, were not designed for the active jurist, or the practicing lawyer. At the bar Mr. Ross ranks high as an equity and real-estate lawyer. To him causes of this character have all the charm of romance.

In his domestic relations he is fortunate and happy. In 1855 he was married to Miss Zoe M. Brown, in Lebanon, Ohio. Five children, all living, to-wit: Charles, Hester, Edith, Anna, and Dillon, are the fruit of this union. Mrs. Ross is now in mature womanhood, and very active in promoting Christian and charitable enterprises.



JOHAN W. BURCKHALTER, one of the prominent farmers of Lincoln Township, is of an old American family of German descent. Abraham Burckhalter, his grandfather, came from South Carolina to Ohio about 1811, and then removed to Union County, Indiana, then to Boone County, same State, in 1831. When he first came to Ohio his wife rode a horse and he walked. He was the father of nine children, viz.: Cason, Jeremiah, James S., Joseph, Thomas, Fannie, Rebecca, Sarah, and a daughter whose name is unknown, who married and reared a family. Abraham Burckhalter lived to the age of seventy years, and died in Boone County, Indiana. He was a prominent farmer of that county, and was able to give each of his children eighty acres of land. James S., the son of the above and the father of our subject, was born in 1818, on a farm in Union County, Indiana, and was married in Boone County to Leah Belles, daughter of William and Mary (Hoff) Belles. The father

was born in New Jersey, and is said to have royal blood in his veins. He was married in that State at an early day, and then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, when that city was a small village, and where he worked at the carpenter's trade. He afterward settled in Boone County, Indiana. He was the father of ten children, all of whom lived to years of maturity, namely: Isaac, Elisha, Eliza, Catherine, Jacob, Peter, Ann, Leah and two others. Mr. William Belles died in Boone County, at the age of sixty-two years, and his wife, *nee* Mary Hoff, lived to the great age of 104 years, dying in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1888. To Mr. and Mrs. James Burckhalter were born eight children: Daniel A., John W., Thomas W., Abijah C., Eliza J., Cynthia A., Mary F. and Laura A. Mr. Burckhalter remained in Boone County until the year 1854, when he came to Marion County, Iowa, and settled on a fine farm of 300 acres. At the age of forty-four years he enlisted in the war, serving one year, but died on the steamboat on his way home, and was buried at St. Louis. His son Daniel was also in the war, and served three years in Company K, Third Iowa Cavalry, and was in the battle of Salina, Arkansas; was taken prisoner by the Confederates, but soon made his escape.

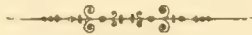
John W. Burckhalter, our subject, was born September 23, 1845, and at the age of nine years he came with his father to Marion County, Iowa, where he has grown to manhood. In 1873 he came to Lincoln Township, where he remained one year, and next removed to Cass County, where he also resided one year, returning to Marion, where he resided four years. In 1879 he returned to Lincoln Township and settled on his present farm, then consisting of eighty acres of wild land, but to which he has since added until he now owns 240 acres of im-

proved land. Politically he is a Republican. He was married in Marion County, Iowa, February 25, 1872, by Rev. C. M. Bingham, pastor of the Congregational Church of Otley, Marion County, Iowa, to Sabinah Roberts, daughter of Simon S. and Nancy (Donnell) Roberts. Simon S. Roberts was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1808; taken when ten years of age by his parents to Ohio; at twenty-one learned the trade of carpenter and millwright; moved to Indiana, thence to Missouri, where he was building water mills for ten years. Then he returned to Ohio and was married, to Miss Elizabeth Conrad, in 1844, and they were the parents of three children: James P., George and Charles. They removed to Iowa in 1846. He was again married, to Nancy M. Donnell, daughter of John C. and Nancy (McRoberts) Donnell, September 22, 1850, and they had the following children: Orin, Sabinah, Eva, Ethel, Millie, Mary E., Sarah, Elsie, Edwin and Maggie. To Mr. and Mrs. Burckhalter have been born seven children, all of whom are still living, namely: Thomas W., born February 11, 1875; Simon R., August 28, 1876; James H., January 22, 1879; Mary E., November 1, 1882; Bertha E., April 27, 1885; George C., May 28, 1888; and an infant, Eva Irene, born September 22, 1890.

Nancy M. Donnell was born in Seneca County, Ohio, February 12, 1828, came with her parents to Marion County, Iowa, in 1848, and married Mr. Roberts, as above mentioned.

The grandparents of Nancy M. Donnell, on her mother's side, were McRoberts. Her grandfather, of Scotch descent, was a Revolutionary soldier, was at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and saw the British stack their arms. Mrs. McRoberts, *nee* Nancy Hyland, was born in Virginia in 1757.

Grandfather John Donnell married Mary Boyd, died in Pennsylvania, and his widow moved to Ohio with her son, John C., when he was twelve years of age. Born in the Keystone State in 1801, he was married August 4, 1825, to Nancy McRoberts, and they had eight children. In 1848 they moved to Iowa, where they resided until their death, his taking place December 14, 1887, and hers February 24, 1888.

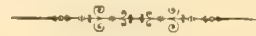


ALBERT STONE, a farmer of section 29, Carson Township, has been a resident of this county since October, 1883. He was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, October 7, 1843, a son of Orman Stone, a native of Connecticut, and a farmer all his life. Albert's mother, whose maiden name was Polly Minard, was a native of Connecticut. The parents moved first to New York State, and finally to Mahoning County, Ohio, being among the first settlers there, and remained there until their death, bringing up four sons and four daughters.

Albert, the youngest of the family, of course was reared upon a farm. During the war, under the first call for 300,000 men, August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. The first battle in which his regiment engaged was at Franklin, Tennessee, and afterward in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dandridge, and was with General Sherman in his Georgia campaign, participating in the battles of Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach-Tree Creek, New Hope Church, Buzzard's Roost, Chickopee River, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, pursuit of Hood from Nashville, Spring Hill and

Franklin again, besides many skirmishes. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865.

In 1872, in Hancock County, Ohio, he married Miss Leticia Eckert, who was born and reared in that county, the daughter of natives of Ohio. Mr. Stone then moved to Putnam County, Ohio, where he lived eleven years. In 1883 he came to Pottawattamie County and purchased his present farm of the Furgeson Brothers (G. M. and J. L.) The first improvements on this farm were made by Charles German. It contains 110 acres, and is good land, in a good condition. Mr. Stone is a radical Republican. The children are: Sullivan, John W., William E., Emma L., Edna B. and Mabel M.



HENRY GITTENS, a farmer of Boomer Township, was born in Shropshire, England, November 27, 1821, a son of Watkin and Hannah (Edwards) Gittens, parents, also natives of the same shire. Watkin Gittens was born in March, 1800, brought up on a farm, and at the age of twenty years married the affluent Lady Jane Edwards, and engaged in the mercantile trade at West Bromwich, five miles from Birmingham. He accumulated a little fortune. His wife died in January, 1839, leaving one child, the subject of this sketch. He afterward married again.

Henry left home at the age of thirteen years, was employed on a farm, and was also wood-ranger for Earl of Dartmouth, Sandwell Hall. During this period, May 1, 1849, he married Miss Jane, daughter of William and Ann Walton, natives of England. In the Walton family were seven children: Jane, John, Ann, Catharine, James, William and Sarah. Mrs. Gittens was born January 29, 1820, and on reaching womanhood be-

came housekeeper for a man named Lee, a cabinet-maker, and while there, at the age of twenty-eight years, she was married.

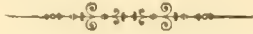
A few years afterward, February 15, 1853, Mr. Gittens emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans. Five weeks later he came on to Council Bluffs, landing here with only 50 cents in purse, and with a sick wife and child! Owing \$3, he first paid this debt by selling a sack of flour which he had brought from St. Louis. The first two years he followed agriculture on a farm in Paine's Hollow, and then took up 120 acres of land on section 34, which constitute a part of his present place, at the Government price of \$1.25 per acre. On the money he borrowed to pay for the place he had to pay 40 to 60 per cent. He built a large log house, 16 x 18 feet, and made the usual improvements. He also began raising sheep, but dogs and wolves consumed the profits. At present he has a total of 320 acres of land, 200 in cultivation. Being industrious and economical he has established a comfortable home, although he has suffered many hardships of pioneering. In 1875 he erected a brick house, thirty-eight feet square and two stories high.

The greater part of the last four years he has spent in taking care of his invalid wife, who died in March, 1889. They were the parents of six children, namely: Sarah A., born in England, September 7, 1851, and is now the wife of Andrew C. Peterson, in Boomer Township; Catharine, born April 23, 1853, died in December following; Henry William, born September 20, 1855, now a resident of this county; Kate Walton, born February 4, 1857, and is now the wife of Lawrence H. Hanson, in this county; Richard A., born July 8, 1858, and also a resident of this county; and James Watkin, born September 19, 1860, and a resident also of Pottawattamie County.

April 19, 1890, Mr. Gittens married Miss Martha Dahl, a daughter of Nels and Margaret (Nelson) Dahl, natives of Denmark, in whose family were the following named children: Louisa Maria, the wife of Gasper Clemenson, and residing in Denmark, a captain of a line of vessels; Emma Nicholina, wife of Shumaker Jacobson, in Denmark; Martha Christina was the next; James Andrew, in Council Bluffs; Bartel C. and Nelsena, both deceased; Olinda, a milliner of California, who died in Nevada Township while on her way to visit her sister, Mrs. Gittens; Caroline, wife of C. Nelson, and residing in Chicago. Mrs. Gittens was born March 28, 1842, and was reared at home, where her mother kept a millinery store. She thus acquired a taste for trimming hats, which business she has followed to some extent since coming here with her parents in 1874, when she located first at Ogden, Utah Territory, April 6. A year afterward they sold out their nice home there and came to Boomer Township, locating upon a farm. By the first marriage there has been one child born, which died young. Mrs. Gittens is a woman of great ability and has helped materially to win a fortune. She has two good pieces of property in Council Bluffs, where she made her home previous to the last marriage.

Mr. Gittens is a stanch Democrat, voting, however, for the best man in local elections, and taking an active interest in public affairs. He has occasionally been sent as a delegate to county and State conventions. He has been Justice of the Peace for Boomer Township for twenty-eight successive years, and Notary Public, and has held various other township offices. He was one of the men who organized Boomer Township in 1859. Was one of the appraisers of the right of way for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-

road through the county. He retains in his possession an interesting diary, which he kept for twenty years.



WILLIAM McKEOWN, farmer, was born in Upper Canada, March 7, 1828, the son of William and Jane (Lucas) McKeown, natives of Ireland but of Scotch ancestry. The senior McKeown was a millwright by trade and went to Ireland to work, where he was eventually killed. His son, the father of the subject of this sketch, was left in the world at an early age as an orphan. In 1815 he came to America, landing in Quebec, Canada. He was married to Jane Lucas, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Edwards) Lucas, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1818, landing also at Quebec. Mr. Andrew Lucas was also a farmer, and in his family were thirteen children, viz.: Jane, the mother of the subject of this sketch; John, who resided in Upper Canada; James, Mary and five others are deceased; George resides in Upper Canada; Ann is the wife of James Edwards in Michigan; Andrew is in Canada; and Elizabeth is the wife of George Fuller, also in that Dominion. Jane was born in 1800, brought up as a farmer's daughter and was married at the age of twenty years. They settled on a homestead, where they remained eight years, and where Mr. McKeown died, in October, 1827, leaving his wife and four children, namely: Thomas, deceased; Jane, the wife of Robert Gardner, and residing in Utah; Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Brice and living in Canada; and William, the subject of this notice.

The latter, born after his father's death, has never known parental care and protection, and when he was one year old his mother

married James Kilfoyle, a native of Ireland who came to America in 1824 and was a farmer. After that marriage they moved to Canada West, and in 1848 came to Pottawattamie County, where his wife died, April 18, 1853. They were the parents of nine children, thus: Francis, deceased; Andrew, residing in Utah Territory; Mary Ann (1), who died in infancy; Mary Ann (2), who married James Day and has since died; Caroline, who married George Snyder and has since died; Martha, deceased; Rachel, the wife of John Winegar and residing in Utah; Wesley, residing in Orleans; and James, also a resident of Utah. After Mrs. Kilfoyle's death, Mr. Kilfoyle married again, in Utah, and remained in that Territory until his death in 1871 or 1872.

Mr. McKeown, whose name heads this sketch, left home at the age of twelve years with the consent of his mother and worked as a laborer, his earnings going to her support. In 1847 he came to Pottawattamie County and settled on 280 acres of wild and rough prairie land in Bloomer Township, the following May. He married Eliza Jane Hall, May 9, 1848, who was the daughter of Joseph and Johanna (Chillis) Hall, natives of New York State and the parents of eleven children, viz.: Joshua, Mary, Alfred, deceased; Joseph, residing in Missouri; Mark, in Utah; five died in infancy. Mrs. Eliza McKeown was born in Indiana July 10, 1826, and came to Iowa in 1846 and the next year to this county. She was married in 1848, at the age of twenty-two years. Mr. McKeown began to improve his land by erecting a log cabin 14 x 14, building the usual barns, fences, etc., and breaking the land with oxen which he had himself reared; and here he experienced many of the hardships of pioneer life in a wild country. When he reaped his first little harvest his parents came and

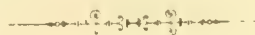
he gave up his home and farm once more. After a number of changes from place to place, he, in 1853, bought forty acres of his present place, and spent a year with his wife's father in Missouri. Since then he has added to that first purchase until he now has 280 acres on sections 31 and 32; he has sold forty acres. He has made many valuable improvements, in the way of barn, sheds, etc., and erected a fine frame house 16 x 36 feet, two-stories high, with cellar 16 x 36. Ornamental trees and an orchard add value to the premises. He has a good farm, of which 240 acres are in cultivation, and the remainder in hay, pasture and timber. He has been a hard-working and industrious man, and now in his old days he has a comfortable home to enjoy.

He takes an active interest in Democracy; has been the Trustee, Road Supervisor and on the Board of Education, and is zealously interested in the promotion of the welfare of his community.

He is a member of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, as was also his wife, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens. Mrs. McKeown died February 4, 1870, leaving eleven children, born and named as follows: William Alfred, born March 26, 1850, resides in Pottawattamie County; Thomas Allen, born in Indiana, January 9, 1852, now living in Nebraska; Joseph Hall, born in Missouri, June 7, 1854, and now residing in Pottawattamie County; Mary Elizabeth, wife of William Brotherton, was born June 12, 1856, and resides in Harrison County, Iowa; Robert Henry, born May 2, 1858, now lives in Nebraska; a girl was next born, November 12, 1859, died in infancy; Martha Jane, wife of Peter Acton, was born February 20, 1861, and resides in Pottawattamie County; Johanna, born July 30, 1863, is now living in Nebraska; Eliza Ellen, born June 3, 1865,

died March 16, 1880; David Albert, born February 16, 1867, resides in Utah; George Wesley, born January 13, 1870, also resides in Utah.

After the death of his wife, February 11, 1873, Mr. McKeown married Jennet Kirkwood, the daughter of Robert and Mary (Muir) Kirkwood, whose history will be found on another page. By the last marriage there are nine children, as follows: Arthur Lee, born May 22, 1874; Agnes Belle, August 27, 1875; John Robert, April 7, 1877; Grace May, August 22, 1879; Susan Janet, March 9, 1880; Violet, December 11, 1884; Margaret, November 7, 1885; Alice Annys, July 30, 1887, and Emma Melissa, March 10, 1889. All these children are still at home; two are members of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints.

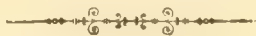


LOGAN McREYNOLDS, one of the intelligent and successful farmers of Pottawattamie County, was born in Saline County, Missouri, November 28, 1842, the son of John M. McReynolds, who was a son of Joseph McReynolds, and a native of Tennessee. He was married in Saline County, Missouri, to Lucinda Meadows, a native of Virginia, and they were the parents of seven children, five now living. The mother is still living in Missouri, at the age of seventy-five years. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject's father died when he was but thirteen years of age, and as he was the eldest son he was obliged to take care of his mother and the younger children, and he therefore received but a limited education. In 1863 he went to Colorado, where he was engaged in freighting until 1865, when he returned to Missouri and remained until 1875. In

that year he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he bought 100 acres of wild prairie land, but which he has since improved until he has now a fine, large farm. On this place he has a good cottage 14 x 24 and 16 x 16 feet, which is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees and a fine grove of four acres. Mr. McReynolds is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

He was married August 28, 1876, to Miss Lydia Schaul, who was born near Charleston, Jefferson County, Virginia, and is the daughter of John B. and Rebecca (Bell) Shaul, who were also natives of Virginia. The parents came to Missouri and resided for a time in Fayette County, and then moved to Vernon County, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. McReynolds have an adopted daughter named Katie. Mr. McReynolds is a Democrat politically, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Oakland. Our subject is yet in the prime of life, is frank and honest in his manner, and is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

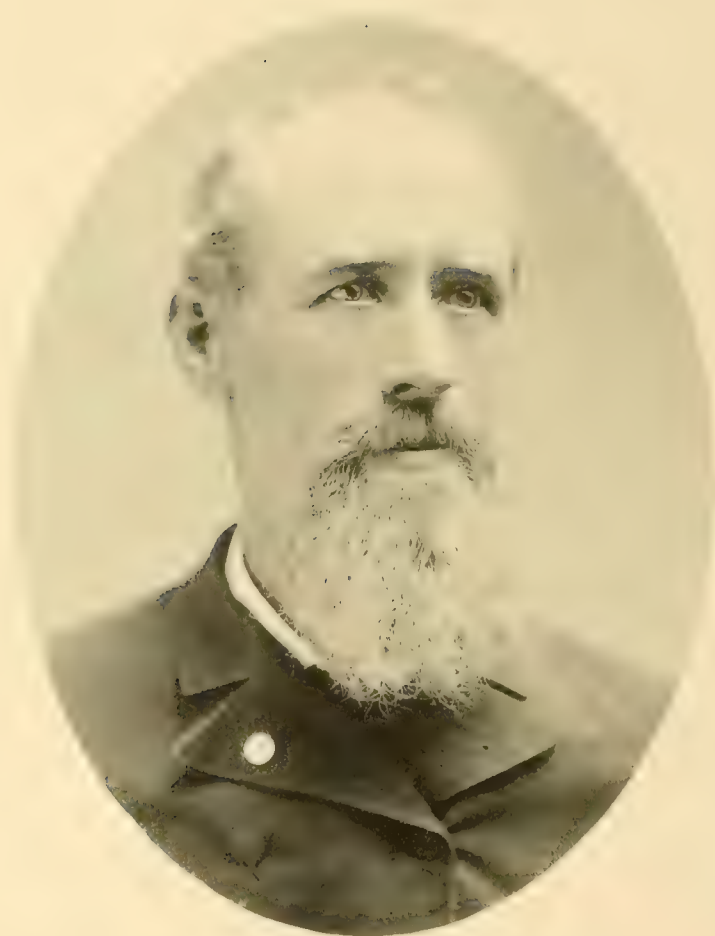


WILLIAM J. WHEELER, of section 7, Carson Township, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, May 3, 1837, the son of Josephus Wheeler, a native of Kentucky, and the son of Thomas Wheeler, a native of Virginia. The Wheelers were early settlers in Kentucky, and Josephus was reared in Nicholas County. He was sixteen years of age when he came to Decatur County, Indiana, with his parents, when that place was then a wilderness. Our subject's mother was Rebecca (Lock) Wheeler, a native of Kentucky. They had twelve children, of whom five sons and three daughters

grew up to maturity. The family next moved to Howard County, Indiana, in 1866, and there resided until their death. The father died at the advanced age of seventy-four years, and the mother at seventy-one or seventy-two. The father was a farmer all his life, and in his political principles he was first a Whig and afterward a Republican.

W. J. Wheeler was reared on an Indiana farm, and in his youth he was engaged in chopping, grubbing and clearing the land. He taught school three terms, teaching the first term in his own district. At the time of the great Rebellion he left the farm, at Lincoln's call for 300,000 more men, for the army, and enlisted in the Seventh Indiana Regiment, which was among the first that went out as a recruit, August 28, 1861, and returned with the regiment to the Army of the Potomac. He was in the battles of Bull Run, Cedar Mountain and several other slight skirmishes. He was honorably discharged in December, 1862, and returned to Decatur County, Indiana.

He was married March 11, 1864, in Carlisle, the county-seat of Nicholas County, Kentucky, to Miss H. T. Clayton, a native of that county, and a daughter of William M. Clayton, Sr., who was a soldier and was wounded in the war of 1812; she was a sister of Hon. B. F. Clayton of Macedonia. After his marriage Mr. Wheeler resided in Decatur County until 1869, when he moved to southwestern Missouri, Jasper County, near Carthage, where he lived five years, engaged in farming and general work. He then returned to Indiana and resided in Howard County three years. He then removed to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, first settling near Macedonia, where he resided three years. He then purchased his present farm of seventy acres, which was then wild land, and has since added to it until he now has



P. H. Wood

140 acres, or one-fourth of section 7. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Politically Mr. Wheeler is a Republican, his first vote being cast for Fremont. He is a member of Robert Provard Post of Carson. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have been identified with the Christian Church for many years.

R H. WIND is the proprietor and manager of the sash and door factory and planing-mill at the corner of Broad and Thirteenth streets, which he erected last spring (1890). It is 48 x 60 feet in ground area and two-stories high. Previous to his erection of this mill Mr. Wind operated a similar factory at 255 Vine Street, four years, and prior to that he was engaged in contracting and building, etc., which he has followed in connection with the business already mentioned for the past sixteen years in this city. He first came to Council Bluffs about 1867, first becoming employed as foreman by one of the leading contractors for about seven years. He has erected many of the principal buildings of the city. Was contractor for the Masonic Temple, the Chautauqua Tabernacle, the Sapp building, Marcus block and many other business blocks and residences. He came here from Nebraska City, where he had been residing about a year. He has also resided at Chicago, St. Louis and other points, engaged at his trade. He is part owner of the Council Bluffs Handle Factory and vice-president of the company.

He was born December 10, 1844, in Denmark, was educated for the teachers' profession, of which his father was a member, but after his eighteenth year he preferred a mechanical trade, which he began to learn, and in the spring of 1865 he came to America, and since 1867 he has been a resident of

Council Bluffs, figuring conspicuously in the history of the city. Being a zealous Republican, he has taken an active part in political affairs. In March, 1890, he was elected Alderman of the second ward. He is Master of Excelsior Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., and is Past High Priest of the Star Chapter, No. 47, and member of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 17, K. T. He is also a member of Hazel Camp, Modern Woodmen. He is one of the directors of the State Savings Bank, and President of the Masonic Temple Association. Owning two farms in Hardin Township, of 120 and 160 acres, he has also been engaged in agricultural pursuits. One of these he has himself improved from its original wild condition. He also owns considerable real estate in the city,—about twelve houses in different parts, eight of which are dwelling-houses on Washington avenue, and he has dealt some in real estate. His residence is at 738 Washington avenue, corner of Curtice street. It is difficult to estimate the number of buildings he has erected. He put up thirty-seven last year.

He was married in 1867, in Council Bluffs, to Mary Hansen, who was born in Denmark, October 10, 1849, and was brought to this country when seven years of age. They have nine children, namely: Lena B., Andrew M., Harvey P., Rose M., Nellie M., Evarts H., Floy M., and Viva and Vera (twins),—all at home. Mr. Wind's parents were Andrew I and Magdalin K. (Erickson) Wind; the mother is deceased.

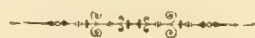
R F. JONES, of section 3, Carson Township, was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 12, 1846, the son of Joseph and Mary Elizabeth (Dickey) Jones, the former a native of Bedford County, Virginia,

an old Virginian settler, who was the son of Jesse Jones, who served in the war of 1812; the latter was born in Bedford County, and was also the daughter of an old Virginia settler. They had nine children, all of whom are now living.

R. F. Jones, the eighth child of seven sons and two daughters, was three years of age when he moved with his parents to Davis County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood, engaged at farm work and attending school. At the age of nineteen he came to Pottawattamie County, where he lived for four and a half years. He first bought land in this county, in 1872, in Carson Township, section 11, which consisted of forty acres, which he afterward broke and sold. In 1874 he bought 120 acres of wild land, which he successfully broke, and built a good frame house. This was part of his present farm, and he now has 310 acres in rich bottom land along the Nishnabotna River, adjoining the town plat of Carson, and is second to none in location in the eastern part of the county. Shadeland, the home, is a beautiful place, and will compare favorably with any in western Iowa. Here Mr. Jones raises trotting and road horses of the Hambletonian breed, and he also has a fine herd of red-polled cattle. He was one of the pioneers in the raising of fine horses and cattle in the county, and his herds are as fine as any that can be found in this part of the State.

Mr. Jones was married to Miss Cora Crain, of Macedonia Township, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 13, 1870, the daughter of John E. and Talitha (Thompson) Crain: the former was born in Ohio, and was reared at Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, and was educated at Philadelphia; the latter was a native of Lancaster, Ohio, and died when Mrs. Jones was eighteen months old. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have six children: Edith,

Laura, James Arthur, Robert Franklin, Albert Lea, Lulu Way and Rolland Roscoe. Politically Mr. Jones is a Republican, and in 1884 was elected Supervisor of the county by a large majority; the court-house was built during his term. He has also been Township Trustee for six years, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Carson Lodge, No. 444. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Jones has been Trustee, and is a supporter.



D. HOOKER, of section 11, Carson Township, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, July 10, 1837, the son of H. M. and Nancy (Palmer) Hooker; the father was a native of Genesee County, New York, and a relative of the General, "Fighting Joe Hooker." The family were of English ancestry, and descendants of two brothers, who were among the early emigrants to the northeastern States. The parents reared a family of ten children. The father was born in 1810, and came to Iowa, settling in Delaware County in 1854, being one of the first settlers in that county. He lived there until his death, which took place in March, 1874. The mother resides in this county, at the age of seventy-four years.

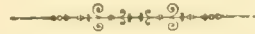
J. D. Hooker first worked in a saw-mill in Pennsylvania, having been brought up in the lumber regions of southern New York, and was well fitted for that situation. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1855, when quite a young man, and his experience in the saw-mill made him quite a desirable man to serve in the capacity of foreman, and he easily obtained a situation. He remained here five years and then purchased a farm in Delaware County, Iowa, which he sold in 1869. Here

he first commenced the study of veterinary surgery, practicing occasionally while he carried on his farm. He removed to Webster County, south of Fort Dodge, where he lived for two years, and in May, 1871, first came to Pottawattamie County, and settled on prairie land, when all was new and wild in that county. Mr. Hooker now owns a valuable farm situated about one mile from Carson. He has a blacksmith shop run by his sons, and his home, called Pleasant Valley, is a beautiful place.

He carries a full line of instruments of all kinds, especially those required in horse dentistry and surgery, having over \$200 worth altogether. He is also the inventor of Hooker's Cure for Flatulent ("wind") Colic, one of the most prevalent and fatal diseases of the horse, and he contemplates beginning soon to manufacture the medicine.

He was married in Delaware County, Iowa, July 10, 1861, to Miss T. J. Wilson, the daughter of John and Jane (Crelling) Wilson; the former was born of Scotch parents, who had settled in Ireland, where he was born; and the latter was born in Northumberland, England; the family came to the United States in 1848, and settled in Iowa County, Wisconsin, and in 1858 came to Delaware County, Iowa. The father died in 1876 in Delaware County, and the mother still lives at Sioux City, Iowa, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker have nine children, namely: J. M., a contractor and builder in Chase County, Nebraska; C. M., at home; Edward D., residing in Chase County, Nebraska; James D., residing at the same place; Jenny L., the wife of Frank Perry, of Washington Township; Lewis J., at home; Shockey E., Jennie E., Frederick S. They lost one child, Leander Vern, by death, when two and a half years old. Politically Mr. Hooker is a Democrat, and has served

in some of the minor offices of the township. He is a skilled veterinary surgeon, having had about thirty years' experience, and is considered one of the leading authorities in the eastern part of the county.



JOHN A. FRANK, a prominent farmer of Lincoln Township, was born on a farm in the mountains of Switzerland, December 18, 1845, the son of Jacob Joseph Frank, who was a farmer of Tyrol, Switzerland. He was married to Ursula Platz, and to them were born five children: Marion, Frank, Joseph, John A. and Ursula. The grandfather was in the war with Napoleon. The ancestors of the family were natives of Switzerland, where they have resided for generations, and they possess the sterling characteristics of the liberty-loving Swiss people in a marked degree. Mr. Frank was a member of the Catholic Church, and lived to the age of sixty-five years.

John A. Frank, a son of the above and the subject of this sketch, was reared to farm life, and in 1866, at the age of twenty-one years, came to America. He landed in New York, and then went to Washington city, where he worked in a brewery for two years. In 1868 he went to LaFayette County, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm, and where he remained until 1873. He then came to Pottawattamie County and bought 240 acres of wild land, which he has since improved, and to which he has wisely added until he now owns a magnificent farm of 915 acres. He was married in Wisconsin, July 5, 1870, to Elizabeth Hart, who was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1840, the daughter of August and Kate Hart, who were natives of France. The father was a Clarion County farmer in comfortable cir-

cumstances, and was the father of six children: Martha, Mary, Elizabeth, Kate, Harry and Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Frank are the parents of two children: Joseph, born April 20, 1872, in Grant County, Wisconsin; and Jessie E., born August 1, 1876, on the homestead in Pottawattamie County, Lincoln Township. Joseph is attending the Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, and is obtaining a liberal education. Mr. Frank believes in giving his children a liberal education. He has the respect and the confidence of the people; has held the office of Township Trustee for nine years; has also been School Director for a number of years, and has also held the office of Road Supervisor. In politics he was a Republican for years, but now votes for the party who believes in the greatest good for the greatest number—the Democratic.

Mr. Frank can truly be said to be a self-made man, as he began life with nothing, and by hard work, economy and wisdom has made his handsome farm. He has set out fine trees, and his grounds and house present a tasteful and attractive appearance. He is yet a young man, of strong constitution, inherited from an ancestry of good stock, and the children inherit from both mother and father their sterling traits of character. Mrs. Frank is a worthy lady, and has faithfully assisted her husband in every way to make a success in life. Mr. Frank is the founder of a new family in America, and the coming generation should take an honest pride in handing down his name to other generations.

BC. SCHMOOCK, architect and superintendent of building, came to Council Bluffs in March, 1889, and opened an office in rooms 3 and 4, Marcus block, and in August following he established an

office also in Hunt's block, South Omaha. He has erected some very fine buildings, among which we may mention the double residences of Mrs. S. A. Stillman, and the residences of O. W. Butts, L. Hendricks, C. L. Gillette, M. Callahan, J. Strock, Mrs. E. Wegener's block, Porter Bros.' fruit warehouses, the residence of C. M. Hunt in South Omaha, the cottages of J. L. Paxton, the residence of P. Cockrell, South Omaha, and William Kelly, etc., etc.

Mr. Schmoock was born in Detroit, Michigan, August 3, 1864, the son of William and Louisa (Otto) Schmoock, natives of Germany, who are still residents of Detroit. He was reared in that city. For two years he studied drawing under the instruction of Mr. Melchers, the sculptor of Detroit, and while in that city he made the charts for the school statistics and institutions of the State of Michigan, which were exhibited at the New Orleans exposition in 1884, and are now in the State library at Lansing, Michigan. He was only nineteen years of age when he drew these charts. He spent five years in the office of Hess & Racemen, architects and superintendents in Detroit. In July, 1888, he came to Council Bluffs. He is Democratic in his politics, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is destined to make his mark in the business circles of this city.

HENRY RISHTON, one of the prominent citizens of York Township, was born in Lancashire, England, April 21, 1838, the son of Henry and Mary (Bland) Rishton, both natives of Lancashire, England. The father was born April 4, 1810, and died in Council Bluffs in 1885. He was the son of James Rishton, who died in England at a ripe old age, and was a chemist by occupa-

tion. His son learned the block-printer's trade when a young man, which he followed until he came to America in 1844, where he, in company with eleven others, was induced to come to Rhode Island and start a print works. He was one of the very first block-printers to come to America, and in fact he and his companions were the very first. The family remained a year and a half in Rhode Island, and then went to Fall River, Massachusetts. In 1850, with his family, he came to Council Bluffs, which was then known as Kanesville, and which was then a very small hamlet or trading post, made up of a few shanties. He bought a claim on Little Mosquito Creek, then called Macedonia Camp, five miles east of Council Bluffs. In 1857 he and his family came to where our subject now resides, and enclosed a half section of wild land, which he afterward improved. He was trustee of York Township, and when a young man in England he was a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge. He and his wife were members of the church of the Latter-Day Saints, but on coming to Council Bluffs he changed his religion on account of polygamy. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and since reaching their majority his sons have all voted the Democratic ticket.

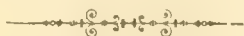
His wife, Mary (Bland) Rishton, was born May 9, 1815, and is still living in Council Bluffs, and not over a year ago danced with the subject of this sketch at a party given at his house. Her father was Miles Bland, who died in England. He was a dealer in boots and shoes, and died in the same house where he was born, when eighty-one years of age. The family were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Rishton have eight children living, viz.: Edward, a farmer of Riverton, South Jordan, eighteen miles from Salt Lake City; Bland, a merchant of Council Bluffs; Thomas, a merchant of Coun-

cil Bluffs; Emma, wife of William H. Maxfield; James, a farmer and stock-raiser of York Township; Eliza Jane, wife of William Alton, a rancher of Denison, Iowa; John, a rancher near the city of Spokane.

Henry Rishton, our subject, spent his school days in Massachusetts and a short time in Pottawattamie County. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and then rented a farm in this township for a number of years. In 1866 he bought 120 acres of the land where he now lives, to which he has since added the remainder of 280 acres, of as good land as lies in the county. It is improved with a good residence, barns, and surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, fruit and flowers, and all that tends to make a home happy. He has served as Justice of the Peace three years and a half, twelve years as Road Supervisor, one year as Trustee, twenty years as School Director, and in 1884 was elected one of the County Commissioners, during the time the court-house was built, which is one of the finest in the State. He is now Clerk of this township. His success in life is the result of his energy and business ability.

March 1, 1860, he married Miss Adeline Clough, a daughter of Calvin Clough. She was born in Lorain County, Ohio, May 5, 1842, and died September 19, 1884. Her father was one of the first settlers, and came from Cleveland, Ohio, to Council Bluffs, where he kept a grocery store in 1853. He was a native of New Hampshire, and died in this county when sixty-three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Rishton have seven children, of whom six are still living: Fred, the eldest; Belle, a teacher in York Township; Alpha, Howard H., Lida, and Corinne, at home. Florence May died when sixteen years of age, September 17, 1877. April 8, 1886, Mr. Rishton married Agnes Forsyth, a daughter

of John and Susan Forsyth. She was born in Dundee, Scotland, October 17, 1841, and came with her parents to Manchester, England, and when ten years of age came to the United States, locating in St. Louis one winter, and in 1851 came to Council Bluffs. She taught school in Council Bluffs over twenty years, and was principal for fourteen years. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for quite a number of years. Mr. Rishton is a Mason in good standing of Neola Lodge, No. 423. He has crossed the Rocky Mountains six times, and in 1864 had a number of hairbreadth escapes from the Indians.

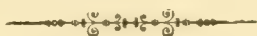


J M. AXTELL, a farmer of Boomer Township, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1838. (For parentage and ancestry see sketch of L. S. Axtell.) Being the youngest child, he remained at home until his father died. In 1857 he married Miss Sarah Franklin, daughter of Leander and Sarah (Barker) Franklin, natives of New York State who after her birth moved to Pennsylvania. Mr. J. M. Axtell after his marriage moved to Sparland, Marshall County, Illinois, where he took charge of a farm for Lewis Burson two years, and there his wife died, February 19, 1866, leaving five children, namely: Samuel Albert, who resides in Harrison County, Iowa; Leona, wife of G. W. Howland, residing in Harrison County, also; Charles and Oscar died in infancy. June 6, 1867, Mr. Axtell married Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel and Maria (Erwin) Graham, natives of Pennsylvania, who afterward moved to Illinois and finally to Missouri, where they both now live. The Grahams were the parents of twelve children, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Elliott, and resid-

ing in Illinois; Mary, the second in order of birth; Luther and Henrietta, deceased; Findlay, at home; Ann, wife of Dr. Sherman, residing at Coffeetown, Kansas; Jesse, living in Harrison County; Ervin, in Shell City, Missouri; Laura and Emma, twins, the former at home and the latter in Colorado; Albert and Alice, twins, the latter the wife of Richard Newton and both residing in Colorado. Mrs. Axtell was born October 9, 1845, brought up as a farmer's daughter, and was married at the age of twenty-two years. After his second marriage Mr. Axtell came to Pottawattamie County and purchased sixty acres of unimproved prairie and began to make the necessary improvements thereon, and also, in connection with his farm work, continued at his trade as carpenter, which he had learned in younger days. At the end of five years he sold out, bought forty acres elsewhere, built a house and made valuable improvements upon the tract, and remained there ten years, dealing also extensively in live-stock. Selling this place, he finally bought his present farm, of eighty acres of wild land, on section 10, and this now is the third home he has made. Sixty acres is under cultivation, while the remainder is in meadow and pasture. He has a comfortable residence and surroundings, with shade trees, orchard, etc. While his sons manage the farm he is engaged by the Pottawattamie County Mutual Insurance Company, for whom he began to operate about three years ago.

He is an active and influential Republican. Has held the various offices of his township, especially in school matters, and is now Justice of the Peace. He is also a member of the Mutual Protection Association of Hazel Dell, and of the I. O. O. F. In Pennsylvania and Illinois he and his wife were members respectively of the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist churches. They are the parents of

ten children, namely: Milton, born September 8, 1868, resides in Harrison County; John, October 7, 1870; Lutellis, September 20, 1872; Gertrude, October 20, 1874; James, August 25, 1876; Daniel, November 22, 1878; Mary Alma and Maria, twins, born March 28, 1881: Maria died a month afterward; George, born September 9, 1883; and Blanch, born January 20, 1886, died March 20, 1886. All those who are living, except the first mentioned, are still at their parental home.

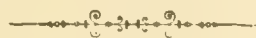


DR. JAMES CARSON ROBERTSON, M. D., was born in Washington County, Iowa, June 6, 1845, the son of John D. and Eliza (Carson) Robertson. The former was born in the State of Pennsylvania, but the latter is a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. John D. Robertson is of Scotch descent, his father having been a native of Scotland. The father of our subject went to Stark County, Ohio, with his parents when a child, where he was reared and married. In 1842 he settled in Washington County on a farm, where he still lives. They were the parents of six sons who grew to maturity, four of whom are still living. The eldest brother, William H., was a member of Company H, Seventh Iowa Infantry, in the war of the Rebellion, and served during that war. He then married and settled on a farm in Washington County. He was several years a Justice of the Peace, and was well known throughout the county, taking much interest in politics. He died in June, 1875, leaving a wife and daughter, who still survive him, and both are engaged in the occupation of teaching. The other son was Samuel A., who died in 1879, at the age of about thirty years, leaving a wife. He was a merchant

and druggist at the time of his death, and a resident of Bull City, Kansas. The subject of this sketch is the second in order of birth. John D., the fourth, is a farmer of Washington County; George F. resides at the old homestead with his parents; De Witt C., the youngest, also resides in Washington County.

Dr. Robertson was reared on the old homestead farm. He received his education at the public schools, and in 1868, at the age of twenty-two years, he entered the State University at Iowa City, and remained a student in the literary department of that institution for three years. He then entered the medical department of that institution, and took his medical degree in March, 1873. He taught several terms of school during his college course, and also taught a term before entering college. The Doctor at once located at his old home in Washington County, and continued in practice until he came to this city. In 1883 the Doctor went to New York city, where he took a course at the Bellevue Hospital, and where he also received the degree of M. D. Dr. Robertson is getting a good practice, and is a member of the Iowa Medical Society and of the American Medical Society. He owns a pleasant home at 1006 Fifth avenue.

He was married in Washington County to Miss Helen Houck, who is a native of that county, and they have two sons,—Andrew A. and Ralph D.



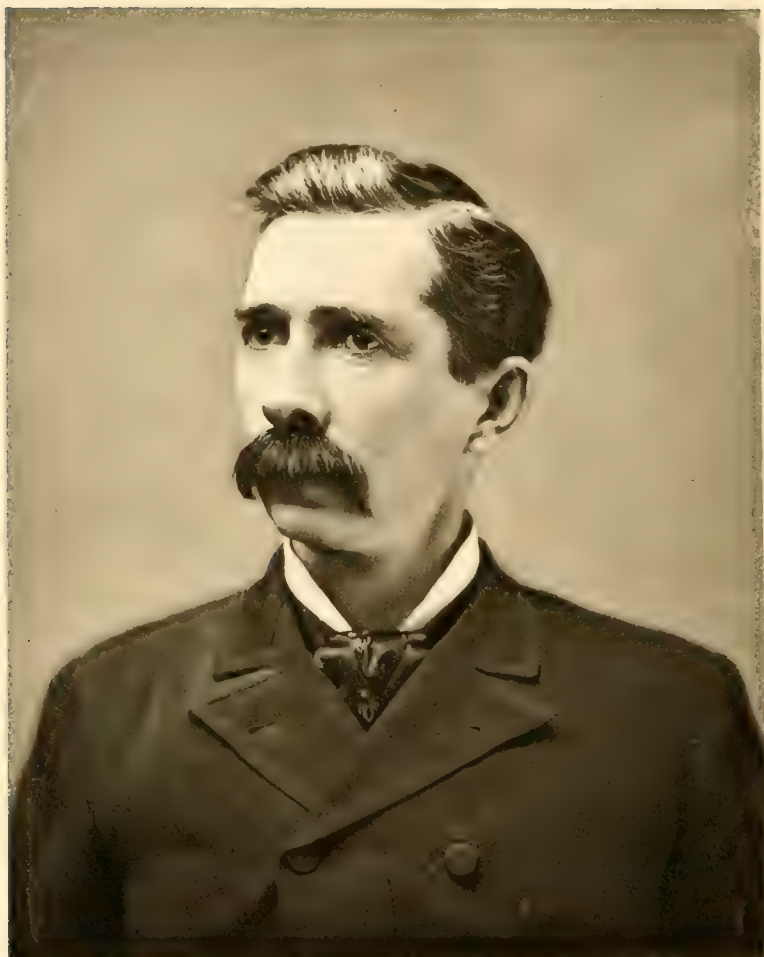
JOSEPH HEADLEE, the oldest living settler of Valley Township, is descended from an old American family, who came to Pennsylvania from England in an early day. Joshua Headlee, the grandfather of Joseph, was a pioneer settler in Greene

County, Pennsylvania, and was the father of four children: Elisha, Thomas, Amos and Susan. The father moved to Indiana about 1830, settling in Rushville, where he bought a farm and remained twelve years. In 1840 he settled in Lee County, Iowa, where he died at the age of eighty years. He was an industrious and honorable man, and was respected by the community in which he lived. His son Elisha, the father of our subject, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and in early life became a farmer, but like most American farmers was accustomed to the use of tools, and could do almost any kind of work. He was married in his native State to Dorothea Johns, daughter of James Johns, of Greene County, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. Johns was a wealthy farmer of Greene County, and was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Headlee were the parents of eight children: George, Joseph, James, Jackson, William, Sarah J., Nancy A. and Dorothea. The father moved to Indiana with his father and their family, and settled on a farm near Rushville, where they remained until 1840, when they came to Iowa.

Joshua Headlee, the subject of this sketch, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1826, and was but eight years of age when his father moved to Indiana, and about fifteen years old when they came to Lee County, Iowa, then a wilderness. He became accustomed to all the vicissitudes and hardships of pioneer life, and was brought up on a farm. In 1852 he came to Pottawattamie County, settling in Valley Township, which was then unnamed, and the whole country was a wilderness. There was one store at Council Bluffs, and Omaha was still in the "State of Nature." Joshua Lewins settled in Knox Township about six months before Mr. Headlee. Joshua Headlee and

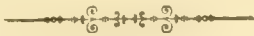
his son George, and Wash Lewins were the three first settlers in Knox Township; Mr. Headlee preceded Mr. Lewins about two weeks. The Indians frequently visited Mr. Headlee's log cabin, which was built on Jim Creek, Knox County, where he lived about two years. Deer, elk and smaller game furnished these families with plenty of meat during the winters, which were long and cold. The first season after leaving Jim Creek, Mr. Headlee plowed up eighty acres of land on the farm now owned by William Pierce. He settled on his present farm in 1855, which contains 160 acres, and which is now in a fine state of cultivation. He has lived to see the whole of Pottawattamie County thickly settled, with a population of 140,000, in a radius of five miles from Omaha. He is truly an old pioneer citizen, has brought up a large family of children, and has the reputation of always being interested in every good work and cause. The first school was established in 1856, at a place called New Town, two miles from the present site of Avoca, in a log school-house, where preaching was also held by John Wilson, a Methodist Episcopal minister. Mr. Headlee always went to Council Bluffs to market, a distance of thirty-five miles.

He was married in Lee County, to Esther Lewis, daughter of Hugh and Phoebe (Bailey) Lewis. The father was a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent, and was an early pioneer of Johnson County, Indiana. He died in that State, and is remembered as an honorable and upright citizen. They were the parents of nine children: Jacob, George, Levina, John, Esther, Prudence J., the remainder dying in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Headlee have had eleven children: William, deceased in infancy; Sarah, Martha, Mary, who died at the age of fourteen; Andrew, Maggie, Alice, Frances, Abraham, Joseph



W. H. Lawrence

and James. Sarah A. is now the wife of Lewis Mark, of Avoca, and they have eight children, viz.: Nettie V., Rosie M., Lillie M., Martha B., John W., Phoebe E., Joseph A. and Lewis M. Martha J. married David Cleamens, and they have two children living, Clara G. and Holley A. Frances married Milo Miles, of Avoca, and they have three children—Altha B., William F. and Stella. Andrew married Mary Charleston, and is now a farmer in Woodbury County, Iowa; Maggie married Eleck Kinraman, also a farmer in Woodbury County, and they have two children—Dorothy E. and Maynard A.; Alice married Joel Jones, and they have two children—James, and an infant unnamed.

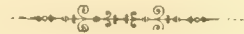


HON. WILLIAM H. WARE, of Council Bluffs, attorney and counsellor at law and member of the House of Representatives of the State of Iowa for 1890-'91, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1850.

The family of which Mr. Ware is a descendant came to Pennsylvania from England and settled at the latter place prior to the Revolution of 1776, and many of them were soldiers in the American army during the struggle for independence.

When Mr. Ware was a lad his father with his family removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois, where the subject of this sketch remained until 1869, at which date he came to Iowa. His father was a farmer by occupation and the early life of the subject of this sketch was spent on his father's farm, and he was engaged in the occupations incident thereto. Soon after coming to Iowa Mr. Ware was engaged as a teacher in the public schools of that State. In 1874 he removed to Nebraska where he published a paper for

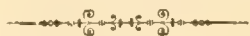
a time, returning from that State to Council Bluffs, where he now resides, and is engaged in the practice of the law. He studied law in the office of the late Robert Percival, and was admitted to practice in the State and Federal courts at Council Bluffs, in 1880. In 1882 he was married to Miss Ingleetta F. Smith, a sister of Judge Walter I. Smith, of Council Bluffs. Mr. Ware is an able lawyer and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-practitioners. Mr. Ware has always been an advocate of low tariff, and has been for a number of years an active member of the Democratic party. In 1889 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent Pottawattamie County in the Twenty-third General Assembly of the State of Iowa. His term of office will expire in 1891.



WINFIELD S. WILLIAMS, a prominent farmer of Valley Township, is the son of Sumner G. Williams, who was born in Bangor, Maine, and who received a common-school education, attending the same school with one of our eminent statesmen. His father was a farmer near Bangor, and there were nine children in his family, only three of whom, except his father, our subject remembers, namely: Charles, Samuel and Otis. Mr. Williams left his native State at the age of twenty-five years and went to New York city, where he resided for several years. He was there married to Ann Wood, and they were the parents of five children: Gertrude V., Albion A., Winfield S., Joseph and Mable. Immediately after his marriage he moved to Indiana, settling on a farm in St. Joseph County, near South Bend. He was in that county before the Indians were removed beyond the Mississippi River. He worked on his farm and followed his

trade, carpentering, for many years. He now resides in South Bend, where he owns city property. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Williams was one of the early Masons of South Bend, a pioneer who took pride in the progress of the county. He has always been an honorable and industrious man.

Winfield S., the subject of this sketch, was born in St. Joseph County, Indiana, fourteen miles south of South Bend, and was reared to the life of a farmer. In 1872 he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, settling on his present farm of eighty acres, a part of which he has since laid off in town lots. He was married in Avoca to Miss Eliza Sanders, daughter of W. H. and Sarah (Wakeman) Sanders. The father went to Michigan in an early day, and settled at Ypsilanti, and then, when Iowa was a new State, he came to Davenport, where he remained until 1870, when he settled in Avoca. He was the father of six children: Wakeman, Stephen, Frank, Sarah E., Lynos and Linn. Mr. Sanders is yet living in Avoca. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born eight children, viz.: Mabel, Frank, Winfield S., Grove, Clara (deceased at seven years), Earl (died at six years), Joseph and Ray. In politics Mr. Williams is a staunch Republican. He is one of the pioneer settlers of Hancock, a part of which is on his farm. He was the first Postmaster. Socially he is an Odd Fellow.



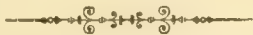
CALEB KIMBALL, of section 3, Garner Township, came to this county in 1852, and has since made it his home. He was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1838, the son of Caleb Kimball, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, who served in

the Revolutionary war, and later he and his son, Thomas Kimball, both served in the war of 1812. The subject's mother was Margaret (Richie) Kimball, a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, and of German descent. The parents were married in Loudoun County, and afterward settled in Greene County, Pennsylvania. When Caleb was twelve years of age his mother died, leaving eight children, two sons and six daughters, of whom Caleb was the fifth son, his only brother dying at the age of two years. In 1846 the father moved from Pennsylvania to Dubuque, Iowa, which was then a Territory, and Dubuque could not boast of a brick house, most of the residences being log cabins. He remained here three years, and then engaged at the carpenter's trade near where Dyersville now stands, the country being new and wild, and containing no railroads. He soon sold his land to Judge James Dyer, to found a colony for people from Somersetshire, England. He then removed to Delaware County, where he lived until his death.

Caleb, our subject, worked on the farm in his youth, and in the fall of 1852, in company with Lemuel Barrett and family, he started on a journey to California, but decided to spend the winter in camp near Council Bluffs. He afterward changed his mind and bought some Mormon claims near this place, and became a resident of this county. He bought land in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, in 1861; but this was never improved, and was sold in 1866, when he bought eighty acres of Haleman & Ruhn, N. P. Dodge acting as agent; this was first improved by Isaac Cooper. Mr. Kimball has lived on his farm for twenty-four years, and has made many improvements; it is located eight miles east of the city of Council Bluffs. He works at the carpenter's trade most of the time, having received his first lessons in that trade in his youth, taught

him by his father. He is a thorough mechanic, as all his work in Harrison, Monona and this county will show.

Mr. Kimball was married December 12, 1856, to Miss Frances Nixon, of Council Bluffs, the daughter of William and Eliza (Collins) Nixon. Both were natives of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and came here in 1853, where they resided until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball have eleven children, namely: John W., residing at Neola, Iowa; Eliza, wife of T. J. Nusun, of Harrison County, near Woodbine; Margaret, wife of J. E. Jefferys, residing in Washington Township; Moses N., at Sacramento, California, in the real-estate and loan business; Ella, wife of John Dial, of Garner Township; Minnie, the widow of Martin Lee, residing in the same township; Fanny, at home; Caleb, Thomas J., Mary C., and Hugh L. They have lost three children by death: Benjamin F., the seventh child, at two years of age; George, at two years of age; and Grace, also at two years of age. Mr. Kimball's son, Moses N., has received a good education, first in Pottawattamie County, then in California, and lastly at the Bainbridge Business College, Stockton, California. The great loss of Mr. Kimball's life was in the death of his beloved wife, who died August 27, 1883.



FREDERIC S. THOMAS, a physician and surgeon, of Council Bluffs, has been identified with the interests of Pottawattamie County since 1872. He is a native of New York, born at Chatham, Columbia County, September 23, 1845, the youngest of six children of Caleb J. and Catherine (Smith) Thomas. The father was a native of Clinton County, New York, born March 10,

1807, a son of Caleb Thomas, who came from Lime, Connecticut, and served as a soldier during the Revolutionary war, entering the army when seventeen years old, first as a drummer, and then serving in the ranks for seven years. After the war he located in New York State. He was of Welsh descent, and married a Miss Roland, who was a niece of Richard Lightfoot Lee, of Virginia. They reared six children, of whom the father of our subject was the fourth child. Caleb J. Thomas was reared in New York, and his early youth was spent on his father's farm and later in the factories of that State. His father died when he was seventeen years old. He subsequently became a manufacturer in Kinderhook, New York, but on account of the free-trade law he was obliged to abandon a profitable business and start in life anew. He became a brakeman on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and from that was promoted as conductor, where he remained for a period of years. In 1848 he came West to seek his fortune, locating near Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed until 1861, when he removed to Warsaw.

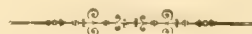
He was married in 1831, to Miss Catharine Smith, a native of Columbia County, New York, and a daughter of William Smith, who was a native of New York and of German descent. They reared a family of six children, of whom our subject was the youngest, and the only one now living. The father died at the home of our subject, August 29, 1880, and the mother survived until September 3, 1881.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the schools of Warsaw, and during the late civil war went into the army, serving in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private until nearly the close of the war.

After this he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Collin G. Strong, now of San Francisco, California, with whom he remained for four years. He graduated at the State University of Iowa, at Keokuk, now known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, February 21, 1870. He first located at Bentonsport, Van Buren County, remaining for one year. He then went to Atlantic, Cass County, and engaged in the drug business one year, and in 1872 he came to this county, engaging in the practice of medicine at Macedonia. Dr. Thomas remained in the "east end" of the county until he came to Council Bluffs, in 1887, where he formed his present partnership with Dr. D. Macrae.

He was married October 15, 1873, to Miss Mary Ella Ferrier, a native of Missouri, and daughter of John and Jane (Walker) Ferrier, of old Virginia families. They have three children: Ethyl, Edyth, and Evelyn. The Doctor has served as Coroner of this county from 1873 to 1875, and has also served on the School Board at Carson for several years. He is ex-president of the Council Bluffs Medical Society, a member and secretary of the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is Professor of Diseases of the Mind in the Omaha State Medical College; President of the Board of Examining Surgeons of Pensions at Council Bluffs; is Medical Director of the National Fraternal Association of that city. He is a member of the G. A. R., and served as Medical Director of the State Department in 1889; is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Coral Lodge, No. 430, at Carson, and the Chapter and the Scottish Rite bodies at Council Bluffs. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

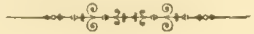
Mrs. Thomas' father died in Cass County in 1886; her mother died in 1867.



THE LONDON BROS. (E. T. and W. D.) are the proprietors of the London Livery, Sale and Feed stables at Carson, on Commercial Street, convenient to both the business part of town and the depot. They purchased this establishment in 1888, and keep in stock a goodly number of driving horses, roadsters and all kinds of vehicles for which there is any demand. They are experienced and practical livery men, and are popular. Their barn is the leading one in the town. They came to Pottawattamie County in 1884. E. T., the elder brother and the senior member of the firm was born at Knoxville, Marion County, Iowa, in 1858. His father, W. M. London, was a native of Morgan County, Illinois, served in the Fortieth Iowa Infantry during the war; and his mother, whose name before marriage was Narcisses Cloe, a native of Illinois. He was reared on the farm in Iowa. In 1876 he went to Chautauqua County, Kansas, and a year afterward to Johnson County, Missouri, and finally he came to Pottawattamie County, settling on a farm in Silver Creek Township. He was married, November 20, 1883, to Miss Mary London, a native of Marion County, Iowa, and they have two children: Ernest Wesley and Carrie. In his political sympathies Mr. London is a Democrat, and is a member of the Camp of the Sons of Veterans.

W. D. London, the junior member of the above firm and a brother of J. C., was born August 31, 1862, in Marion County, Iowa, and was reared there on a farm. In 1876 he went to Kansas, and a year afterward to Missouri, where he resided until he came to Car-

son; and there he has since been engaged in the livery business. He was married in Johnson County, Missouri, January 10, 1884, to Miss Sallie Douthit, a native of that county and a daughter of George Douthit. Their children are Goldie and Eula. Mr. London is a Democrat in his political principles and a genial citizen.



T J. CADY, proprietor of the Council Bluffs Veterinary Infirmary, at No. 135 Broadway, at the livery, feed and sale stables there, of which establishment he took possession in 1880, is a graduate of the Boston Veterinary Academy.

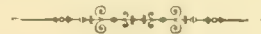
He was born in Lake County, Indiana, January 14, 1840, the son of Samuel J. and Elmira (Beebe) Cady, and of Puritan ancestry. When he was three years of age the family removed to Chicago, where he grew up and was educated. He attended the Iowa College at Grinnell two terms, and then went to Boston, where he studied veterinary science, as already stated. In 1861, in August, he enlisted in Company B, Second Iowa Cavalry, as a private; in 1862 he was commissioned Veterinary Surgeon, and as such served until the close of the war, being discharged as Chief of Cavalry on General Wilson's staff. The principal battles in which he participated were those of Farmington, Corinth (including siege), Stone River, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Holly Springs, Tupelo, Oxford, Booneville, etc.

After the war he spent one winter at Boonesboro, Iowa, doctoring horses; next he was a year in Council Bluffs, then in Kansas City and finally he returned to Council Bluffs, where he has since resided. The year 1872 he spent in Texas. He treats all diseases of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; and his place

is well fitted up for the care of animals. He also owns a good piece of property at 2201 Broadway.

He is a Republican, a member of the Union Veteran Legion, Surgeon of Abraham Lincoln post, No. 29, G. A. R., and Chaplain of the V. A. S.

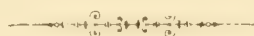
He was married in 1867, to Miss Ellen Reynoldson, born in England in 1849, and they had three children: Fred, residing in Nebraska; Nellie and Mary. His wife died in 1879, and he was married again, in August, 1880, to Mrs. Liddie Harris, of Craig, Missouri, and by this marriage there is one child, T. Jackson by name. In 1890 Mrs. Dr. T. J. Cady, of the Berean Baptist Church at Council Bluffs, organized the young ladies of that church and congregation into a society to work for the "Christian Home," an unsectarian institution of that city established for the care of destitute and orphan children. This auxiliary organization, named the Berean Temple Society, gave its first public entertainment in October last (1890), under the leadership of Mrs. Cady, netting her \$28.10 for the Home.



JAMES M. DORTON, of section 34, Carson Township, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, March 29, 1847, the son of Harrison and Nancy (Mullin) Dorton, the former a native of Union County, Indiana, whose father was born in New Jersey, and the mother was also a native of Indiana. They reared five children, of whom James M. was the third of three sons and two daughters. He resided in Decatur County, Indiana, until 1874, when he removed to Woodford County, Illinois, and then moved upon his present farm of eighty acres, which was then partly improved. He has since

made many improvements, and everything about the farm shows the enterprise of the proprietor.

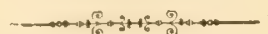
He was married in Decatur County, Indiana, August 29, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth E. Harding, who was born and educated in that county, and the daughter of Israel and Jane (Hawkins) Harding, both natives of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Dorton have two children: Nellie May and James Arthur. They have lost one by death, who died at the age of one year and nine months. Politically Mr. Dorton is a Republican, and has served the township as Assessor and as a member and president of the School Board. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Carson. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 444, at Carson, Iowa. He is numbered socially, politically and financially among the solid men of the township.



SAMUEL R. READ, of section 31, Carson Township, came to this county in 1881. He was born in the Hoosier State, October 12, 1850, the son of Nathan and Malinda (Van Scoy) Read, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. They had five sons and two daughters, of whom S. R. was the fourth child; two of his brothers, Smith and Jesse Read, are prominent and well-known business men of Dunlap, Iowa. Our subject was a small boy when his father settled in Bureau County, Illinois, and was fifteen years of age when his father moved to Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, where they were early settlers. The mother died when Samuel was but seven or eight years old, in Illinois, and the father is now a resident of Iowa, making his home in Malvern with his son Carson. The subject of this sketch passed his youth in Cerro Gordo

County. They moved in 1874 to Mills County, near Malvern, where he lived until 1881. In that year he came to Pottawattamie County, and purchased eighty acres of wild land, which he has since improved. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of thoroughbred stock. He has a thoroughbred Clyde horse, which is among the best draft horses in the county. It was brought from Canada and weighs 1,835 pounds; he has also a Mammoth Jack, which is one of the best in western Iowa. Mr. Read is a practical farmer and a successful horseman.

He married Miss Julia M., a daughter of Robert L. and Margaretta (La Fever) Bushnell. She was born in Rock County, Wisconsin, and her parents were natives of New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Read have five children: Alice L., Ervin E., Nettie, Margaretta and a baby, Joy. They have lost one by death, Minard, who died when a babe of eleven months; he was the fourth child. Politically Mr. Read is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they are active workers, and Mrs. Read is a teacher in the Sabbath-school.



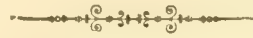
RHINEAS J. MONTGOMERY, M. D., homeopathic physician and surgeon, is one of the leading physicians of his school in western Iowa. Dr. Montgomery was born in Delaware County, New York, December 1, 1841. His father is Charles Fowler Montgomery. The family was originally from Vermont and of Scotch ancestry. The mother of the subject of this sketch was formerly Emeline E. St. John, and descended directly from the St. Johns and Abbotts of England, her mother having been an Abbott.

Her family were early settlers of Connecticut. The parents of Dr. Montgomery emigrated from the State of New York to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled in Rock County, and later removed to Jefferson County, and are still residents of Waterloo in that county. The Doctor is the third in order of birth of six sons. There were also three daughters in the family.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Albion Academy, Wisconsin, and was for two years engaged in teaching, and for a time had charge of Waterloo Academy. He had contemplated from early life fitting himself for the medical profession, and entered upon a regular course of medical study in 1862, at which he continued until 1864, when he entered the army as assistant physician and surgeon in the hospital of the quartermaster's department. He continued in the army until after the destruction of the Confederate General Hood's army by the army under General Thomas; his field of service being with the army of the Tennessee. On his return from the army he entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, at which he graduated in 1866. After his graduation he located in Medina County, Ohio, where he remained three years, when he returned to Wisconsin and located at Watertown. There he continued in the practice of his profession until 1872, when he came to Iowa and located at Osage, where he practiced until 1879. In the winter of that year he took a special course of lectures at Hahnemann College, Chicago, and also in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city. In 1880 he came to Council Bluffs, where he has built up a large practice and is one of the leading physicians of the city.

Dr. Montgomery was married in Wisconsin in 1864, to Miss Helen A. Castle, a native of Ohio. They have two children:

Charles Frederick, born in Ohio in 1869, and now a student of Grinnell College, and a daughter, Ruth Evangeline, born in Council Bluffs in 1881.



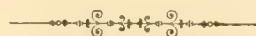
MICHAEL MINAHAN, a merchant of Neola, was born in County Cork, Ireland, September 1, 1845, the son of Jeremiah and Mary (McCarty) Minahan, natives of the same county. At the age of twenty-six years Mr. Jeremiah Minahan, a farmer by vocation, was married, and in 1874 he came to America, sailing from Queens-town on the vessel named Berlin, and ten days later landed at New York. A few days afterward he came on to this county, locating in York Township, where he made his home with his son (our subject) until his death, October 13, 1878, but spending his last days with another son. He left a wife and four children. The children are: Dennis, residing in Neola Township; Michael, the second born; Hannah, the wife of Frank McManus, in Norwalk Township, and James, a resident of Chicago. The mother survives, and is living with her daughter, Mrs. McManus.

Mr. Michael Minahan was brought up in farm life. At the age of eighteen years he came to America, landing at New York in May, 1868. In a short time he went to Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, where he remained a year and a half, working for the Lake Shore Railroad Company. Next he was in Cleveland, Ohio, until the spring of 1871, when he came to Iowa; and finally he came by stage, by way of Grand Junction, to Council Bluffs, and went to Atlantic, Iowa, and was employed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company until the fall of 1872. In the spring of 1873 he bought eighty acres of land but very little

improved, in York Township, this county. He built thereon a frame house 18 x 24 feet and a story and a half high, and the usual farm buildings, and began and carried forward a thorough improvement of the premises. To his ordinary work as a farmer and stock-raiser he dealt extensively in cattle, Durham stock. He has added to his original purchase of land until he now has 200 acres of fine land, well improved, 120 being under the plow. In the fall of 1887 he rented the farm and moved into Neola, engaging in the grocery trade. Here he bought a home, which he now occupies; and in the store he includes dry-goods in his trade, and carries on a general mercantile business. He has a good stock, and his reputation stands high for honesty and liberality. He now has a partner named Pogge. They do a business of about \$20,000 yearly, being live and energetic men.

Mr. Minahan was married January 17, 1878, to Mary Stewart, who was the daughter of Benjamin F. and Ellen (Crampton) Stewart, natives respectively of Ohio and Ireland. Mr. Stewart was a fireman and a policeman in Cincinnati for many years. In 1878 he came to Iowa and lived in Neola until his death, July 23, 1886, leaving his wife and five children. The children are: Morris, residing in Council Bluffs; Mary, the second born, and wife of Mr. Minahan; Ellen, wife of Barney Jungerman, and living in Neola Township; Francis, residing in Omaha; and Eva, now the wife of William Tanner, and living in Wyoming Territory. Mrs. Minahan was married at the age of twenty years, and there are now in the family the following children: James, who was born in York Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, February 18, 1879; Kate, born July 10, 1883; Nellie, October 11, 1885; Annie, October 12, 1887; Frances was born in Neola, March 10, 1890.

Mr. Minahan in his political views is a straight Democrat. He has been Clerk of York Township for eight successive years, and School Treasurer two years. At present he is City Councilman, and takes great interest in the advancement of the interests of the town. He and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church of Neola, and stand high in the estimation of the community.



J C. ELSWICK, of section 36, Carson Township, is one of the enterprising and successful citizens of the county, and one who has been a resident of Pottawattamie County all his life. He was born in Grove Township, January 18, 1859, the son of William Elswick, who was born in Rush County, Indiana, about 1826. He was the son of Andrew Elswick, of German descent, and Elizabeth (Castle) Elswick. The father was reared in Rush County, Indiana and came to Iowa some years before his marriage. He was among the early pioneers of Monroe County, Iowa. In 1851 he was married to Martha S. Sagers, who was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, March 4, 1833, the daughter of Henry Sagers, a native of Pennsylvania. The same year they were married they came to Pottawattamie County, with an ox team. They had a serious time crossing the sloughs, rivers and streams. They settled in Grove Township, where Mr. Elswick resided until his death. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak but returned the same year. He died in March, 1861. Politically he was a Democrat, and had served as member of Pottawattamie's first Board of Supervisors. He left a widow, three sons and one daughter; his three sons—Marshall, Marion and John C., our subject—reside in Carson Township;

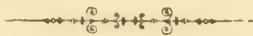


G. Holmes

and his daughter, Arabelle, is the wife of Charles Clise of Atlantic, Iowa. Mrs. Elswick was married to O. P. Mace, March 29, 1864.

J. C. Elswick was reared at farm work in the early days of Pottawattamie County. Arriving at the age of majority he went to Colorado in 1880, where he spent three years engaged in mining. He was successful, and after he returned to this county he purchased his present farm of eighty acres. Its improvements consisted mostly in the land being broken out and one crop had been raised on it. All the buildings Mr. Elswick has since erected. Everything about the Elswick farm shows the thrift of the proprietor.

He was married, February 22, 1883, in this county, to Miss Rhoda Durham, a daughter of William Durham, a prominent and well-known citizen of Carson Township, whose sketch appears on another page. Mr. Elswick and wife have three children: Ira Carl, Mabel G. and Ethelinda M. Politically Mr. Elswick is a Democrat, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 444, of Carson Township. Both he and his wife are members of the Church of Christ.



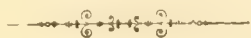
GEORGE A. HOLMES, attorney and counsellor at law, Council Bluffs, is one of the leading members of the bar of this city and one of its representative citizens. He became established here in his profession in December, 1873. He has been continuously alone in practice, and has occupied his present office at 332 Broadway during all the years of his residence here. Mr. Holmes is a native of Illinois, born in Tazewell County, that State, in 1849. His father, George W. Holmes, was a pioneer of that county, and a native of Charleston, West Virginia. The

mother of the subject of this notice, formerly Sarah A. Allen, was born in Schenectady, New York. Her mother dying when she was an infant, she was adopted into the family of Flavel Bascom, and taken by her adopted parents to the town of Groveland, Tazewell County, Illinois.

George W. Holmes and wife are now residents of Council Bluffs. The former is a builder and millwright by trade. James W. Holmes, the eldest brother of the subject of this notice, is a resident of Tulare County, California; he has a family of six sons. Henry H. Holmes, the second brother, is a resident of Council Bluffs. George A. is the next in order of birth, and a sister, Mrs. Laura A. Riddle, is the next. Fountain B. died in Council Bluffs, in 1878; he left no family. Charles T. Holmes, the youngest of the brothers, is also a resident of Council Bluffs. A sister, Emily, died in Page County, Iowa, at the age of about thirteen years. George W. Holmes removed to Iowa in 1857, and settled in Page County, and in 1862 the entire family went overland to California, and after a three years' sojourn on the Pacific coast returned to Iowa.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Page County. He early conceived the idea of becoming a lawyer, and after acquiring, by earnest industry, sufficient education to enable him to teach a common school, he engaged in that occupation. He began the study of law at home. His first law book was a copy of Blackstone. He also obtained and carefully read Kent's Commentaries, Walker's American Law and Greenleaf on Evidence; these four books constituted his law library when he began his professional career in Council Bluffs in 1873. He was a student in the office of Messrs. Moor & McIntyre at Clarinda for a few months, and was admitted in that city in

1872. Mr. Holmes began his professional life in quite a modest way. His receipts for the first four months of his professional career were \$2.45, not a very auspicious beginning for the young lawyer, but he applied himself unremittingly to his profession, and ere long he enjoyed the success which ever comes from honest labor. In 1875 Mr. Holmes was made City Attorney, and continued to occupy that position uninterruptedly for fourteen years, or until 1889. He performed the duties of that position with marked ability, as is indicated by the long series of years that he occupied that office. Politically Mr. Holmes affiliates with the Democratic party, but was frequently appointed to the office of City Attorney by Republican councils. He was twice a candidate for Legislative honors, but, the county being largely Republican, he was defeated by a small majority. Mr. Holmes is not only an able lawyer, but a progressive and public-spirited citizen, ever taking a commendable interest in whatever tends to promote the best interests of the public.



HARLES ALEXANDER, a prominent farmer of Boomer Township, was born in Philadelphia, April 2, 1837. His father, Alex. A. Alexander, a native of Scotland, spent his youthful days on a farm in his native country and learned the millwright and carpentry trades. At the age of twenty-seven he was married to Elizabeth Moyes, who was born in the East Indies in 1797, her father being an English officer of war sent to that country, who remained in charge of a post there some fifteen years. He then returned to Scotland in ill health, where he soon died, leaving a wife and five children: Andrew, James, John, Walter and Elizabeth.

The latter was married at the age of twenty-five years, and by this union there were the following children: Maron, James, Elizabeth, Ann, Alexander, William, Charles and Margaret, and two died young. Their parents came from Scotland to America in 1835, landing at Philadelphia, where they remained two years, and then came to Dubuque, in 1837. Mr. Alexander built the first frame house erected in that city, and died there in September, 1845, leaving a wife and eight children: Marian, James, Elizabeth, Ann, Alexander, William, Charles (our subject) and Margaret. The mother spent her last days with her children on the farm in Jackson County, which her husband had bought, dying in January, 1877.

Mr. Charles Alexander, our present subject, inheriting forty acres of land, married, and three years afterward disposed of that land, and in 1861 came to Pottawattamie County and purchased another forty acres of wild land, in Boomer Township, and commenced to improve it.

August 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, at Council Bluffs, was placed under General Steele in Western Kentucky, in the Army of the West. His regiment participated in several fierce battles. At Jenkins' Ferry on the Saline River he was wounded in two places, one ball passing through his arm below the elbow and then through his side and left lung. In this condition he was taken prisoner, while his comrades were on the retreat, and he was held captive eight months at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas and other places. In the camp where he was placed were eighty cases of yellow fever, of which but two recovered, he being one of the two. Shortly afterward he was paroled, at Galveston, and he rejoined his regiment at Little Rock, Arkansas. After spending two months at

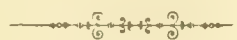
home he again joined his regiment and was at the capture of Spanish Fort, next at the Rio Grande, and about the last of July the regiment was ordered back to New Orleans, where, August 10, it was mustered out.

Returning to his farm, Mr. Alexander made many improvements and purchased forty acres more land, broke it and made a comfortable home. In 1871 he sold that place and purchased eighty acres of unimproved prairie and made another home. Subsequently he sold this also, for \$2,000, spent a year in California, buying property in San Jose. Returning to Pottawattamie County, he purchased the eighty acres where he now lives, on section 8, Boomer Township. Here he has erected a fine frame house, 32 x 44 feet, and the usual farm structures, and has devoted his attention to general farming and stock-raising. Considering the serious wound he received in the service of his country and the abuse while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy,—which was equally in the service of his country,—thus disabling him to a great extent, it is really a source of marvel to witness how much he has accomplished.

Mr. Alexander is a thoroughgoing Democrat. He has held nearly all the township offices, been County Supervisor a year and a half, etc., and has always fulfilled his public duties with satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. He has taken an active and efficient part in all the movements that are of public benefit. He is a zealous member of the Mutual Protection Association.

Of his five children, there are still four living, namely: Moyes, born January 1, 1860, and died February 5, 1863; Alice, born February 1, 1862, is the wife of Denver Hough in Crescent City; Henry Thomas, born November 28, 1865, died August 22, 1867; Elizabeth A., born March 28, 1868, is now

Mrs. Edward Seabold, residing in Harrison County; Charles I., born November 28, 1870, and Nellie May, born March 7, 1873, are both at home; and William Edward, born March 19, 1879, died July 9, 1879. Mrs. Alexander's brothers and sisters are: Phoebe, the wife of Adam Heagney, in California; Hannah, the wife of Dominick Heagney, residing in Missouri Valley, Iowa; Henry, in California; Henrietta, deceased; she herself (Catharine) was the youngest in order of birth. Their parents were Isaac and Catharine (Earl) Scott, natives of New York State. Mr. Scott was born in New York, June 10, 1805, and his wife October 2, 1802. He was a farmer all his life, removing first to Pennsylvania and then to Iowa in an early day. His wife died in New York in 1841, and he was subsequently married to Catharine Rice, whose parents were natives of England, and then he came to Dubuque and to this county in 1860, locating in Boomer Township, where he died October 27, 1877. His wife survived only one week.



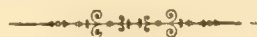
JACOB DONER is one of the enterprising and successful citizens of Hardin Township. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, November 16, 1846, the son of Henry Doner, a native of Pennsylvania, who was the son of Jacob Doner, also a Pennsylvanian by birth, but of German descent. They trace their ancestors back to the time of the early settlement of Pennsylvania. Our subject's mother, Amanda (Johnson) Doner, was born and reared in Ohio; her father was of Irish ancestry. Jacob Doner, the eldest child, was about eight years of age when his parents settled in De Kalb County, Indiana, and then moved to Defiance County, Ohio. He was reared to farm life, and, although

but a lad when the great Rebellion broke out, he enlisted in the Union army, and was assigned to the Third United States Cavalry. His regiment was stationed at Huntsville, Alabama; from there it was ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to Little Rock, Arkansas, where they remained two years. After the close of the civil war the regiment was ordered to New Mexico, stationed first at Fort Bascom, thence to Fort Sumner on the Pecos River, now an abandoned fort. Mr. Doner was discharged at Fort Sumner, September 30, 1868, after serving nearly five years. By a special act of Congress they were discharged earlier, so as to have time to reach the States before winter.

Returning home he went to Iowa, where his family had moved during his absence, and where he remained only a short time; he then went to the following places; Ohio on a visit, spending the spring and winter of 1869; then to Bureau County, Illinois, five years, until 1875; Lucas County, Iowa, until 1883, and then Pottawattamie County, Hardin Township, section 25. Mr. Doner resided here six years, and then bought his present improved farm of L. J. Kiser. The farm consists of eighty acres of good land, a comfortable frame house, on a natural and pleasant building site, with a large grove and an orchard of six acres. The farm is well-matured and readily adapted for stock purposes. In his political views Mr. Doner is a Republican, and is a man just in the prime of life, well-informed on all topics, frank and cordial in his manners, and is a well-known and respected citizen of his township.

He was married July 4, 1870, at Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois, to Miss Genevra Caroline Folger, who was born, reared and educated in Bureau County, and daughter of Robert Folger, of Nantucket Island. The

family are relatives of the great statesman Folger. The father is now about eighty years of age, and is living at Lebanon, Laclede County, Missouri; and the mother, whose maiden name was Melissa Cross, is a native of Wayne County, Ohio, and is still living, at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Doner have six sons, namely: Frederick, William, Charles, Isaac, Jesse and Frank.

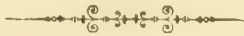


B. NICHOLAS, the second member of the firm of Mulholland & Nicholas (see sketch of Mulholland), was born in Morris County, New Jersey, November 22, 1842, the son of Amos S. and Mary (Jennings) Nicholas, also natives of that State. On the paternal side his ancestry is traceable back to the sixteenth century and are of Welsh extraction; on his mother's side his ancestry is English. Both his parents are deceased. He was reared in his native State to farm life. At the age of sixteen years he began to learn the carpenters' trade, but before the expiration of his apprenticeship he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company C, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged June 22, 1865, at Hall's Hill, Virginia. He was on constant duty during his entire term of service, participating in some of the most noted battles, as the first and second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, those of the Wilderness, Shenandoah Valley, Petersburg, etc.

After the close of the war he returned to New Jersey, and engaged at his trade, which he followed until the spring of 1867, when he came to Council Bluffs, where he has since made his home, excepting eighteen months in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad during its construction. In 1870 he established himself in the grocery busi-

ness in Council Bluffs, and followed that until 1882, when he engaged in his present trade.

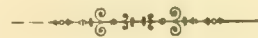
In his political sympathies he is a Republican. In 1878 he joined as a charter member of Fidelity Council, No. 156, Royal Arcanum, in which he has passed most of the chairs. In January, 1879, he married Miss Grace A. Wood, daughter of Amasa and Olive Wood, born in New York State, at Dutch Flats, July 12, 1854.



 M. CRIPPEN, a merchant of Neola, was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, April 1, 1847, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Foote) Crippen, of English origin on the mother's side. Their ancestry, which was of the agricultural class, can be traced back to the landing of the Mayflower. Michael Crippen had one child by his first wife, Andrew, who resides in Massachusetts, and he also had one by his second wife, namely, the subject of this sketch. Two months before his birth his father died; afterward an uncle resided with the family, and when C. M. was only a year and a half old his mother also died, and he was brought up by the uncle. At the age of eighteen years he graduated at Bacon Academy at Colchester, Connecticut. Then he clerked in a general merchandise store until he was twenty-three years of age. In 1870 he came West with his uncle, locating upon a farm of 240 acres of wild prairie, which he had bought in Norwalk Township, this county. Here, owning a half interest, he erected a frame house and began improvements of all kinds, remaining upon it for nine years, and raising grain principally, and some livestock. Then they disposed of the farm, moved into Neola, erected a store building

20 x 50 feet, and filled it with a stock of clothing, boots and shoes. In 1880 Mr. Crippen began business for himself. He now possesses a nice home, which he has earned by industry and economy, and a fine reputation, which he has won by promptness and honesty. He is a steadfast Democrat in his vote on national questions. He was the first Recorder of Neola after the town was incorporated; since then he has been Treasurer of the town. He is a member of lodge No. 410, I. O. O. F., at Neola, lately elected Treasurer of the same; is also a member of Crystal Lodge, No. 228, K. of P., of Neola, of which he was a charter member. In society he is a live man, as well as in business.

His children are: Bessie May, born July 10, 1881, and Carlton F., in April, 1883. April 22, 1880, during the year he began business for himself, he married Miss Mary A. Breckenridge, whose parents were natives of Illinois and of English ancestry. Her mother is dead, and her father lives in Nebraska. In that family were four children: Lenora, wife of John Garrett in Nebraska; Mary A., the second born, and Frank and Preston, both in Nebraska.

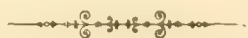


 ALFRED P. HANCHETT, M. D., homeopathic physician and surgeon of Council Bluffs, established himself in practice in this city in January, 1881. He was born at Aurora, Illinois, June 16, 1852. His father, David Hanchett, was a pioneer of Kane County, Illinois, where he settled in 1844. The Doctor is one of five brothers, all but one of whom are physicians in active practice.

The Doctor was reared on a farm, and graduated at the High School at Aurora, in 1873; took a scientific and literary course at

Wheaton College, and began the study of medicine at Wheaton, with Professor E. H. Pratt, while a student at college. He graduated at the Homeopathic Medical College in Chicago, in 1878, and located first at Marengo, Illinois, where he practiced three years, when he removed to Council Bluffs. The Doctor was married to Miss Grace McMicken, a native of Aurora, Illinois, and they have two children.

Dr. Hanchett has a large and increasing practice. His professional duties demanding an assistant, he associated with him in that capacity, in 1887, Dr. Sarah Smith, formerly his student, and a graduate of Hahnemann College, Chicago, in the class of 1887. He is a member of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Homeopathic Medical Association; Secretary of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa; member of the Examining Board of the Homeopathic Department of the Iowa State University; Physician and Surgeon to the Iowa State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.



WILLIAM H. MAXFIELD, one of the prominent and substantial farmers of section 24, was born in Prince Edward's Island, August 12, 1841, the son of William and Sarah Ann (Picketts) Maxfield. The father was born in Yorkshire, England, about 1810, and was a young boy when his mother moved to Prince Edward's Island, where he grew to maturity and learned the shoemaker's trade, but afterward turned his attention to farming. In 1850 he came to the United States and located at Council Bluffs, where he died about one month after his arrival. He was a member of the church of the Latter-Day Saints. His wife was a

native of Prince Edward's Island, but her people were from Prussia. She died in this neighborhood, November 5, 1872, when fifty-two years of age. After her husband's death she married Benjamin Minturn, and resided here until her death. She was also a member of the Latter-Day Saints. Mr. and Mrs. Maxfield had five children, four of whom still survive: John P., a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of this township; William H., our subject; Barbara, the wife of Charles Fish, a farmer and stock-raiser of Jewell County, Kansas, and Alma, residing in Neola; Wilfred died when a child. By the last marriage of Mrs. Maxfield there were five children, four of whom are now living: Claracy, deceased; George T., a farmer near Sturgis, Dakota; Benjamin, residing in Neola, is traveling for Crane Bros. & Co. Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois; Sarah, wife of George Williams, residing near Neola; Lewis, engaged in farming.

William H., our subject, spent his school days in this county, and remained with his mother until twenty-one years of age, when he commenced to farm for himself. He rented a farm in the Missouri River bottom two years, and then bought forty acres of the land on which he now lives. He has since added the remainder of 209 acres, with thirty acres of timber, which he has improved in the most approved manner. He started only with a good constitution and a determination to make life a success, and with energy, economy and industry he has indeed succeeded. He has been Township Clerk for four years, Assessor a number of years, and Trustee one term, and has also held other official positions.

December 18, 1862, he married Miss Emma S. Rishton, daughter of Henry Rishton. She was born in Manchester, England, in 1843, and when a child came with her father from

England to Rhode Island, and afterward to the State of Iowa in 1850. They have thirteen children, of whom eleven are now living, viz.: Lilly I., a school-teacher; William B., residing in Council Bluffs; Edward N., a farmer near his father; Alice, engaged in teaching; Jessie G., at home; Frederick, at home; Cora, Daisy, Emma S., Pearl, and Roy, at home; Henry died when an infant, and Grover C. was two years of age at his death. Mr. Maxwell has made an effort in life to educate his children, and rear them to be good and useful citizens. Politically he is a stanch Democrat.

CHICAGO LUMBER COMPANY, 716 Main street, Council Bluffs; M. T. Green, Chicago, and S. P. MacConnell, Council Bluffs, proprietors; stock between \$60,000 and \$75,000. Yard No. 2 is at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Broad streets. They deal in lumber and all kinds of building material.

Mr. MacConnell was born in Ormond, Canada, April 5, 1861, the son of James and Elizabeth (McCormick) MacConnell, of Scotch and Irish ancestry; father is deceased and mother resides still in Canada. Our subject was reared at his native place to the age of fifteen years, when he went to the western part of Missouri. In 1880 he went to Chicago, where he was engaged by the Chicago Lumber Company until 1885, when he came to Council Bluffs and purchased an interest in the establishment already described. This was established in 1877. Mr. MacConnell is one of the most energetic young business men of the city. This branch of the business is under his sole supervision. He fills contracts and delivers material at all points. The wholesale lumber is principally

oak and other hard woods, for bridges and timbers. He has large mills in Arkansas, on the Iron Mountain Railroad.

For his wife he married Miss Ella C. Clapp, of Chicago.

LYMAN CAMPBELL, who resides on section 12, Hardin Township, came to this county in March, 1854, where he has since resided. He was born in Tioga County, New York, January 16, 1834, the son of William and Maria (Cross) Campbell, both natives of New York; the former was born February 15, 1812, and died in 1880, in Monona County, and the latter was born October 27, 1816, and died in 1865. They reared a family of thirteen children, of whom twelve grew to maturity. Lyman, the eldest child, was small when his parents moved to Ohio, where they lived for some time, and then went to Wayne County, Indiana. He was a lad of thirteen when they moved to Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, where they lived for six weeks, and in 1846 came to this county with a company of Mormons, arriving July 4. They then crossed the Missouri River and located at Florence, Nebraska, and in the fall of 1846 they removed to Holt County, Missouri, where they resided until the spring of 1854, when they came to this county. Lyman passed his youth on the farm, and received his education in the subscription schools.

During the great Rebellion, Mr. Campbell enlisted in the service of his country, November 15, 1864, in Company B, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry. He took an active part in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and the battle of Kingston, North Carolina; his regiment passed through a large portion of this State. He was honorably discharged at the close

of the war. Mr. Campbell has resided in Pottawattamie County since 1854, and on his present farm since March, 1883. It was formerly wild prairie land, but he has since broken it out, planted a grove and made many other improvements.

He was married August 31, 1856, in Pottawattamie County, to Miss Caroline Mary Louisa Hartwell, who was born in Genesee County, New York, November 15, 1833, the daughter of Reuben and Lucinda Almada (Merritt) Hartwell, both natives of Massachusetts. They came to Pottawattamie County in April, 1847, and afterward removed to Holt County, Missouri, and in 1853 returned to this county. The father died here in 1862, at the age of fifty-three years; and the mother, who is eighty-one years of age, is living with her daughter, Mrs. L. Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have six children, namely: George William, a carpenter by trade; Almeda Lovisa, Joseph Nephi, Lyman Everett, Robert and Caroline Almira. They lost their first child, Lucinda Maria, by death, when an infant. The family are members of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints. Politically Mr. Campbell is a Republican. He is a strong man, weighing 277 pounds, and is one of the prominent citizens of the county.

NORMAN GREEN, in 1883, erected his present livery, feed and sale stable, at 513 East Broadway, Council Bluffs, where he enjoys a large business, buying and selling horses on commission, and doing the street sprinkling, of which he has had control since 1862.

Mr. Green was born in Otsego County, New York, June 20, 1830, the son of John and Polly Green, of Puritan and German an-

cestry. At the age of twenty years he went to Pennsylvania, where he became acquainted with and married Rachel A. McCarthy, who died about a year and a half afterward, at the age of twenty-two years. After a sojourn of three years in the Keystone State, Mr. Green returned to New York, and eight years afterward came West to Council Bluffs, where he has since made his home. He is a self-educated and a self-made man. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, is a representative man and a highly esteemed citizen.

About two years after his arrival here he married Hattie Devol, who died in February, 1889, at the age of fifty-five years. Four children blessed this union, namely: Charles C., a resident of Council Bluffs, who is in the hardware business; Louis N., employed by the Motor Company in Council Bluffs; William M. and George B., who are still in college.

RASMUS CAMPBELL, of section 50, Keg Creek Township, has been a resident of Pottawattamie County since the summer of 1853. He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, May 28, 1840, the son of William and Maria (Cross) Campbell, both natives of New York; the Campbells were of an old family in the East, some of the ancestors taking part in the Revolutionary war, and were originally from Scotland; the Cross family were of Irish ancestry. The parents were married in New York, but afterward moved to Ohio, in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and afterward settled in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1838, where they lived until 1846, when they came to Holt County, Missouri, and remained until 1853. The mother died in Pottawattamie County in the year 1865, and the father in Monona County, January 28, 1880.

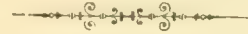


Henry H. Van Dunt

Rasmus, the fourth in a family of thirteen children, was a lad of thirteen years when his parents settled in this county, and here on the frontier he grew to manhood, passing his youth at farm work. His first purchase of land in this county was on section 29, which farm he improved and sold. He then bought the land where he now lives in 1868, which consists of 127 acres on sections 21 and 20. A large portion of the land consists of rich, second bottom, on the west side of Keg Creek, which flows through the eastern portion of the farm, furnishing an abundance of water for stock purposes. Mr. Campbell is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has served as Assessor seven years, when Silver Creek and Keg Creek townships were one, as Justice of the Peace for two terms, dispensing justice in an impartial manner to all who were called before his court, and also as president and member of the school board. Politically he is a Republican, and is an active and zealous worker for his party. He was a delegate to the State Convention at Sioux City, Iowa, in June, 1890, and is a member of the Farmers' Protective Alliance.

He was married in Atchison County, Missouri, June 8, 1862, to Miss Martha M. Moffitt, a native of North Carolina. She was four years of age when, in 1849, her parents came to Jefferson County, Iowa, and seven years of age when they came to this county. Her parents, Thomas Moffitt and Nancy Craven, were natives of North Carolina, and lived in this county from the time they came until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have three children: Alma W., who resides on the old farm, and has also been engaged in mercantile business since 1886; he carries a good stock of staple goods, and has a good trade; he was married to Minerva Orme; Edwin N., who resides in Keg Creek Township, was married to Josephine Forbes; and Wini-

fred, at home. They have lost three children by death: Pearl, the fourth child, died when nine years of age; Paralie, the third, died when eight months old; Henry, the sixth, died when four days old.

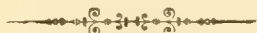


HENRY H. VAN BRUNT, one of the successful jobbers in carriages, buggies, etc., of Council Bluffs, first established his business here in 1878, at Nos. 12, 14 and 16 Fourth street. He makes a specialty of vehicles of all kinds at wholesale and retail. He also has the largest retail trade in agricultural implements in the city. He does an extensive business in the storage and transferring of agricultural implements for manufacturers of the East; this branch of his business is second to none in this city or Omaha, having first-class facilities. His warehouses are located on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad tracks, on First avenue, and are large and especially adapted for the business, having a capacity of 25,000 square feet. He occupies the Bennett block on Fourth street for his office and retail store.

He was born in Jefferson County, New York, and was seven years of age when his parents removed to Wisconsin, and was twenty years old when, in 1868, he came to Council Bluffs. His parents, W. H. and Julia A. (Palmer) Van Brunt, were natives of New York State and of Holland ancestry on the paternal side. He was brought up to farm life. Since his arrival here he has been a leading and successful business man. He has dealt in considerable real estate in the county, and now has one of the finest farms in the county, consisting of 520 acres in one body, on sections 2 and 3, Keg Creek and Hardin townships. The farms are well stocked, the improvements are of the best,

and have been made under his direct supervision. He owns also a number of lots, and has just completed for himself one of the finest residences in the city. He is mainly self-educated and self-made in his business attainments. In his political views he is a Republican; is a member of the Board of Trade, and chairman of one of the important committees, and also a member of the executive board of the Council Bluffs and Omaha Chautauqua Assembly.

He was married in Council Bluffs, to Miss Lillie M. West, who was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, the daughter of E. West, and they are the parents of two children: Harry and George.



W C. UTTERBACK, the proprietor of the Broadway Livery Barn, at 228, 230 and 232 Central Broad Street, assumed control there August 24, 1889, and keeps a stock of about \$2,000, doing all the kinds of business usually transacted at such establishments, and also has a wholesale and retail feed store, delivering sold goods to all parts of the city.

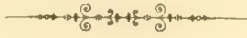
He was born September 28, 1851, in Illinois, a son of Charles and Rachel (White) Utterback, of German descent. He moved to Mills County, Iowa, and next to Holt County, Missouri, and then back to Mills County, where Mrs. Utterback died. W. C. was then given in charge of his grandmother, who died three years afterward, bequeathing the boy a small amount of live-stock; but it was never delivered to him by his grandfather. Charles Utterback (W. C.'s father) married again; the boy returned to live with him. They moved to Nebraska a few months afterward, and the boy was employed on a shingle-

machine one winter in the Missouri River Bottom, at \$6 a month. When nine years old he chopped cord-wood for making charcoal, at 75 cents a cord. Next he was employed on a Nebraska farm at \$8 a month, for one summer. The next year he worked on the Missouri River seven miles above Nebraska City. When he was ten years of age he was bound out till of age to a Mr. Wood, who in the course of two years became so abusive that the lad was obliged to leave him to save his life. The fellow would sometimes come home drunk and threaten to kill the boy. One time he actually got him down, sat himself upon him and endeavored to choke him to death!

After spending another summer with his father, his step-mother died, and he was once more thrown out upon the cold world. His father now told him that he could keep all he made. Returning to Mills County, he was employed upon farms until he was nineteen years of age. He then married, rented a farm, worked it during the summer and labored for his father in his brick-yard during the winter. After four or five years thus employed he made brick on his own account two years at Malvern, Mills County. Then he moved to Council Bluffs, in 1881, taking charge of brick-yards for James Wickham one season, and then for Henry Delany and Richard Foxley one season. Next for a short time he was engaged in sinking wells and cisterns, taking contracts for the same for six years longer, when he settled down to his present situation. He is a representative business man of Council Bluffs, a Republican and a member of the V. A. S. Society, and also, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

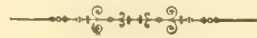
March 3, 1871, he married Miss Harriet C. Hubbard, who was born in 1852, and they are the parents of nine children: Eva,

Ora, Eddie, Mellie (deceased), Amos, Minnie, Bertha, Thomas and Agnes.



MARGARET STOKER, of Pottawattamie County, was born May 29, 1822, in Wilkes County, North Carolina, the daughter of John and Rhoda (Judd) Stoker, the former a native of North Carolina. Mrs. Stoker was in her seventh year when her parents moved to Wayne County, Indiana, where they lived until after her father's death, which took place when she was about seven or eight years of age. He left a widow and nine children, of whom Mrs. Stoker was the youngest. In 1838, when she was sixteen years of age, the family moved to Iowa, on the Des Moines River, when the State was still a Territory, and where they lived until the mother's death, which occurred one year later. In 1839 Mrs. Stoker was married, at the age of seventeen years, to Eller Stoker, who was born in Jackson County, Ohio, the son of Michel and Catherine Ella Stoker, the mother a native of North Carolina and the father of Germany. Eller Stoker was reared in Ohio, and when about twenty-one years of age moved to Missouri, where he lived two years and then came to Iowa, and afterward removed to Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, where he became a member of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, in 1846. He then came back to the old homestead, where Mrs. Stoker still lives, and cultivated a portion of the land before his death, which occurred July 18, 1855, lacking but a few days of being thirty-nine years old, and leaving a widow and seven children, viz.: Orson Hyde, who lives near Yorkshire, Harrison County, Iowa, is married, and has seven children: Allen, who lives near Union Grove, Harrison County,

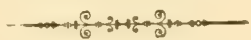
and has five children; Michel E., lives near Union Grove, Harrison County; Lavina, the wife of William Spears, lives in Pottawattamie County, and has six children; Mary, wife of William Shene, of Garner Township, has three children; Calpernia, lives in Minden Township, the wife of George Spears, and has four children; and Lucretia, who lives in Garner Township, the wife of William Heileman. Mrs. Stoker has had a wonderful experience of living in Iowa, and she has witnessed the growth and prosperity of the State.



WILLIAM HEILEMAN is one of the prominent and successful citizens of Garner Township, who came to Pottawattamie County, thirteen years ago, and has resided on his present farm ever since. He was born August 22, 1857, in Saxony, Germany, the son of William and Wilhelmina (Marker) Heileman, natives of Saxony. William attended school until fourteen years of age, and then commenced farm work. When sixteen years of age he bade his father, mother, six brothers and one sister, good-bye, and came to this country with his uncle, Carl Heileman, who settled in Webster County, Iowa. William afterward came to Humboldt County, where he worked at farm work by the month, and remained until the spring of 1877, when he came to Pottawattamie County. He purchased eighty acres of land in Minden Township, which he afterward sold and bought his present farm of Margaret Stoker. It was an old, cultivated farm, situated about four miles from the city limits, and consists of 243 acres, 120 acres being cultivated, and the remainder in valuable timber and pasture lands. He has some four acres in a vineyard, about two

acres in blackberries, and six acres in orchard. The farm is well adapted for fruit-growing or stock-raising.

On the 16th of April he was married to Miss Lucretia Stoker, who was born on this homestead, and the daughter of Eller and Margaret Stoker, early and well-known settlers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Heileman have two children: Ralph Earling and Minnie. Politically Mr. Heileman is a Democrat, and is a member of the Farmers' Protective Alliance of Garner Township. He is a man yet in the prime of life, frank, intelligent and cordial in his manner.



JOHAN C. DAVIS, a farmer of Neola Township, was born in Menard County, Illinois, June 26, 1860, a son of George H. and Emma Jean (Shepherd) Davis, natives of Illinois and of Kentucky parentage. George was brought up on a farm, married in 1855, in Illinois, and came to Cass County, Iowa, and two years later to Pottawattamie County. Here he purchased 182 acres of land in Knox Township, erected a good frame house 18 x 26 feet and one and a half stories high, barns, sheds, etc., and made many other improvements. He also dealt in live-stock to some extent, but took especial pleasure in raising fine horses, such as the Hambletonian, and he planted about two acres of both large and small fruits and an ornamental grove. Was active in the public welfare. His wife died leaving five children: Elijah, John C., Mary E., Cora L. and Amos A. After her death he married his second wife, a native of Indiana; and by this marriage there were two children: Emma, Jean and Clara; the latter died in infancy.

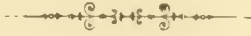
Mr. Davis, our present subject, was brought up to farm life, and at the age of twenty-two

years left home and married Mary F. Ruckle, July 4, 1882. She was the daughter of Peter Ruckle, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, who came to Iowa about the spring of 1863, locating on 100 acres of land in Knox Township, Pottawattamie County. He had four children, namely: Mattie, who resides at home and is teaching school in Avoca; James G., who is also a teacher, residing in Knox Township; Mary F., who is fourth in order of birth; and Charles, who resides in Echo, Umatilla County, Oregon. Mrs. Davis was born August 26, 1861, was reared as a farmer's daughter, and received a good education in the Avoca high school.

After their marriage Mr. Davis remained in Knox Township for a half year and then located upon forty acres of land in Neola Township, which he purchased and owned for two years. Selling out, he made a prospecting trip into Nebraska, but returned and bought eighty acres of land on section 21 in Neola Township, where there were some improvements; but he has added many more, building fences, planting fruit trees, etc., and made a neat home, where he is enjoying the comforts of life.

On national questions he is a Democrat; in local matters he votes for the best man. He takes special interest in the temperance question, is a public-spirited citizen, doing much for the benefit of the community. Has held the various township offices: has been a member of the Board of Education, of which he was once the president; and has been Justice of the Peace two years and re-elected in 1890, receiving in his election to that office more votes than any other man has ever received. He and his wife are among the representative families of the community, taking an active part in both its social and its moral advancement. Their children are three in number: Bertha May, born August

30, 1883; Floyd Orville, June 20, 1886, and Leta M., May 25, 1889.

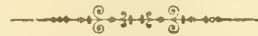


FRANK G. WEEKS, the present editor and publisher of the Carson *Critic*, was born near Dixon, Illinois, March 29, 1857, the son of George P. Weeks, a native of New Hampshire, and later a resident of Illinois. His wife, Philena (Potter) Weeks, was born in Kennebec County, Maine, but previous to her marriage had resided in New Hampshire. In 1872 the family removed to Iowa, settling in Macedonia, now Carson Township, where they still reside. At the time of settlement the county was still in its pioneer period, and the settlers were compelled to undergo many of the hardships and privations of a frontier life. The family still reside on the home farm, which is located two miles directly east of Carson. One son, Osmon B. Weeks, is one of the progressive and successful farmers of the county, and two daughters, May and Janet, also reside at home.

An attendance of two or three months of each year at the district schools constituted the entire educational advantages afforded the subject of this sketch. This he supplemented, however, by the reading of such books and papers as he was able to borrow, or as his limited means would enable him to buy. When his services were not needed at home, he herded cattle on the prairies, worked for neighboring farmers, and in fact followed the routine life of a boy on a farm. In 1880 the building of the railroad from the Botna Valley, and the location of the towns of Carson, Oakland and Macedonia opened a new era for that country, and in the advantages thus afforded he shared equally with all others. In that year he assisted Julian &

McManima in the establishment of the Carson *Fairdealer*, working in their interests until he became convinced that the personal policy of the publishers was decidedly at variance with the somewhat pretentious title of the paper. His father's death occurring in the spring of 1881, he assumed charge of the farm, in which he continued until the winter of 1886-'87, when he purchased an interest in and assumed the management of the Carson *Critic*, in the publication of which he is still engaged. The success in this, while in no way phenomenal, has been very satisfactory, the paper enjoying an unusually good local patronage, and maintaining an excellent standing with the press of the district.

While in no sense a politician, Mr. Weeks has always taken an active interest in political matters, both of a local and general nature. Always an avowed supporter of the principles of the Republican party, his political efforts have been along the line of its advancement.

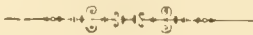


JAMESON BROS. (W. J. and C. O.) are the successors of James & Yancey in the proprietorship of "Hotel Jameson" since October, 1889. The hotel has thirty-five rooms, is nicely furnished throughout and is under the direct management of C. O. Jameson.

This gentleman was born in New Brunswick, March 7, 1857, the fifth of six children of Charles S. and Jane (McIntyre) Jameson, and of Scotch and Irish extraction. His parents are both still living in that province. In his youth he learned the carriage trade, and followed it until he entered his present business. He first engaged in that trade in Council Bluffs in 1873 for one year, then in Creston, this State, for five years, and

then three years at Hastings, Nebraska; since then he has been in his present position. He has recently taken the general agency for the State of Maine for the United States Masonic Benevolent Association of Council Bluffs, Iowa. He is a live, energetic business man, fully understanding his vocation. In his political sympathies he is a Republican, and in society he is a member of Bluff City Lodge, No. 71, F. & A. M.

He was married in 1884, to Miss Minnie Boslough, of Mendota, Illinois, who was born October 1, 1861. Their courteous manner and genial disposition evinced their fitness as managers of one of the best hotels in Council Bluffs.



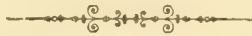
F M. ALLEE, one of the substantial farmers of Lincoln Township, was born in Parke County, Indiana, June 25, 1844, the son of Limus Allee, who was of American birth. His parents were Quakers, who came from the north of Ireland at an early day, settling on a farm in Hancock County, Indiana. Limus Allee was born in that county, but removed to Parke County, same State, when a young man. He was a carpenter by trade, and was married to Sarah A. Warner, and they had seven children: F. M., John, William, Mary E., Martha, Susan and Etta. The mother died in Parke County, from an accident caused by her clothes catching fire. Mr. Allee was again married, to Ruth Higgins, and in 1857 moved to Vermillion County, Illinois, where he bought a farm. He died in 1859; he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had served as Assessor of his township. He was a man of sterling integrity and industrious habits.

Francis M. Allee, the subject of this sketch,

enlisted at the early age of seventeen years in the Ninth Indiana Battery, and served three years and seven months, or through the war. He was in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, and many skirmishes. He was on the steamer *Eclipse* at Jonesville, Tennessee, January 25, 1865, when the boiler exploded, and he received a severe wound, and was thrown into the river. He served all his time, however, with no hospital record, and no other wounds. Mr. Allee was also under Rosecrans, and his corps, the Sixteenth, was commanded by General A. J. Smith. They followed General Price, the noted Confederate General, from St. Louis, across the State of Missouri to Kansas City, where a battle was fought at Big Blue River, and thence from Kansas City into Kansas, then back to Glasgow, Missouri, where the army went into camp for election; was in the battle of Nashville. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Indiana, June 26, 1865, being then just twenty-one years of age. Thus the days of his earliest manhood were spent in defense of his country.

Mr. Allee lived on a farm in Parke County, Indiana, until 1880, when he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and settled on his present farm of 150 acres of fine land. Socially he is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and politically is a stanch Democrat. He is serving his second time as Township Trustee. He stands deservedly high as an honest and upright man. He has descended from old Revolutionary stock, his grandfather having fought in the battles for our independence, and he fought to preserve the Union. He was married in Parke County, Indiana, to Nancy C. Wolfe, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Wolfe, and by this marriage there were two children: Preston and May. The former was married to Ora Ratcliff, and settled on a farm in Indiana, and had one daughter,

Nellie; the latter died in infancy. Mr. Allee's first wife died, and he was married to Mary E. Huxford, *nee* Griffith, the daughter of William R. and Edith Griffith. The father was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1824, and was the son of Mahlon Griffith, who died in Muskingum County, Ohio. He was a farmer, and was the father of three children: Mahlon, William R. and Leahann. He was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. William R. Griffith were the parents of nine children, viz.: Mary E., William W., Mahlon, Theodore (who died at the age of twelve years), Almon, John R., Perry, Edgar G. and Leahann. Mr. Griffith lived in Belmont County for some years; then moved to Muskingum County, and in 1865 settled in Parke County, Indiana. In 1877 he came to Pottawattamie County, and settled on a farm in Valley Township, where he still resides, at the age of sixty-seven. Both Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are members of the Methodist Church. Politically he is a Democrat. He was of Welsh descent, and is a man of great force of character and upright morals, and has labored hard to lead a just and honorable life.



CA. LARSON was born in Sweden, in 1850, son of Carl and Caroline Larson, and was a babe eighteen months old when he was brought by his parents to America. For a short time the family made their home at Andover, Illinois, after which they went to Rock Island, same State. At the latter place his father was in the employ of Judge Spencer for fifteen years. During the civil war he was drafted into the service, but the Judge bought him a substitute for \$400, in order to retain him in his employ. Mr. Larson's parents now reside five miles southeast of Geneseo, Henry County, Illinois. Of

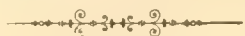
their six children, five sons and one daughter, C. A. is the oldest. He was reared on a farm near Rock Island, Illinois, and received his education in the public schools of Henry County.

In 1875 Mr. Larson came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and bought eighty acres of wild prairie land in section 8, Waveland Township, where he has since made his home. He has added to his first purchase, and now owns 120 acres of well-improved land. The splendid condition of his farm indicates the prosperity which has attended his labors. He has a good house, stables, cribs, good fences and a modern wind-pump. His well is sixty feet deep with thirty-four feet of water in it. He has a grove and a beautiful orchard of four acres.

Mr. Larson was married, March 7, 1880, at Red Oak, Iowa, to Miss Victoria W. Bloomquist, a native of Sweden, who came to Iowa a year or two before her marriage. They have two sons: Carl Oscar William, born March 11, 1881, and Elmer Theodore, January 21, 1891. Mrs. Larson's father, Jonas E. Bloomquist, was born in 1820, in Sweden, was a blacksmith by trade, and died in Stockholm in July, 1890. Her mother was born in 1832, in Sweden, and died in Westervik, that country, in 1867. She has three brothers and two sisters living, one of the latter a twin, residing in West Des Moines, this State, the wife of Peter Burg. October 11, 1890, a locomotive on the Fort Dodge Railroad ran over two of their (Mr. and Mrs. Burg's) children and killed them. One was Peter, three years old, and the other was Minnie, twenty-two months of age. C. J. Lillgeberg, a prominent business man of Red Oak, Iowa, is an uncle of Mrs. Larson.

Mr. Larson is a man who is well posted on the current topics of the day. His political views are in harmony with Republican prin-

ciples. He is frank and cordial to all, and has the good will of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



WARREN HOUGH, a prominent merchant, of Crescent City, and a hotel-keeper there, was born in Hazel Dell Township, this county, April 24, 1849, a son of Samuel M. and Jane (Allen) Hough, natives of New York State. Samuel M. Hough was born in Williamstown, Oswego County, New York, January 6, 1818, a son of Joel (a farmer) and Sarah (Stillson) Hough, natives of Connecticut and of English origin, who married young and emigrated to New York State. Samuel was reared to farm life until he was married, January 1, 1840, when he began to work at the blacksmith's trade. His wife, Jane, who was sixteen years of age at the time of marriage, was born in Williamstown, April 15, 1824, a daughter of Zoeth and Elizabeth (Bradley) Allen, natives respectively of Vermont and Connecticut. Zoeth Allen was a farmer and carpenter. He had nine children: Russell, Lyman, Truman, Morris, Samuel, Abigail, Abger, Huldah (deceased), Riley, residing in Hazel Dell Township. Their parents removed to Lee County, Iowa, in 1841, upon a rented farm, and Mrs. Hough died there in October the next year. In 1846 Mr. Hough came to Pottawattamie County and took up eighty acres of perfectly wild land, made some improvements, sold it, spent a short time in Crawford County, this State, and then bought forty acres of land and considerable property in Crescent City, including the residence now occupied by his widow.

Being a blacksmith, he erected a shop and commenced business, in connection with farming, which he followed until he died,

November 9, 1881. He was an industrious and successful man, having at the time of his death a large amount of town property and 200 acres of land. He had ten children, as follows: Mortimer and Byron, both deceased; Esther, now the wife of H. H. Terry, of Crescent City; Adelaide, deceased; Russell, now residing in York Township; Warren, the subject of this sketch; Marcellus, residing in Crescent City; Herbert, in Council Bluffs; and Denver, a resident of Crescent City. Mr. Warren Hough started out in life for himself at the age of twenty-three years. Purchasing forty acres of wild land in section 27, Crescent Township, he afterward added sixty acres more, on sections 27 and 28. On this farm he has made all the improvements himself. He followed farming until 1884, when he moved into Crescent City and opened a hotel, which he still conducts. In 1886 he bought a stock of groceries and agricultural implements, and since then has been running a store in the sale of this class of goods. In April, 1886, he was appointed Postmaster, and continued in office until 1889. He is a live and energetic man in business, social and political circles; is a stockholder in the State Savings Bank, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, being one of the founders. For the last four years he has also dealt in grain and live-stock.

Mr. Hough is an intelligent and reliable Democrat. He has been Township Clerk and is now Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Board of Education. He is a member of lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F., of Council Bluffs, and of the Mutual Protection Association, lodge No. 1, of Crescent City.

He was married November 28, 1872, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of L. K. and Betsy (Meyer) Dunkle, who was born in Pennsylvania October 19, 1855, and they have had five children, named as follows: Walter, born November 10, 1873; an infant daughter, de-



J. B. E. L. L. L.

ceased, was the next in order of birth; the next, Hattie, also died in infancy; the next, an infant son, also deceased; and Lee, born June 30, 1889. Mrs. Hough is a member of the German Reformed Church.

H. E. CLARK, general manager of the Carbon Coal Company, of Council Bluffs, has had his present situation since the organization of the company in 1889. The senior member of the firm is George F. Wright. The office is at 10 Pearl street. They do jobbing both in wholesale and retail, in both wood and coal, and have an annual business of \$35,000.

Mr. Clark is a native of Erie County, Pennsylvania, born in December, 1850, the son of Joel and Luciuda B. (Bliss) Clark, of Puritan origin, he being the representative of the family in this part of the country. He was brought up as a tanner and currier, his father being the same; was educated in the public schools, and commenced to do for himself while in his youth, and has been doing the same ever since his twelfth year. Being a natural trader, he was usually successful. He remained in his native State until the fall of 1880, engaged in the fruit business, handling a vast amount of fruits and vegetables. His first venture in that line was instigated by being in Philadelphia and, seeing the vast amount of vegetables, especially cucumbers, that were being shipped at such cheap prices, he concluded at once that he could make a profitable investment by taking some of the articles to Erie, where he resided. Accordingly he had three barrels shipped to Erie, which he disposed of at retail, clearing \$18 per barrel. This encouraged him to go on and he therefore gradually increased his stock in various articles until he did a thriving

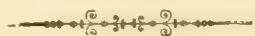
business. He was the first to ship the Jersey watermelon into Erie. He remained in that town until he came West. In 1880 he went to Kansas, where he remained some time, thence to Southern California, and traveled about for six or seven years, when he returned to Kansas; and in the fall of 1888 he came to Council Bluffs, where he engaged in various speculations. In May, 1889, he entered his present business, which he now conducts, and devotes his entire attention to the same.

He always took an active part in the political work while in Erie; was chairman of the Third Ward Republican Committee for some time, and was very active in the cause of his party. He still zealously adheres to Republican principles. He is a member of Tyrian Lodge, No. 740, I. O. O. F., and also a charter member of Erie Lodge, No. 44, A. O. U. W., having passed the chairs of the same.

He was married June 28, 1877, to Miss Adda W. Woodworth, daughter of William and Caroline (Jewell) Woodworth, of Rushford, Allegany County, New York, of Puritan origin. The father was captain in the war of the Rebellion, and was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, which resulted in his death. They have one child, Gracie, and are associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

After having removed with his parents to Erie, Mr. Clark learned the machinists' trade, at which business he worked some eight years. He is a self-made man, having taken care of himself from his early childhood. His parents are both living in the city of Erie, father aged eighty years and mother aged seventy-eight. He followed the tanning and currier's business for thirty-five years, and the latter part of his life he has retired from active pursuits. They had seven sons and two daughters, viz.: Charles, a resident of

Detroit; George, a resident of River Forest, a suburb of Chicago; Richard, a resident of Chicago; James H. E., our subject; Morris, deceased; Joel, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph, a resident of Maywood, a suburb of Chicago; Marania, widow of S. L. Gillson, a resident of Erie, Pennsylvania; and Emma, wife of A. L. Backus, a resident of Erie, Pennsylvania. The family are associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the 20th of last August, 1890, their parents had been married fifty years.

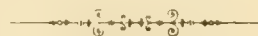


H T. IRWIN, editor of the *Neola Reporter*, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, June 24, 1853, the son of James and Margaret (Lucas) Irwin, natives of Ireland. James Irwin was born December 12, 1838, came to America when a boy, and at the age of thirteen years began to learn the printing business, in Harrison County, Ohio. After he had served his apprenticeship he lived in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and other places, and finally located in Steubenville, where he was married. He was in business there two years, then sold out, and for a number of years was foreman on the *Steubenville Herald*. Since 1864 he has resided at Des Moines, Iowa. His wife was born in January, 1839, and died in November, 1882, leaving three children, namely: H. T. and Elizabeth S., twins, born June 24, 1853; Elizabeth, now the wife of William B. Graham, in Kansas City, Missouri; and Annie E., who was born October 17, 1857, and now resides in Des Moines.

Mr. Irwin, the subject of this brief notice, began his apprenticeship in the art of printing at the age of fifteen, in Des Moines. In the spring of 1878 he was married, in Panora, Iowa, where he remained until 1882, when he re-

turned to Des Moines. In the fall of 1883 he came to Neola and purchased the office of the *Neola Reporter*, of which paper he is now the popular editor. It is a journal sparkling with news and wit. Mr. Irwin is a Republican on national issues and independent in local elections. He has been Town Recorder for the past three years; is a member of Crystal Lodge, No. 238, K. of P., of Neola, of which society he is treasurer. He is a live, energetic young man.

January 19, 1878, at Panora, he married Anna Bowen, the daughter of William and Sarah (White) Bowen, both natives of Ohio, the former now residing in Nebraska, the latter having died July 5, 1890. She was born September 17, 1857, the fourth in a family of seven children, and a farmer's daughter. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Neola.



GMMET TINLEY, attorney at law, Council Bluffs, was admitted to the bar of this city in October, 1888. He was born in Macon County, Missouri, September 22, 1867. His father, M. H. Tinley, removed from Illinois to Missouri, and in 1869 removed to Council Bluffs. The family consisted of the parents, five sons and three daughters; all are now residents of Council Bluffs. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of this city, graduating in the high school in the class of 1886. He began the study of law with Colonel D. B. Dailey, and was admitted to the bar October 3, 1888. He formed a co-partnership and engaged in practice with Ambrose Burke, which continued until June, 1, 1890. Mr. Tinley, although one of the youngest members of the bar of Council Bluffs, is already recognized as an able lawyer. He is a Demo-

crat in politics, and takes an active part in promoting the interests of his party, and is a popular and effective speaker.

LORENZO D. NELLIS, a substantial farmer of Lincoln Township, was born in Ontario, October 28, 1844, the son of Benjamin Nellis, who was born in New York State, of Mohawk Dutch descent. He was married there to Mary Bartlett, who was from one of the oldest families of America. Mr. and Mrs. Nellis were the parents of nine children: George S., Myron (deceased young), Orrin, Lysander, Lorenzo D., Mary J., Elizabeth E. and Sarah A. The father moved to Ontario and became a farmer, and died there at the age of seventy-three years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nellis were members of the Methodist Church.

Lorenzo D. Nellis, our subject, learned the trade of harness-maker in Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he remained until about eighteen years of age. He worked at his trade about ten years in Ypsilanti and Grass Lake, Michigan, and Burlington, Iowa, and also ran a shop for himself in Cairo, Iowa, for about five years. In 1871 Mr. Nellis settled in Cass County, where he lived about six years; in 1877 he came to Pottawattamie County, and in 1879 bought his present farm, then consisting of eighty acres, which, by energy and industry, he has improved, and to which he has wisely added until he now owns 160 acres of fine farm land. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he has taken an active interest in the schools. In politics he is a Republican, and is a man who stands high in this township. His children descend on both sides from pioneer American stock, of which there is no better, and they should take an

honest pride in the sterling ancestry from which they sprung.

Mr. Nellis was married in Iowa, to Mary J. Marshall, daughter of Joshua and Euphemia (Marlow) Marshall. The father was born in Virginia, and went to Ohio when a boy of ten years with his father, John Marshall, who was one of the pioneers of Clark County, Ohio. The Marshalls were of Irish descent, and the Marlows of German descent. Joshua Marshall was the father of nine children: Robert, Jennie, Mary J., William, Anna A., Charles W., Almira and Joseph H. Mr. Marshall moved to Iowa and settled in Louisa County, where he was one of the pioneers. He was a comfortable farmer, and died two years after coming to this State, in 1859. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and a man who was respected by all. To Mr. and Mrs. Nellis have been born three children: Mary E., born January 27, 1872; Maud A., deceased in infancy, and Charles B., born February 23, 1876.

SCAR H. BROWN, one of the most prominent business men of Council Bluffs, was born near Biggsville, Henderson County, Illinois, September 28, 1855, the first born in the family of Clinton W. and Louisa (Short) Brown. The other children were: Fannie Alice, born May 20, 1857; Anna May, born October 31, 1858, and married E. C. Brown; William R., born June 18, 1863; Elva C., born October 15, 1865; Stewart C., born January 3, 1868, and died March 25, 1889. Mr. Clinton W. Brown was born near Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee, April 28, 1882, the youngest in a family of four of Reuben S. and Keziah (Sarver) Brown. The other children were: Henry P. M., born April 8, 1824; Marian L., born

March 25, 1826; Julia Ann, born July 30, 1828, and married H. W. Crossthwait; Reuben S. Brown was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, August 5, 1799, and was taken by his parents to Tennessee in their change of residence to that State, settling in Sumner County about 1822 or 1823. He inherited no property and commenced married life without means; was Colonel of the State militia for a few years, and October 10, 1838, with all his household goods in a covered wagon, drawn by horses, he moved to Knox County, Illinois, which section of country he had previously visited, receiving favorable impressions of the fertility of the soil and congenial sentiments of the people concerning slavery; though a Southerner by birth he was a strong Abolitionist. He was eight weeks on the journey, having to ford most of the streams and suffer many privations. Settling at Cherry Grove, Knox County, Illinois, he remained there until the fall of 1850, when he located upon a farm in the vicinity of Biggsville, Henderson County, same State. During Grant's administration he was Postmaster at Biggsville. In 1876 he removed to a point near Piper City, Central Illinois, where he lived until the fall of 1879, and then he came to Council Bluffs, and spent the winter with his son on C street. In the spring of 1880 he went to Imogene, Iowa, where his daughter, Mrs. Crossthwait, had located, and where he passed the remainder of his life, dying January 21, 1890, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His first vote for president of the United States was cast for General Jackson in 1828, but he afterward became a Whig and supported Henry Clay. From the time he became of age he cast his vote at every presidential election during his life. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and wept like a child when that great and good man was

assassinated; was an ardent supporter of the Union cause during the war, and was always a strong advocate of temperance; was a zealous student of State and national politics, and a man of remarkable memory, which remained unimpaired until his death, and was generous, even to a fault, in all his dealings. His life companion, a native of North Carolina, died only four years previously, February 2, 1886, at her daughter's home. She was a devoted wife and mother and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her death was the first that occurred in the family.

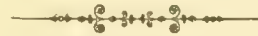
Mr. Clinton W. Brown was married September 15, 1853, but, being the youngest of his father's family, he remained with his parents until the fall of 1854, when he purchased a farm near by, in what was afterward Oquawka Township, five miles from Oquawka, the county-seat of Henderson County, Illinois. He remained there until the autumn of 1863, making many improvements and placing the land in a State of fine cultivation. He then sold out and moved with his family to Montgomery County, Iowa, rented a farm nine miles from Red Oak, at a point now called Climax, remained there until the spring of 1870, and then removed to Pottawattamie County, buying an unimproved piece of land in Washington Township. He erected some buildings, planted a wind-break and an orchard and made other improvements. In March, 1877, he rented this farm and moved into the city of Council Bluffs, and owing to the poor health of his wife he never returned to the farm, which he consequently sold in 1882, buying property in the city. Here he has been engaged in buying and selling real estate and farm machinery and in building. He has been Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk and Treasurer of the School Board for a number of years. Is a

prohibition Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which society he is class-leader, trustee and steward. He is a gentleman who enjoys the confidence and respect of the community in which he has been identified with all the moral, social and material interests. His wife was born in Henderson County, Illinois, August 11, 1835, a daughter of Abner Short, who was a native of Kentucky, a pioneer of the "Prairie State," married Hirana Ewing in Indiana, and moved to Henderson County, Illinois, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Mrs. Brown was brought up a Presbyterian, but a few years before her death she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a woman of sympathetic nature, a devoted wife and mother, and admired by all who knew her. She died in Council Bluffs, July 20, 1870, and was buried in Fairview Cemetery.

The early life of Mr. O. H. Brown, whose name heads this biography, was spent on a farm and in school. At the age of twenty years he began teaching school, in his native county, and continued in that vocation till the spring of 1878, when he entered the employ of Harle & McKune, wholesale and retail druggists, and served two years as an apprentice without pay. The firm then employed him as a traveling salesman for five years, and as a "knight of the grip" he was decidedly successful, though not one of the "boys." By strict attention to business and the practice of economy he saved enough to buy out the retail department of his employers, and opened a first-class drugstore, comprising also toilet and fancy articles, at 527 Main street, his present location, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large patronage. He also owns a beautiful residence on Tenth avenue. Thus in his short business career, and while yet in the morning

of life he has established a financial standing and business reputation that is indeed enviable. The many traits of character that are essential to the establishment of friendships and a successful career in the social and business world, he possesses to a marked degree. Step by step he has ascended the ladder of prosperity until to-day he ranks among the leading business men of the city. In his political sympathies he affiliates with the Republican party, though he takes no active part in party councils.

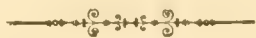
September 12, 1889, he married Miss Mamie Sherlock, of Auburn, New York, a lady of many personal charms and accomplishments. Mr. Brown is a member of the A. O. U. W., in which order he has held the responsible position of Financier for two terms.



LAURENCE KERNEY, of section 25, Hardin Township, came to this county in 1879. He was born in Andrews County, Missouri, November 4, 1849, the son of Caleb Kerney, who was born in Pennsylvania; and the latter was the son of William Kerney, who was also born in Pennsylvania. Caleb Kerney was a prominent and well-known settler of Mills County, and was a relative of the Kerneys who were famous in history as statesmen and soldiers. He went to Andrews County, Missouri, in 1841, and in 1846 returned to Ohio, and was there married to Ruth Van Buskirk, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of Lawrence Van Buskirk, who was a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry. They then returned to Andrews County, Missouri, where they were among the first settlers. In 1854 they removed to Mills County, Iowa, three miles north of Malvern, where he resided until 1878, excepting six

years which were spent in Missouri, then went to Fremont County, Iowa, and died in 1880, at the age of sixty-two years; his wife died in the fall of 1864. By this marriage there were eight children. After the death of his wife he married the second time, by which union there were seven children, all of whom are now living. Politically Caleb Kerney was a Democrat, and religiously a Baptist, of which church his wife was also a member, and his children were reared in that doctrine.

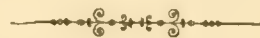
Lawrence Kerney, our subject, was but five years of age when his parents moved to Mills County. Here he grew to manhood, having passed his youth upon a farm. He came to Pottawattamie County in 1879, and bought forty acres of land, to which he has added until he now owns 120 acres, all in one body. He was married in Henry County, Iowa, September 9, 1877, to Miss Louie Robinson, a woman of intelligence, who was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, where she was reared and educated; she was a successful teacher before her marriage. She is the daughter of Rev. George W. and Margaret (Gregg) Robinson; the former was a pioneer Methodist minister, and now resides at Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Kerney have two children: Everett and Roy Ernest. Politically Mr. Kerney is a Republican, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for years. He is a man of intelligence, well-read on all the topics of the day, frank and cordial in his manner, and a popular citizen.



P. MULHOLLAND is the senior member of the firm of Mulholland & Nicholas, wholesale and retail dealers in Missouri River ice; office, No. 4 Pearl

street. The business was established in 1861 by R. Guannella & Brother. The present firm succeeded D. F. Eicher in 1882. Their storage-house has a capacity of about 4,500 tons. Mr. Mulholland was born in Independence, Missouri, August 7, 1845, the son of Samuel B. Mulholland, of Irish ancestry. He was but one year old when his father (the mother having died) removed to Iowa City. He afterward moved to Sioux City, and then to Concord, Nebraska, and later to South Dakota. In September, 1864, they came to Council Bluffs, where our present subject has since made his home. In 1870 he opened a feed store in this city. Eighteen months afterward he quit it and engaged in various occupations, but principally the ice business, for Dan F. Eicher nine years. He is a self-made man, starting out with but comparatively nothing; and by close application to business he has risen to his present position.

Politically he is non partisan. In society he is a member of lodge No. 146, A. O. U. W. He was married December 25, 1872, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Miss Lucinda Smith, who was born in Jamestown, Ohio, in 1840, and they have two children, Mamie and James B.



JOHN H. SIVERS, a prominent citizen of Belknap Township, was the first white boy born in Mills County, Iowa, July 19, 1849, his parents being John and Mary Ann (Leader) Sivers, both natives of Lincolnshire, England. The parents arrived in Mills County, July 4, 1849, where the father operated a mill at Glenwood, the first mill in Mills County: his death occurred March 31, 1880. His widow still resides on the old home farm in Mills County, near Glenwood, at the age of sixty-seven years. They were

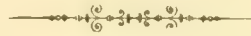
the parents of twelve children, six of whom grew to maturity, and the three eldest were born in England.

John H., the fourth in the above family, remained on the farm in his native county—attending the common schools there—until 1881, when he came to this county, settling on 120 acres of wild prairie land, on section 7, Belknap Township, which he has since improved and made his home. For his residence he has a good cottage, 26 x 32 feet, on a natural building site, a fine barn, cattle-sheds, feed-lots, a corn building 29 x 48 feet, with a capacity of 5,000 bushels and with a space underneath for farming implements of all kinds, etc. On the 160 acre farm, a short distance east of the home place, is a one-and-a-half-story house, 16 x 28 feet, with an L 16 x 18 feet and also a story and a half in height; and on the premises are also a barn, grain cribs and all the appurtenances required for the convenient management of the place, which is now conducted by James Pratt. Mr. Sivers devotes his attention mainly to stock-raising, and in this business he is very successful.

He was married in Mills County, November 11, 1869, to Sarah C. Meadows, who was born in Saline County, Missouri, August 22, 1852, the daughter of Isaac and Rhoda (Granger) Meadows, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Tennessee. Her parents reared twelve children, and they settled in Mills County in 1853, being among the first families to locate in that county. In 1883 they removed to Florida, settling near Anthony, Marion County. Isaac Meadows' death occurred December 30, 1890. Mrs. Sivers was reared and educated in Mills County. She is a woman of intelligence and a worthy companion and help to her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Sivers have six children, viz.: Archibald C., born October 20, 1870;

Ida May, May 19, 1872; Warren L., December 30, 1875; Roy E., born December 7, 1877; Guilla A., January 18, 1884; and John I., October 28, 1887.

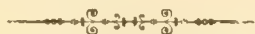
Politically Mr. Sivers is a Republican, and has served in most of the township offices. Both he and his wife and three of the children are members of the Presbyterian Church at Sharon, which society is under the auspices of the Carson Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sivers is Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and his daughter, Ida May, is a teacher in the same. Mr. Sivers is in the prime of life, giving his children a good education, and is highly esteemed by the community in which he resides.



MRS. E. WARE, a successful farmer of Walnut Township, has prosperously managed her farm since the death of her husband, and has also superintended the education of her children, who are receiving the best of instruction. She believes, as did her husband, that the best fortune parents can bestow upon their children is a good education. Daniel Ware, her husband, was born in Devonshire, England, the son of William and Johanna (Goss) Ware. They were the parents of three children: William, Daniel and John. The father spent his life in England, but all of his sons came to America. Daniel came to this country in 1851, in company with his brother John, first settling in the State of New York, where he was engaged in farm work, being then twenty-three years of age. He remained there six years, and in 1867 bought land in Cedar County, Iowa, where he was one of the pioneers. He was married in 1871, to Miss Emma Guier, daughter of John and Ellen (Austin) Guier, both natives of Pennsylvania,

the former of German descent and the latter of English. They also both died in that State. They were the parents of four children who lived to maturity: Clara, Emma, Ellen and Hannah. To Mr. and Mrs. Ware were born five children: Nellie M., Nettie E., Charles A., Franklin D. and Mary E.

After their marriage they settled on a farm in Cedar County, where they remained twelve years, and in 1882 settled on a farm near Walnut. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ware died February 15, 1888. He came to this country with nothing, but by industry and constant effort he has accumulated a handsome property. He was entirely a self-made man, always honorable and upright in his principles and practice, and has left to his children a good name, a noble record, and a good home. He was an affectionate husband and father, and has been sadly missed from the home circle. Since his death his widow has managed the farm and business with the same systematic success began by her husband. Their children should emulate the example and principles in their lives. They are from good ancestry, and the entire family merit the respect of the community, and the children have good reason to honor their mother in her wise and affectionate care of providing for their future welfare.



JOSEPH THOMPSON, a prominent farmer of Layton Township, was born January 21, 1824, in a log house in Pike County, Ohio, the son of Wheeler Thompson, a Virginian by birth, and of English descent. The father moved to Ohio in an early day, settling in Ross County, where he was married to Frances Hibbs, and they were the parents of eleven children: Samuel, Mary,

Sarah, Rebecca, Delia, Nancy, Francis, Joseph, William, Wheeler and John. The father remained several years in Ross County, and then removed to Pike County, where he lived until his death, at the age of forty-seven years. He was struck by lightning, and died the next day. He was driving along the road with a flour wagon, when a bolt of lightning from an almost cloudless sky struck him senseless! He was a soldier in one of Indian wars, and was an industrious and honest man, and was much respected by his townsmen. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace for six years in succession, and also held other township offices.

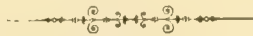
His son, Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of his native State. His father died when he was thirteen years old, and he was obliged to work hard on the farm and assist in the support of the family. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he moved to Iowa, settling on a farm in Louisa County, where he remained seven years. He went to Holt County Missouri, in 1857, where he purchased a farm and remained seventeen years. During the war Mr. Thompson was a staunch Union man, and remained true to the old flag. He was enrolled in the State militia, and was called out many times, but saw no fighting. In 1873, wishing to educate his children, he moved to Louisa County, Iowa, and bought a farm, remaining until 1882, when he came to Pottawattamie County, and bought the farm where he now lives. Mr. Thompson has enjoyed the respect of the people where he has lived, and in Ohio held several township offices, and in Holt County, Missouri, was Township Register during the close of the war.

In 1846 he was married to Miss Nancy Thorp, daughter of John and Mary (Givens) Thorp, the former a native of Virginia, and



David Fairies

the latter of Irish descent. The father was a farmer all his life, and died at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had thirteen children, nine of whom lived to maturity: John, David, Thomas, James, Eliza, Elmira, Martha, Diana and Dorothy A. John T. married Delila E. Garrett, and they have five children: Effie, Olive, Alice, Jeremiah and John T.; he is a farmer of South Dakota. David R., a farmer in Cherokee County, married Hattie Hawkins, and they have two children: Stephen J. and Clarence. Almira married Daniel H. Horton, a farmer of Kansas; Thomas, a farmer of Kansas, married Maggie Battie, and they have two children: Earl E. and Zelle; Martha married Charles Morgeson, a carpenter in Macus; Eliza, Dorothy and James are at home.



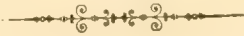
DAVID HAINES, one of the well-known and estimable citizens of Pottawattamie County, dates his residence in Council Bluffs from 1850. Mr. Haines is a native of Frome, Somersetshire, England, where he was born in 1819. His father, John Haines, was desirous that his son should enter the university and had him educated with that object in view, but the son did not fully agree with the father as to his life-work, and so strongly opposed his father's views that he was finally apprenticed to the trade of tailor, and by serving his time of apprenticeship obtained a thorough knowledge of his trade. The subject of this sketch was married in England, to Miss Ann Harwood. Her father was a foreman for Sir William Beckford, of Fontanelle Abbey, whose father was at one time Lord Mayor of England, and grandfather to the present Duke of Hamilton. Sir William Beckford was the builder of that noted place

in Wiltshire, England, called Fontanelle Abbey, the most splendid private residence the world ever saw. The building alone cost \$5,000,000; the flower garden alone contained 575 acres; the front door was thirty-three feet high and worked on wrought iron hinges, weighing 2,200 pounds, and the art gallery contained a perspective of 312 feet.

Mr. Haines was married before the age of eighteen years. In 1846 he emigrated to America with his family, and for four years worked at his trade in the city of New York. In 1850 he came to Council Bluffs, purchased a lot and erected a house and opened a clothing store. August 7, 1852, he was deprived of his wife by death, she having fallen a victim to cholera, which terrible disease swept over the country in that year. She left her husband and two sons. The eldest entered the army in the war of the Rebellion as a member of the Iowa Infantry, commanded by General Dolge. Later he was transferred to the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and was killed in Missouri after having served about two years. Mr. Haines' youngest son was born in Council Bluffs in 1851, and is now a successful farmer at Boomer Township, Pottawattamie County.

Mr. Haines followed merchant-tailoring until 1859, when he went to Denver, Colorado, where he remained one year engaged in mining. In company with Messrs. Blake & Williams, he laid out what was then the principal part of the city of Denver, comprising the south part of that city at the present time. When Mr. Haines came to Pottawattamie County he entered a large amount of land. He suffered with others in the panic of 1857, but has always dealt largely in real-estate, and still owns much landed property, including a fine farm in Boomer Township. Mr. Haines has for many years attended to the real-estate busi-

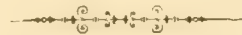
ness of Mrs. Mynster, and his excellent business ability and careful management has been of great value to that estimable lady in the conduct of her business. Mr. Haines is a finely educated, worthy and intelligent gentleman and highly respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.



W. MILLER, of section 24, Washington Township, came to this county in the fall of 1885 and bought his present farm of Dr. J. J. Thompson, who had improved the land. Mr. Miller came from Rock Island County, Illinois, where he had lived many years. He was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1842, a son of Joseph B., who was born in the same county, near Freeport, and was a son of John Miller, a native of Ireland, and an Orangeman. He was one of the two earliest settlers in that part of Allegheny County. The mother of our subject was Jane (McCall) Miller, who was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of John McCall. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Miller removed to Rock Island County, Illinois, where they resided until their death, the mother dying at the age of seventy-four years, and the father at the age of seventy-six years. He was a farmer most of his life, and also served as Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of his county for seventeen years. Politically he was a Whig, and was one of the twelve men who first voted the Republican ticket in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. In religion he was a United Presbyterian. Mr. and Mrs. Miller reared eight children, seven sons and one daughter; three of the sons served in the late war. Joseph W. Miller was reared in Allegheny County until nine years of age, when his parents removed to Rock Island

County, Illinois. During the great Rebellion he enlisted in the army, February 12, 1864, in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G, joining his regiment at Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas. He served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, July 12, 1865. He returned to Rock Island County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farm work until 1885, with the exception of one spent in Madison County, Nebraska. He took up a homestead there in 1873, but the grasshoppers being so destructive, and his situation being forty miles from the railroad, caused him to return to Illinois. Since 1885 he has been a resident of Washington Township. He owns 160 acres of improved land.

Mr. Miller was married in Rock Island County, Illinois, September 2, 1867, to Miss Martha Pearsall, who was born in that county, a daughter of William C. and Jane (Ellingham) Pearsall, the former a native of Steuben County, New York, and the latter of England, who came to America when a child. Mrs. Miller's parents now reside in Rock Island County, Illinois, near Port Byron. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have six children, viz.: Joseph W., Jane Elizabeth, Martha Isabella, William C., Emma Lucy, Luella. Politically Mr. Miller is a Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R., Robert Provard Post, No. 414, of Carson, Iowa. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Sharon Presbyterian Church.



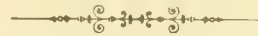
GALOHILL E. STONE, a retired attorney. The subject of this sketch has been prominent in the building of Council Bluffs since 1853, and is probably the oldest living resident of Iowa. He is a native of Botetourt County, Virginia, born January

21, 1814. He is the fourth son and seventh child of twelve children of Moses H. and Nancy (Whitten) Stone, who were natives of Bedford County, Virginia. The father was a son of Macajah Stone, a native of Bedford County, Virginia, and of English descent. The mother was a daughter of William Whitten, also a native of Bedford County, Virginia, and of Welsh ancestry.

When our subject was four years of age his parents moved to Kentucky, and settled in Adair County, where he was reared until he was sixteen, when he removed to Sangamon County, Illinois, where his parents died, the father dying June 16, 1831, and his mother August 10, 1831. Mr. Stone followed farming in Illinois until June 1, 1836, when he came to Fort Madison, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business for a short time, after which he studied law in Lee County, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the spring of 1837 he was drawn on the first grand jury in the Territory, but under the law of Michigan (to which Iowa then belonged) laws requiring grand jurors to be freeholders; and as there was not one in the Territory, the jury was discharged as illegal. In 1844 he began the practice of his profession in Keokuk, which he followed until 1853, when he came to Council Bluffs and followed his profession successfully until 1870, when his eyesight failed him and he was obliged to abandon his profession. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, which he held three terms; following this he was twice elected to the office of Assessor of the city. In 1855 he was elected the first Mayor of Council Bluffs, and under his administration the city was organized. He served in this capacity for two years.

He was married December 6, 1848, at Keokuk, to Miss Ann McFadden, a native

of Terre Haute, Indiana, and a daughter of William and Eliza (Lee) McFadden. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Terre Haute. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are the parents of four children, two of whom survive. Frank died at the age of one year; Fred W. died in 1880, at the age of twenty-nine; Kate, born in Council Bluffs, is the wife of A. F. Meggs, of Portland, Oregon, and Charles E. Mrs. Stone is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Stone is a Democrat.



F M. SARR, one of the well-known, enterprising and successful citizens of Garner Township, was born in Sullivan County, New York, August 11, 1824. His father, a native of Germany, married Mary Hall, who was born in Sullivan County, the daughter of John Hall, a native of Connecticut. Mr. Sarr was reared upon a farm. September 25, 1852, at Wawarsing, Ulster County, New York, he married Miss Lorinda Childs, a lady of intelligence and education, who had been a successful and popular teacher in the public schools. She was born in Sullivan County, New York, a daughter of Obadiah Childs, who was a native of Connecticut, and Charity, *nee* Thompson, also a native of Sullivan County. In 1856 Mr. Sarr removed to Illinois, but in a few months came on to Polk County, Iowa, where was then the western terminus of the railroad. The country then was in its original wild state. Here Mr. Sarr began farming, and continued until 1869, when he came to Pottawattamie County, first settling in Hardin Township. There he lived until 1876, when he located upon his present place in Garner Township, then wild prairie. Here he has made improvements until he has made a complete farm and a

comfortable home. At that place he has 160 acres, but altogether he owns 440 acres, all under cultivation and very valuable.

In his political views Mr. Sarr is a Republican. He has served two terms as Township Trustee of Hardin Township, several terms as Justice of the Peace, etc., with credit. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican State convention at Des Moines. He is a liberal supporter of education and religion, is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and Mrs. Sarr is a member of the Baptist Church.

They have two daughters: Viola, born in Sullivan County, New York, and now the wife of J. B. Mathews, of Washington Township, this county; and Ellen, born in Polk County, Iowa, and now the wife of Fred S. Childs, of Garner Township. They lost two by death, namely: Mary Alice, the first of the children, born July 19, 1854, and died September 21, 1855; and John, the youngest child and only son, born March 28, 1866, and died December 7, 1866.

IRA F. HENDRICKS, the county auditor, has been identified with the interests of Pottawattamie County since June, 1872. He is a native of Virginia, born in Russell County, November 5, 1860, a son of Aaron L. and Martha (Fuller) Hendricks, natives of Virginia and of early Virginia families. When our subject was twelve years old he came with his parents to Council Bluffs where he received his education in the public schools. After leaving school he engaged in the clothing business, which he followed for ten years, after which he engaged in the real-estate business for one year. In 1887 he was elected to the office of County Auditor, and re-elected in 1889. He was married January 11, 1887, to Miss Ella Smith, a daughter of

James and Mary A. Smith. She was a native of New Jersey, and came to this county about 1880. Mrs. Hendricks has recently received an appointment as alternate World's Fair Commissioner for Iowa. Mr. Hendricks is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Fidelity Council, No. 156. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

ISAAC E. DONER, of section 36, Hardin Township, is one of the enterprising, successful and well-known citizens of the township, who came to Pottawattamie County in 1875. He is a native of De Kalb County, Indiana, born July 20, 1854, the son of Henry Doner, a native of Pennsylvania, who was the son of Jacob Doner, also a native of Pennsylvania, but of German ancestry. Our subject's mother, *nee* Amanda Johnson, was born in Wayne County, Ohio; her parents were natives of Virginia. Isaac, the fifth in a family of nine children, was a lad of ten years when the family moved to Defiance County, Ohio, where they lived for three years. In 1867 they came to Jasper County, Iowa, and were early settlers in that portion of the State. Here Isaac grew to manhood and resided until 1874, when he removed to Mills County, Iowa, where he remained one year. In 1875 he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, of then wild land, only eighteen acres being broken. He has since improved it, and it is now one of the best improved farms in the township; fifty acres are cultivated, and the remainder is in pasture and meadow.

Mr. Doner was married March 18, 1880, in Mills County, Iowa, to Miss Margaret Jane Kerney, a woman of intelligence, and a very successful teacher before her marriage. She is the daughter of Jacob B. Kerney, son

of William Kerney, also a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish ancestry, and a relative of General Kerney of military fame. His mother's maiden name was Mary Bishop, of German parentage. Mrs. Doner's mother, *nee* Elizabeth Black, was a native of England, and the daughter of William and Cecelia (Lilly) Black, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Whittingham, Northumberland County, England. Mrs. Doner was born January 13, 1850, at Mayville, De Kalb County, Missouri, and was six years of age when parents came to Mills County, Iowa, where she grew to womanhood and received her education. Her mother died October 21, 1883, in this county, and the father resides in Onawa, Monona County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Doner have two children: Floyd Dwight, born January 13, 1882, and Harry Irving, born October 15, 1884. Politically Mr. Doner is a Republican, and has held the office of Constable for two years, serving with credit to himself and the community, and has also served as Superintendent of the Sabbath-school for six years. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Doner is a steward of the church.

B OSEN, proprietor of the sash and door factory and planing-mill at the corner of North Main and Mynster streets, makes stair-work a specialty, but does all kinds of wood-work usually executed at such establishments. The mill was erected in 1889 and opened in January following. Mr. Bosen commenced taking contracts and building in 1881, and since then has had extensive business. He built the Eisenman and Schubert blocks, the Pierce Street school-house, the Third Street school-house and

framed a number of prominent buildings. He first came to Council Bluffs December 25, 1869, and has made his home here since that time except three years spent in Chicago and Nebraska.

He was born in Denmark, September, 1848, the son of Rasmus Christenson Bosen, and brought up to farm life, but spent three and a half years at the carpenter's trade in his native country and three years in Council Bluffs. After coming to this country he spent the first summer in Wisconsin, and in the fall came to Council Bluffs. In his political views he is a Republican, and takes an active part in political affairs. He is a member of Bluff City Lodge, No. 71, F. & A. M.

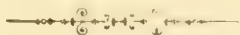
He was married in 1877, to Josephine H. Michelson, who was born in Council Bluffs September 3, 1859. They are both members of the Scandinavian Baptist Church, and reside at 622 Mynster street. Their two children are George C. and Roy E.

G T. WATERMAN, carriage manufacturer at 43 to 47 North Main street, established himself there in 1884, erecting a building 32 x 80 feet and three stories high. He manufactures all kinds of carriages, wagons, etc., and does repairing, employing a force of ten men.

He was born in 1853, in Branch County, Michigan, the son of N. T. and C. A. (Knapp) Waterman, the father now deceased and the mother a resident of Grand Rapids, that State. They were natives respectively of Rhode Island and New York. Mr. Waterman, our subject, began to work in the smithing department of the carriage-maker's trade, at the age of sixteen years, at Coldwater, Michigan. He moved thence to Grand

Rapids, thence to Illinois, afterward to Milwaukee, and in 1879 to Council Bluffs, where he has since made his home with the exception of one year in Omaha. He worked as a journeyman for about ten years, and he began for himself without capital, but now he has a factory valued at \$10,000, carries \$5,000 to \$6,000 worth of stock, and his sales annually amount to about \$20,000.

Being a zealous Democrat, he has taken an intelligent part in the public welfare. In 1888-'89 he was a member of the city council. He is a member of lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F., and is one of the best citizens of the place. He was married in October, 1881, to Miss Cora L., daughter of Charles E. and E. M. Haggerty, and born in Council Bluffs in 1860. They have one child, Bessie.



CAPTAN MILTON B. FRISBIE, one of the prominent farmers of Pottawattamie County, was born on a farm in Madison County, New York, September 16, 1831, the son of Seth B. Frisbie, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, and was of English descent. Three brothers of that name came from England, and the family gradually spread over the country and became pioneers in New York and Illinois. Joseph Frisbie, the grandfather of our subject, moved from Litchfield to Vernon, Oneida County, New York, in 1820, by wagon, and settled on a farm. Stephen Wade and family, old settlers of Connecticut, and of English descent, came at the same time. Joseph Frisbie was an old man of seventy years when he moved from Connecticut to New York State with his family, then consisting of grown men and women with their families. He was married in Connecticut a second time when over seventy years of age to a Miss Mott, a

relative of the famous Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York city. Joseph Frisbie was the father of six children, three by his former marriage: Eli, Pardon, Medad; and three by his second wife: T. Goodwin, Joseph and Seth B.

Seth B. Frisbie, the youngest son of the above and the father of our subject, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, August 8, 1807, when his father was seventy-five years of age and his mother twenty-five, a difference of fifty years in their ages. He was married in Vernon, Oneida County, New York, to Elizabeth Wade, and they were the parents of four children: Milton E., Hiram C., Seth B. and Helen E. Mrs. Frisbie was the daughter of Stephen and Louisa (Hill) Wade, and they were the parents of five children: Elizabeth, Schuyler, Tracy, Franklin and Virgil B. Mr. Wade was a substantial farmer, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a deacon for many years. He died about ten years after coming to New York. The eminent Ben Wade, of Ohio, was a descendant of the same stock, and it is related that Schuyler Wade, an uncle of Captain Frisbie, was fined fifty cents for laughing in church, and fifty cents for walking in the highway before sunset on Sunday. Seth B. Frisbie was a boy of fourteen or fifteen years when he came with his father to New York State. He learned farming in early life, and after marriage lived in Oneida and Madison counties. In 1837 he moved to Wood County, Ohio, which was then a wilderness covered with dense timber, and where he bought 240 acres of land, built a log house and cut out his farm. During the first year the only meat they could get was venison, with which the country abounded. In this wilderness Mr. Frisbie made his home, but the severe labor of subduing the wilderness proved too much for him, and after seven years' struggle

he died, June 8, 1842, at the early age of thirty-five years. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he was an old-time Whig, and took an active part in the famous "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign, which resulted in the election of the elder Harrison. There was an intense excitement in Perrysburg, the county seat, and each township contributed logs with which to build a log cabin for headquarters, with a coon-skin nailed to the door. A barrel of cider was on the top, and the war cry "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" has descended to this day. The election raised the price of coon-skins to \$1 each, and one old bachelor of the township collected seventy-two of them, and was the richest man in cash in the township. From such rugged scenes as these sprang the descendants of our pioneer ancestors, who bravely entered the wilderness and made possible the pleasant homes of the present day. Mr. Frisbie was a man of great energy of character and a practical business man. He built the first steam flouring-mill in Wood County, and had he lived would have left the impress of his life well marked in that country.

Captain Milton B. Frisbie, our subject, received a very limited education, as he was but six years of age when his father moved into the wilderness of Ohio, and the schools of that State then were few and far between, and the school-houses were built of rude logs, had puncheon floors, and rough benches of slabs for seats. The Captain Well remembers the trip through the woods to Ohio by team. His father died when he was but ten years of age, and after three years his mother returned to New York State with her children. She was again married, and after four years moved to Cayuga County, and here our subject lived until May, 1872. When Abraham Lincoln made

his first call for 300,000 men, Captain Frisbie promptly responded, and September 23, 1861, enlisted in Company G, Seventy-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, for three three years or during the war. He served as a private for thirteen months, and for soldierly conduct and gallant bravery was promoted to Captain of Company H, Third Louisiana Infantry, and served in that capacity until the expiration of his term of service. He was in the siege of Port Hudson, Red River campaign, the capture of New Orleans, and many minor battles and skirmishes. He was first under fire at Labadieville, Louisiana, under General Butler and Brigade Commander Weitzel. In the last year of his service he was disabled by sickness, but continued to serve until about one month before his time expired, when he came home in a disabled condition.

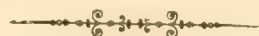
After his return from the war he continued farming in Cayuga County, New York, where he remained until 1872, when he moved with his family to Pottawattamie County. He had bought 240 acres of wild land here in 1871, and like many of our brave soldiers became an Iowa pioneer. When he came to Layton Township it was a new country, and Walnut had but eleven houses, the country being a wild prairie.

By dint of hard work and energy Captain Frisbie has converted his land into a fine farm, on which he has made many improvements, beautiful groves and many fine shade trees. Politically he is a strict Republican, voting as he shot. He is a man of high character, and an honorable citizen. He has served as Justice of the Peace, and has also been School Director. He is now the president of the School Board. He was the second Postmaster at Walnut, and has also served as Township Trustee, Supervisor, etc. Socially he is a Mason, being a member of blue

lodge No. 492, at Marne, Cass County, Iowa. He is a member of John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., No. 408, and was commander three terms from its organization. Captain Frisbie is a well preserved man of fifty-nine years, standing five feet ten in height, and weighing 200 pounds. He is a clear thinker and a good talker, expressing himself in good, concise language.

He was married in the year 1856 to Lucy Knapp, a daughter of Ezra A. and Sophronia (Waters) Knapp, and they have seven children, viz.: Milton B., who died in infancy; George E., who died at the age of ten years; Reuben F., a teacher; Helen E., Emeline, a teacher; Milton B. and George E. Ezra A. Knapp, the father of Mrs. Frisbie, descends from a family of Saxony, Germany, who, in 1540, emigrated to Sussex County, England, and in 1630 William Nichols Knapp and Roger Knapp emigrated to America; the former was born in Sussex County, England, in 1570, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630, and was one of the founders of that town; the latter was born in England, and settled in New Haven, afterward Fairfield, Connecticut. He was the progenitor of Mrs. Frisbie's family. In his will he mentions "wife Elizabeth and children: Jonathan, Josiah, Roger, Lydia, John N., Eliza and Mary," all of whom were settlers in Fairfield, Connecticut, where the great-grandfather, grandfather and father of Mrs. Frisbie were born. Oliver Knapp, the grandfather of Mrs. Frisbie, was a farmer, and emigrated to New York in 1810, settling in Oneida, New York, where he lived until his death. They were the parents of Amasa, Seymour, Thomas, Ezra A., Eliard and Eliza. Ezra A. Knapp, the father of Mrs. Frisbie, was born in Connecticut in 1798, and came with his father to New York State, where he was married to Sophronia Waters, and they

were the parents of six children: Edwin A., Jairus S., Leonard, Emeline, Lucy, and one deceased in infancy. The eldest, Ezra A. Knapp, was a substantial farmer, of Oneida, New York. He died at the age of forty-three years. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and an old-time Whig politically.



DR. EDMUND I. WOODBURY, of Council Bluffs, is one of the leading dentists of Western Iowa, and an early settler of this city, where he located and began the practice of his profession July 1, 1858. He was born in the town of Bolton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, March 7, 1830. He descended from an early and well-known New England family. The subject of this sketch was born in the same place as were his father and grandfather, both of whom were named Israel Woodbury. Both the grandfather and great-grandfather were soldiers in the American army in the war of the Revolution. The family is of English origin. Dr. Woodbury's mother was Mrs. Olive Snow before her marriage to his father; her maiden name was Olive Berry. She was born in the town of Brewster, Massachusetts, on Cape Cod. The father of our subject was twice married, and was the father of fifteen children, ten of whom, including the Doctor, were by the second marriage. The parents continued to live at the old home until death. Israel Woodbury, the father, was a mason and contractor.

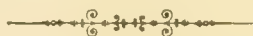
Dr. Woodbury was reared in his native town, where he received a good English education. In 1852, having completed the study of dentistry in Worcester, Massachusetts, he went to Yellow Springs, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of his profession, remaining there nearly six years, when he came to



J. E. F. McGe

Council Bluffs. Then he soon established a good business, and his professional career has been a successful one, and he is numbered among the enterprising citizens of Council Bluffs. In 1890 he erected a fine brown stone block on Pearl street, a part of which comprises the dental rooms of Woodbury & Sons. He has a fine residence on the corner of Bluff and Story streets.

In 1854 Dr. Woodbury was married to Elizabeth Whitney, daughter of Nathan Whitney. Mrs. Woodbury also belongs to an early Massachusetts family. They have had six children. The oldest, Edmund N., died at the age of seven years; Herbert A., the second, is a graduate of the Boston Medical College in the class of 1880. The third son and fourth child is Charles E., also a graduate of the same dental school in 1887. These sons are now associated with their father in business. The eldest daughter and third child is Olive L., wife of Rev. T. B. Greenlee, of Hillsboro, Illinois. At the present time, January 1, 1891, Cora L., the fifth child, is at home; Ernest L., the youngest, is at the State University, Iowa City.



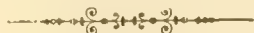
HON. J. E. F. McGEE, Judge of the Superior Court of Council Bluffs, was born in Fedeman, West Virginia, December 23, 1861, the son of Manasseh and Mary A. (Fleming) McGee, who were both natives of and were married in Pennsylvania. Shortly after marriage they located in Council Bluffs, where the father became interested in real estate, but soon returned to the East and located in Grafton, West Virginia. He died in 1864, leaving a widow and three children, namely: H. G. McGee, one of the most prominent real-estate dealers and business men in Council Bluffs; Anna M., now

Mrs. W. S. Cooper, who is also a prominent real-estate, loan and insurance agent at Council Bluffs, and J. E. F. McGee, our subject. About 1874 Mrs. McGee and her three children returned to this city, where she now resides with her son in Morning Side.

Judge McGee received his education in the public schools of Emsworth, Pennsylvania, Council Bluffs, and at the Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He studied law first with Hon. Leonard Everett, now president of the City Council of Council Bluffs, and concluded his studies with Colonel Dailey. It is perhaps somewhat notable in this connection the number of the present members of the Pottawattamie County bar who have been trained under Colonel Dailey's guidance. Among such are Mr. Finley Burke, of Burke, Hewett & Casaday; Walter I. Smith, now judge of the District Court; the subject of this sketch, Judge McGee; and Mr. Emmet Tinley, one of the most brilliant of the younger members of the bar. Judge McGee was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1886, upon examination by the Supreme Court of the State, and immediately afterward entered into practice. Having exhausted what means he had received from his father's estate in obtaining his education, he was compelled to borrow sufficient money with which to open an office. In the spring of 1887 there was a wonderful advance in real-estate values in Council Bluffs. Earlier than most men, Mr. McGee saw the advance coming, and by taking advantage of it made considerable money. Shortly after he began the practice of law, he became associated with Mr. Walter I. Smith, which association was continued until the election of Mr. McGee as Judge of the Superior Court, which occurred in March, 1890, for a term of four years. In a hotly contested election, Judge McGee was elected over the then incumbent

of the office by between 700 and 800 majority. In the fall of 1890 Walter I. Smith was elected Judge of the District Court, and it is somewhat remarkable that these two gentlemen were called from the same office to the bench in the same year.

Judge McGee is one of the youngest men on the bench in Iowa, being now but twenty-nine years of age. His record, however, has given the most complete satisfaction. He is a man of learning, industry, and above all of a high standard of integrity, but even these would not be sufficient to make of him the successful judge and man of business that he is. He is a man of fine and well rounded natural ability, and one who can readily grasp and master legal distinctions. He is at once a genial and pleasant gentleman, and a firm and dignified judge. He is an active member of the Council Bluffs Board of Trade, is foremost in every public enterprise, and has, in the few years he has been engaged in active life by his industry and ability, accumulated a large amount of valuable property.



ISAIAH F. BAIR, one of the old soldier farmers of Valley Township, who, when our great civil war broke out, volunteered in defense of the Union, and enlisted August 22, 1862, in Company K, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served three years and was honorably discharged at Savannah, Georgia. He was in the battles of Fort Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, and the Red River campaign. After this the regiment was transferred to the Nineteenth Army Corps, and sent to the East, joining the great Army of the Potomac. He was under Sheridan at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek; the latter Mr. Bair describes as the hardest battle

in which he participated. He was also in several skirmishes, after which he went to Moorhead, North Carolina; was there ordered to Augusta, Georgia, and was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia. From there he returned to Davenport, Iowa, where he was paid in full and returned home.

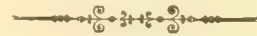
Mr. Bair was born in the village of Willwood, Knox County, Ohio, September 21, 1843 the son of David Bair, who was a blacksmith by trade. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was the son of Christian Bair, who served in the war of 1812, and also in several skirmishes. His father, the great-grandfather of our subject, served in the Revolutionary war, and was a native of Germany. He emigrated from Pennsylvania to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in an early day, and built his log cabin in the woods. He was the father of four children: Michael, Jacob, David and Sarah. Christian Bair died in Indiana, at the age of eighty-three years; he was a member of the Dunkard Church, was a prominent farmer, and a man of integrity and honesty. David Bair, the father of our subject, was born on a farm in Pennsylvania, and was but a small boy of between three and four years when his father came to Ohio. He learned his trade in that State, and when a young man of twenty-one years, was married, in Indiana, to Rhoda Bybee, a daughter of John and Luceane (Lane) Bybee. They were the parents of seven children: John, Robert, Byron, Elizabeth, Lucinda, Rhoda and Ann. The father emigrated to Utah Territory, and was one of the pioneers. He died in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. David Bair were the parents of nine children, viz.: Uriah, Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Isaiah, Byron, David, John Charles, Harvey and Sarah. After marriage Mr. Bair settled in Millwood, Knox County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until 1854,

when he emigrated with his family to Green Township, Iowa County. He improved a farm in that county, and lived there until 1882, when he removed to Iowa City, where he is still living, at an advanced age. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Church, of which he is a trustee, and socially he is a Mason, being a member of the blue lodge. He has always lived an honorable and upright life, and is respected by all who know him.

From such old Revolutionary and pioneer stock, and from men who fought for independence and again to establish it, and who assisted in settling up the untracked forests and wild prairies, descends our soldier citizen. After his return from the war Mr. Bair settled in Johnson County on a farm until 1877, when he came to Valley Township and settled on his present farm of 120 acres. Politically he is a Republican, socially a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge, and religiously a member of the Methodist Church, of which he is a trustee. He has been an Assessor of his county, and stands deservedly high as an honorable citizen, whose word is as good as his bond. He is a self-made man, having accumulated his property by his own industry and energy. He is a commander of the William Layton Post, No. 358, of Oakland, Iowa.

He was married in Johnson County, Iowa, to Alminra E. Popham, the daughter of Richard and Lucy (Barnes) Popham, who were of English descent, and first settled in New England. Richard Popham was born in Knox County, Ohio, and was the son of Frank Popham, who was one of the early pioneer merchants and financiers of that State. Richard and Lucy Popham were married in Kosciusko County, Indiana, and had one child, Alminra E. Popham. They lived in that State until 1860, when they came to

Iowa, settling on a farm in Johnson County. In 1880 they removed to Hancock, Iowa, where the wife died in 1887. Mr. Popham is now living with his daughter and son-in-law. To Mr. and Mrs. Bair have been born five children, viz.: Louisa, who is the wife of Robert Martin; Charles is attending school at Iowa City; Clinton, Howard and Arza.



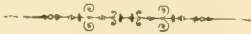
ARCHIBALD GLYNN, who resides on section 27, Silver Creek Township, is one of the enterprising and prominent citizens of Pottawattamie County. He has made this place his home since 1881. A brief sketch of his life is as follows:

Mr. Glynn was born in County Carlow, Ireland, September 20, 1853, son of Walter and Frances (Alger) Glynn. The mother died in 1879 and the father in 1880. Archibald was reared on a farm and received his education in the Protestant schools and at the National Catholic School. His parents were members of the Church of England. To them were born eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. One of the latter died at the age of two years and one of the sons is also deceased. At this writing the other nine are living.

Archibald Glynn remained in the Emerald Isle until 1876, when he sailed from Queens-town to Philadelphia, arriving there at the time of the Centennial Exposition. He came to Mills County, Iowa, where he had an elder brother. He made his home in that county until 1881, when he came to Pottawattamie County and bought his present farm of 160 acres. At the time of purchase it was all wild land. He has since improved it and made a good home. He has a comfortable frame house, one and a half stories, with a veranda on one side. The main part of the

house is 14 x 26 feet, with an L, 20 x 20 feet. It is beautifully situated among shade and ornamental trees. Mr. Glynn is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and every thing about his premises—the stables, yards, feed-lots, and modern wind-pumps—all show thrift and prosperity.

August 23, 1877, Mr. Glynn was married to Marcia King, daughter of Lewis and Bessie (West) King, both natives of New York State. The mother was born near Lake Erie, and still resides in Mills County, Iowa, to which place she and her husband removed at an early period in the history of that county. The father died there. Mrs. Glynn was reared and educated in Mills County. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Glynn. Their names are: Frances, Bertha Rosa, Lottie May and Alfred Ed. In his political views Mr. Glynn is independent. He is a member of the Church of England, and Mrs. Glynn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lone Star. Her parents were Congregationalists.



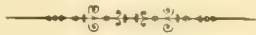
WILLIAM S. WELLS, of Hardin Township, section 29, came to this county in the spring of 1873, where he has since resided. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, April 16, 1837, the son of John Wells, who was born in New Jersey, October 14, 1810, the son of Isaiah Wells, who was born in Wales. Our subject's mother's name before marriage was Phoebe Soper, and she was born in New Jersey, the daughter of one of the first settlers in that State. John Wells lived in New Jersey seven or eight years, and then his parents moved to Ohio, settling in Clermont County, May 28, 1817, being the first settlers in that portion of the State. His father died there

at the age of sixty-five or seventy years, and his mother at the age of seventy-five or eighty. He was married in Brown County, when twenty-one years of age, to Miss Rachel B. Long, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Iker) Long, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry. John Wells reared seven children, having lost one by death, viz.: Thomas, who lives in Illinois, near Vandalia; he served in the Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry; Samuel, who resides in Marion County, Iowa; William S., of Pottawattamie County; Erasmus D., of Madison County, Nebraska, who served in the Third Iowa Infantry; John F., of the same place, who served in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry; Francis Lewis, of Madison County, Nebraska, and David, of Sacramento Valley, California. Mrs. Rachel Long Wells died in 1881, having lived with her husband for fifty years and one month. John Wells is a man eighty years of age, and well preserved.

Politically he was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for fifty years, and a class-leader in the same for many years.

William S. Wells, our subject, was reared in Ohio, and when nineteen years of age his family moved to Marion County, Iowa, in 1855. He afterward returned to Ohio, where he enlisted in the army, in August, 1864, in the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers. He served one year, and was in the battle of Fort Blakely. He was honorably discharged and returned to Ohio, and afterward moved to Marion County, Iowa, where he lived until 1873, when he came to Pottawattamie County, Kane Township, now Hardin Township. He bought the land where he now lives, consisting of 120 acres, which he has since improved. He was married May 11, 1864, to Miss Mary L. Thompson, who was born in

Clermont County, Ohio, the daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Wood) Thompson, the former was born in Virginia, of German ancestry, and the latter was born in Clermont County, Ohio, whose ancestors were from the Carolinas. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have two children: Harry T. and Nannie A. Mr. Wells is a Republican politically, and is a member of G. A. R., of Bradford Post. He is a man yet in the prime of life, frank and cordial in his manner, and honorable in all his dealings, and is one of Hardin Township's representative citizens.



JOHAN HENRY WESTCOTT, of Council Bluffs, traces his lineage back to the early settlement of Rhode Island, thus: The title to Providence Plantations (Rhode Island) from the Indians, made in 1637, was vested in Roger Williams alone.

Roger Williams born in Wales, in 1599, landed in America in 1631, in the sloop "Lyon," and settled at What Cheer Point, Seekont River, Rhode Island, in 1636. His first act was to divide by deeds, of date 1638, to twelve of his "loving neighbors," equal portions of the land and rights of said plantation, reserving to himself only equal rights with them.

Among these twelve were Stukely Westcott and Richard Waterman, ancestors on his father's and mother's side of Mr. Westcott, Stukely Westcott being first named in the deed. Stukely Westcott and Roger Williams, while in Salem, Massachusetts, were "separators from the church of England," the former and wife being baptized by the latter July 1, 1639. Both had passed upon them the "grand censure," which alienated them from the Salem Colony. In the line of family succession was Stukely Westcott, Stukely, Jr.,

Jonah Nathan, Thomas and Samuel,—all of whom were active and influential in public affairs.

Thomas Westcott, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a civilian of note in Rhode Island, and was also a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war. Samuel Arnold, his son, was born in Rhode Island, December 11, 1794, was engaged in a cotton mill until he moved to Wheeling, Virginia, in 1820, and with the Moores, Reesides and Zanes was among the most active in developing that section of the country.

January 1, 1821, Samuel A. Westcott married Miss Sarah Loring Edgerton, a descendant of Richard Waterman, named above, whose parents, moving from Connecticut, were among the early pioneers of Ohio at Marietta.

John Henry, of this writing, their eldest son, was born in Wheeling, Virginia, May 28, 1823, resided there until 1835, then in Brooklyn, New York, in 1835-'36; was at the great fire in 1835; moved to Marietta, Ohio, in 1837; was in the employ of Dudley Woodbridge, formerly a partner of Blennerhasset, of historic fame, and afterward he engaged in the mercantile business. June 16, 1853, he was married in Rochester, New York (at Grove Place, the residence of her grandfather, Levi Ward), to Miss Fannie M. Ward, a lady of fine intellectual culture, of rare accomplishments, lovely in disposition and withal a Christian of high spiritual attainments.

In 1854 Mr. Westcott moved to Madison, Indiana, and engaged in the foundry business until the death of his beloved wife and child changed his plans of life. In July, 1855, he moved overland to Keokuk, Iowa, engaged in the stationery and book-binding business for a time; then was employed as accountant in the banking house of George

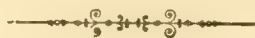
C. Anderson & Co., and afterward for fourteen years in the office of R. F. Bower, wholesale grocer.

Without desire or solicitation, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for three years, and then County Trustee. While Justice of the Peace Hon. John H. Craig, seconded by Hon. Dan F. Miller, attorneys, in view of some judicial decisions, moved the Circuit Court, Judge Jeffries presiding, that Mr. Westcott be admitted to the Keokuk bar *ex gratia*, all the members of the bar present assenting. The Honored Judge with much cordiality expressed the pleasure he felt in complimenting Mr. Westcott with this unusual honor, and ordered it done.

July 28, 1859, Mr. Westcott married Miss Adelaide Virginia Holsey, a young lady highly esteemed, of great energy of character and superior judgment, his present wife. In May, 1883, he, and later his family, moved to Council Bluffs, accepting a position in the Council Bluffs Insurance Company,—J. Q. Anderson, Secretary,—and later and among the most pleasant duties of his life, acting as Secretary to the Hon. M. F. Rohrer, during his administration as mayor of this city. The ability, integrity and success of Mayor Rohrer's administration as Mayor of Council Bluffs, is commended by his Secretary up to the intimate knowledge he has of the same.

Mr. Westcott emphasizes his membership in the church and particularly in his relation to the Presbyterian Church. As early as fourteen years of age he connected himself with the Congregational Church at Marietta, Ohio. Soon there after he was elected trustee; afterward, upon request of Governor Ralph P. Lowe, he was elected deacon in the First Westminster Presbyterian Church, Keokuk, Iowa, and at present is serving as Elder in the First Presbyterian Church in

the city, and recently was elected director in the Omaha Theological Seminary. He has represented the latter church in its higher courts. To promote the interests of the church of the Lord Jesus Christ is his highest ambition.



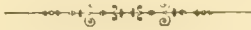
PATRICK LACY, a leading business man of Council Bluffs, was born in Ireland, in September, 1843. His father died in Ireland, and the family removed to this country and settled in Savannah, Georgia, in 1850, where his mother died of yellow fever about three years later.

In 1856 Mr. Lacy came to Council Bluffs with his sisters and brother, and here remained until he was about eighteen years of age, when he left home and started out as a teamster in a wagon train to Denver, making several trips to and from the Bluffs. In the spring of 1863 he went to the Colorado mines at Central City and engaged in mining, and the following year he went to Idaho. Here, and in Montana, he spent several years, visiting every mining camp of note in those Territories, and spending most of his time in mining. In the fall of 1867 he returned to Council Bluffs, and since that time has been a continuous resident of that city, making several trips at intervals through the West. As a citizen Mr. Lacy has been zealously interested in the welfare of his city; was one of the charter members of the first volunteer fire department, being its chief eight years, and a member of it until it was superseded by the paid department, when he resigned. Virtually he is the father of the fireman's movement in Council Bluffs. In 1878, in company with five others, he organized the State Firemen's Association of Iowa, which is now one of the most prosperous organiza-

tions of its kind. He has been its president three years, 1885-'87. He has also been a member of the National Association of Fire Engineers since 1878, and is now vice-president for Iowa.

In the political affairs of the city and county Mr. Lacy has also taken an active part. In 1887 he was elected by the Democratic party, a member of the Board of Aldermen, and re-elected in 1889; has been president of the board two years. He has been an extensive dealer in real estate in this city; his residence is at 231 Park avenue.

Mr. Lacy is a member of the Catholic Church. He has been twice married, the first time in 1868, to Miss Annie Wickham, the second time in 1872, to Miss Mary Fee, of Wisconsin. To the two marriages there has been issue eleven children, nine of whom are at present living.



JAMES OLDS is one of the old soldier farmers of Pottawattamie County, who, after serving his country in the great civil war, has settled down to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. He was born on a farm at Elgin, Kane County, Illinois, on the site where now stands the court-house, January 24, 1841. He was the son of Ransom Olds, who descended from an old American family. The great-grandfather of our subject was a seaman, and during the reign of King George, of England, captured a celebrated Scottish pirate, and in an encounter with broad-swords killed and beheaded him, and gained a large reward. He was a man of fearless courage, and this trait of character has descended in the family for generations. He was a native of England, and settled in Vermont. His son George was a farmer of Rutland County, Vermont; and his farm was

on the site of the now famous marble quarries; he was a tailor by trade. He married Mary Ormsby, and they were the parents of thirteen children, viz.: James, who was a captain in the war of 1812, and was killed by the Indians; Daniel, Ezra, Gideon and Ransom, are all that are known. The father lived to be ninety-seven years of age. Ransom, the father of our subject, was born in Rutland County, Vermont, and learned farming in early life. He went to New York State, and was married at French Mills village to Florella McMillen, daughter of Arthur McMillen, a millwright by trade, and of Scotch descent. He was in the war of 1812 and helped to burn the fleet of vessels at French Mills village to prevent the British from capturing them. He was the father of five children: James, Alexander, Duncan, Margaret and Floretta. The father lived to the age of eighty-two years, and was killed by the falling of a tree at Elgin, Illinois. He was one of the pioneer settlers of that State. Ransom Olds was a soldier in the war of 1812, and the father of thirteen children: Ransom, born December 19, 1800; Florilla H., February 29, 1807; George, November 14, 1828; John, August 28, 1830; Mary Florilia, February 2, 1832; Arthur Ransom, October 24, 1834; Duncan M., January 26, 1837; Lucy J., February 14, 1839; James, January 24, 1841; Gideon, September 8, 1842; Daniel, September 14, 1844; Margaret, November 12, 1845; and Laverna, October 10, 1848. The father moved in an early day to La Porte County, Indiana, and settled on a farm at Door Village, but after a few years removed to Elgin, and passed through Chicago, which was then a small trading post. Mr. Olds was the first settler of Elgin, and took up Government land, hauling his produce to Chicago. He finally moved twelve miles west of Elgin, where he

remained several years; then moved to a farm in Kankakee County, Illinois, where he died. He was a typical American pioneer, and was one of the men who helped to subdue the wilderness of Illinois. His two brothers, James and Daniel, were soldiers in the war of 1812.

James Olds, our subject, enlisted in Company B, Forty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at the age of twenty years, and served three years and ten days. He was in the battle of Stone River, and Chickamauga, where he was wounded in the left fore-arm, and he still carries the ball. He was in the hospital, and after recovering did hospital duty, part of the time on the United States hospital steamer R. C. Wood, as second steward. He was mustered out and honorably discharged September 10, 1864, at Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Olds had one brother, Arthur R., who was in Company I, Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months, and was captured at Harper's Ferry, paroled and exchanged, and mustered out.

After the war our subject engaged in farming in Kankakee County, Illinois, and in 1871 went to Fillmore County, Nebraska, where he took up wild land and remained three years. In 1874 he came to his present farm in Lincoln Township. He descends from men who fought as soldiers in their struggle for liberty, and as pioneers helped to rebuild the wilderness. Both himself, brother and wife's brother fought for the preservation of the Union, and the children should take an honest pride in the sterling ancestry from which they sprang. Mr. Olds was married in Momence, Kankakee County, Illinois, to Emily Burns, who was born in the same county, October 17, 1849, the daughter of James H. and Charlotte (Force) Burns. The father was of Scotch descent,

and moved from Vermont to Kankakee County in an early day. He was the father of six children, viz.: Regiah, Amaziah, Amasa S., Lovina, Mary A. and Emily. Amaziah and Amasa were soldiers in the civil war; the former was in Company K, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and the latter served four years and nine months in Company D, Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in all the battles of his regiment. Mr. Burns lived to the age of fifty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Olds have been born six children, four of whom are now living: Amasa, born September 17, 1866; Nettie W., December 25, 1868; Willie, May 22, 1871, deceased; Frank, July 19, 1872; Emma, January 24, 1874, deceased; and Lovina, February 10, 1877.



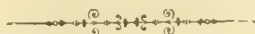
W. GRAHAM, proprietor of the Graham Planing Mill at the corner of Second avenue and Thirteenth street, manufactures sash, doors and blinds, does all kinds of scroll-sawing and turns out finished woodwork in general. The mill was established in January, 1890, being removed to this point from Washington avenue, and was first conducted by the firm of Graham & Cody. July 8 following Mr. Graham assumed full control. The factory, occupying two lots, is one of the largest and best equipped in the city. Mr. Graham has been a resident of Council Bluffs since March, 1888, removing from his farm in Washington Township, this county, where he had been a resident thirteen years, upon a good farm of 200 acres, which he had improved from its original wild condition. He still owns it and keeps it in good order.

He was born August 4, 1850, in Yates County, New York, and reared to farm life,



George Smith

and early learned the carpenter's trade, which he ever afterward followed except when he was upon the farm mentioned. His parents, Lewis B. and Pamela (Green) Graham, were also natives of New York State and of Scotch and Welsh origin. His father is still living, very old, at Pen Yan, that State; his mother is deceased. After reaching manhood he moved to Clinton, Iowa. December 9, 1874, at Hampton, Rock Island County, Illinois, he married Miss Lottie Wells, daughter of John and Mary (McMurphy) Wells, who were among the early settlers of Hampton. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have two children: Pamela and Edgar. Mr. Graham is a Republican in his political views and an Odd Fellow.



GEORGE W. HEWITT, attorney, Council Bluffs, was born in Franklin Grove, Lee County, Illinois, July 31, 1859, and is the son of Dr. George W. Hewitt and Caroline (Miller) Hewitt, both deceased. Dr. Hewitt located in Franklin in 1854 and practiced his profession in that place until his death in January, 1881, save the four years, during the late war, he served as surgeon in the Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Early in his practice the Doctor took a high rank in his profession, which he dearly loved for the opportunities it afforded him to do good to his fellow-men. Shortly after his decease, a Grand Army of the Republic post was organized in Franklin and it was named George W. Hewitt Post, No. 398, in honor of the Doctor. Mrs. Hewitt died in November, 1863, and left surviving her the Doctor and two boys: Henry M. and our subject. After Mrs. Hewitt's death, one of her sisters, Miss A. T. Miller, remained in the Doctor's home and raised the children.

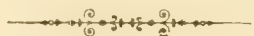
Henry M. Hewitt, M. D., is now married and resides in Franklin.

Our subject was educated in the public schools in Franklin until 1874, when he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he remained until June, 1880, when he graduated from the college with the degree of A. B. In the fall of that year he entered the Union College of Law, Chicago, Illinois, and in June, 1882, received the degree of B. L. In the same month, he was admitted to the bar of the State of Illinois, and since then, to the bar of Dakota and the Federal Courts of Iowa. In June, 1886, the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by the Northwestern University.

In July, 1883, he located at Ireton, Sioux County, Iowa, and practiced his profession in that place until January 1, 1886, when he entered into partnership relations with Finley Burke, Esq. of Orange City, Iowa, which necessitated his moving to the latter town. The firm of Burke & Hewitt continued to practice in that place until February, 1887, when it dissolved, Mr. Burke locating in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Mr. Hewitt continuing in business at Orange City. Here the latter remained until July, 1889, when he again joined Mr. Burke at the Bluffs and became a second time a member of the law firm of Burke & Hewitt. This firm has continued as such until January 1, 1891, when it was joined by Thomas E. Casady, Esq., of Council Bluffs, and the firm is now known as Burke, Hewitt & Casady.

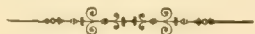
August 21, 1889, Mr. Hewitt was married to Viola J. East, of Clinton, Iowa. He was made a Master Mason, at Ireton, in the summer of 1885; became a member of the Occidental Chapter, No. 114, of Royal Arch Masons, at Le Mars, Iowa, on January 13, 1890; and was a charter member of the Sioux City, Iowa, body of the Ancient and Accepted

Scottish Rite for the United States of America, their territories and dependencies.. He is a member of the Republican party and has always voted the Republican ticket.



HOWARD S. WEST is a leading dentist of Council Bluffs, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since March, 1882. He was born at West Fairlee, Orange County, Vermont, in January, 1854. His father, Leavit West, still lives in that place. He pursued the study of medicine at Chelsea, Vermont; entering upon the practice of his profession he pursued the same for a number of years, when, desiring to qualify himself more thoroughly in his profession, he entered the Dental Department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1880. After his graduation he spent some time in the South, pursuing his profession at New Orleans and also at St. Louis, locating, as already stated, at Council Bluffs, in 1882. Dr. West has a large practice and employs two assistants.

He was married in this city to Miss Minerva L. Langdon, who is a capable and valuable assistant to her husband in his profession. She has had much experience, and holds a license from the State Board of Examiners. Dr. West and his wife have two children, a son and a daughter.



JOHN FREDERICK KIMBALL, of the banking firm of Kimball & Champ, was born at Muscatine, Iowa, December 13, 1856, a son of Alvin and Susan A. (Patrick) Kimball, and the youngest of their four children, the others being George A., Emma J. and J. Frank. His father was born in

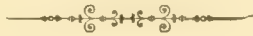
1813, near Windsor, Vermont. In 1840 he emigrated to Ohio with his family, and engaged in the wholesale grocery trade at Cleveland. In 1853 he moved to Muscatine, Iowa, and engaged in the grain business, erecting an elevator and having a large trade; but the financial crisis of 1857 caused him great loss. He persevered in his business, however, and did well, to the time of his death, April 17, 1865. Politically he was a prominent Abolitionist, devoting both time and money to the relief of oppressed and fugitive slaves. He took an active interest in all that pertained to the moral welfare and material development of the community, and was respected by all parties. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born at Brownsville, Jefferson County, New York, in 1822. She was a devoted wife and mother, is a useful member of the Baptist Church and of good society generally, now living in Minneapolis.

Mr. Kimball, our present subject, was but eight years of age when his father died, and he was trained by his mother, who gave him all the advantages at her command, which however, were limited. He completed his school education in Brown's Academy. In 1879, while on a tour through the West looking for a business location, he became acquainted with his present partner, George H. Champ, and in company with him bought out the abstract business of J. P. and J. N. Casady. To this they afterward added the business of money-lending, which, under their equitable, conservative and skillful management, at length grew to large proportions, and in 1888 they added banking, and in this line too their operations have become extensive. Their bank has taken rank among the leading financial institutions of the city, and even of western Iowa, eastern Nebraska, etc. Mr. Kimball is also a member of the firm of Kimball, Champ & Ryan,

bond brokers in Omaha, and he owns a half interest in the Bank of Minden, at Minden, Iowa. He also owns considerable land in Council Bluffs and elsewhere in the State.

Politically he is a Republican, but has no aspirations for official position, preferring the seclusion of private life to public honor. He is a gentleman of modest and retiring manner, a shrewd business man and financier, being deservedly a favorite among all classes. He is public-spirited and genial in disposition. The people of the city point with pride to the elegant structures erected by Messrs. Kimball & Champ. One of these, the Grand Central Hotel, is acknowledged to be the finest building of the kind in the State.

November 30, 1884, he married Miss Louise Greene, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a daughter of William and Louisa (Higley) Greene. She was educated at Faribault, Minnesota, in a ladies' seminary under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and also at St. Mary's Seminary, another Episcopal institution.

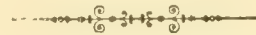


A. BOREN, a farmer of Crescent Township, was born in Hancock County, Illinois, June 6, 1842, the son of J. B. and Nancy (McIntosh) Boren, whose history will be found on another page. Reared to farm life, the subject of this sketch received a common-school education. He was but four years old when his parents moved to Davis County this State, where they remained one year, and they arrived in Pottawattamie County, June 22, 1847, locating upon a piece of land on which his father still lives. The subject of our sketch was married January 14, 1877, to Miss Mary A. Smith, who was born in Michigan, October 24, 1853, of par-

ents who were natives of New York State; her father was a carpenter by trade.

Mr. Boren bought his present place of 120 acres when it was entirely wild prairie, on section 11, township 86, range 44; and what is seen on the premises to-day are the work of his own hands, aided by his faithful wife, who died leaving two children: Francis M., who was born October 23, 1877, and is in charge of her grandmother; the second child died in infancy. Mr. Boren devotes his attention principally to stock-raising. He has increased his land and now has 308 acres in good condition, 100 cultivated with the plow.

On national issues he entertains Democratic principles and takes an active interest in civil government. He has often been a delegate to political conventions and has held various offices of his township, many of them in Hazel Dell Township. He has been a School Director for a number of years, and at present is Treasurer of the school district. A man of strong convictions, he fixes himself upon a well defined platform of principles. He is a member of I. O. G. T. and of the Mutual Protection Society, in which he has held various offices. Has held all the local offices of the Good Templar Lodge, including that of delegate to the Grand Lodge.



REUBEN BARTON, of Weston, Pottawattamie County, is a native of Plainfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, the son of Nathan and Sarah (Burroughs) Barton, and was born January 9, 1812. His parents were natives of the same State, where they were married, and reared a family of thirteen children. In 1823 they removed to Phelps, Ontario County, New York. The same year the father died, and

the mother with the unmarried portion of the family, nine in number, returned to Massachusetts, where they remained until 1832, when the subject of this narrative, at the age of twenty years, decided to again go West, and this time to Ohio, where the family, consisting of the mother and four children, arrived November 21, 1832, and settled in the town of Huntsburg, Geauga County. There, in the spring of 1833, Reuben purchased fifty acres of wild land, heavy timber, at \$2.50 per acre, paying \$30 down. Our subject went to work with a will to prepare a home for himself and mother and a young sister, which he did by hard and incessant toil, chopping and piling the immense growth of timber in heaps, and burning it up! (What a treasure would our Iowa farmers esteem a few acres of such timber!) Here he remained, improving and cultivating the soil for about three years, when his mother accepted an offer of marriage from Mr. Jacob Warrener, with whom she lived until her death, which occurred in 1853.

After the marriage of his mother Mr. Barton made his home with a brother-in-law, N. M. Faun, for about two years, when, in September, 1837, in company with the brother-in-law, he removed to Coles County, Illinois, then mostly in a state of nature. Here he entered 120 acres of Government land, consisting mostly of prairie, with a good supply of timber, and again erected a log cabin and commenced his favorite occupation of farming, while yet in single blessedness, until February 11, 1838, when he was joined in wedlock to Marcia E. Wilson, who was born in St. Alban's, Vermont, December 25, 1811, and by whom he had three children, two boys and one daughter: Nathan Henry, the eldest, born April 13, 1840, now resides at San Bernardino, California; Reuben Almon, born November 10, 1842, and resides at

Meadville, Keya Paha County, Nebraska, (both have families and both served through the war of the Rebellion), and Marcia E., born in Hancock County, Illinois, July 26, 1845, to which county he had removed in the spring of 1844, and where his wife died September 8, 1846, and the infant died September 25, 1846.

He had purchased a forty-acre farm, and had begun to accumulate around him the comforts of life, when the destroying angel entered and desolation reigned supreme. This was indeed a day of adversity, and, to add to his afflictions, the horrors of a "Mormon war" seemed impending, mobs of infuriated men traversing the country threatening devastation and ruin! and to avoid the impending conflict he again removed to the adjoining county of Henderson, to remain until peace and order were restored, which was soon accomplished.

He then returned to his home in Hancock County, where he remained until he removed to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in June, 1852. In the meantime he took a second wife, by the name of Almera W. Johnson, by whom he had three daughters. Her family were quite numerous and conspicuous in the Mormon church. In the spring of 1853 he bought a claim on section 30, township, 76, range 43, and subsequently entered the southwest one-fourth thereof, and afterward added eighty acres of the same section. The only improvement on the land was a small log cabin, in which he made his home until 1857, when by dint of hard work and strict economy he succeeded in erecting a comfortable frame house and other necessary out-buildings; large and spacious barns were added from time to time.

About this time and three years subsequently a warning proclamation for the scattered remnants of saints to flee to the

mountains, to the only place of safety on this continent from the devastations of impending war, was issued by Brigham Young, and there was a general departure of the faithful from this part of the country, and especially of the Johnson family; and to go and leave one behind was not to be thought of. Hence an influence was brought to bear upon Mrs. Barton, which culminated in her going with the rest in the summer of 1861. Thus in the forty-ninth year of his age, and twenty-third of his married life, he was the second time bereft of wife; and this time, what was dearer than wife; three girls died, the eldest eleven years, and the youngest five years and six months; the youngest died December 20, 1861, and the eldest died March 23, 1870.

The mother and only one daughter (feeble-minded) still live at Parowan, Utah.

At this time (1861) the war of the Rebellion had become notorious, and Mr. Barton's eldest son, being of age, enlisted in Company B, Fourth Iowa Infantry. His other son, not yet twenty, received his permission, and enlisted in Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; thus leaving Mr. Barton alone on the farm, a sort of recluse, to "hold the fort," and "ponder upon the vicissitudes of human life." At the close of the war the sons returned without the mark of a Rebel bullet, but impaired in health.

In the fall of 1867 our subject made a visit to Ohio, and October 20, 1867, was married the third time, this time to Maria J. Carothers, the youngest of a large family, her birthplace being Phelps, Ontario County, New York, and born October 19, 1818. Her parents, John and Betsey (Sickler) Carothers, were born in 1774 and 1778 respectively. The father's death occurred February 17, 1842, and the mother's September 8, 1853, in Burton, Ohio.

Mr. Barton is a firm believer in the Spiritual philosophy, and his wife of the Christian Church. He is a life-long Republican, and was at one time the only one who cast a Republican vote in his precinct. Although his party was generally in the minority, he was often elected Justice of the Peace, and served as such for many years, and until he positively refused to accept any longer. Schools received his early attention, and he was mainly instrumental in getting the first school district organized in his precinct, and drew the first public funds, and as member of the board did all he could to promote the best interests of the community by establishing schools. He was commissioned a Notary Public in 1886, and is serving his second term, which expires in 1892.

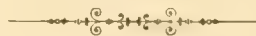
In June, 1884, having arrived at an age when he could not attend properly to the care and labors of a farm, and on account of the feeble state of his wife's health, he was induced to sell the farm, which was well supplied with choice fruits, containing over 300 bearing trees. This arrangement was carried out, and he removed to Weston, his present residence, where he owns one acre of land and a comfortable dwelling, with the purpose of spending the remnant of his days in retirement. Having commenced life with nothing but good health and a determination to achieve a competence for himself and family, he feels that his efforts have not been in vain. He has been a pioneer in three different States, Iowa being the last, where he has lived thirty-eight years and witnessed magnificent improvements.

But this brief narrative of a long and eventful life would be incomplete and unsatisfactory without the following biographical sketch, written by himself; although it necessitates a little repetition, the cause of which occurred subsequent to the writing of

the foregoing, and published in the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*, September 24, 1890;

Mrs. Maria Jane Barton, consort of Reuben Barton, departed this life, September 10, 1890. She was born in Phelps Town, Ontario County, New York, October 19, 1818, and was the youngest of the numerous family of John and Betsy Carothers. Her father removed to Burton, Geauga County, Ohio, in 1832, where he died February 17-18, 1842. She being the only unmarried one of the family, the care of her father during a lingering sickness fell upon her. After his death the care of an invalid mother, who had become blind and helpless, devolved upon her until her death, September 18, 1853, leaving our subject at the age of thirty-five, with feeble health and quite limited means. By overwork in lifting her mother through a series of years, she had contracted a disease of the spine, from which she was a great sufferer. She was under medical treatment by eminent physicians for eleven years, when she was so much improved as to enter the marriage relation with Reuben Barton in the fall of 1867, and came with him to this county, where she resided until her death. She was a great sufferer from sickness. The change of climate improved her, but did not restore her to sound health. In 1884 the removal to Weston for a time seemed to be beneficial; but in September, 1887, she had a stroke of paralysis of the left side, from which she never recovered, although able to be about the house until the last fatal attack, which occurred August 9, 1890; she was then forced to bed, from which she never arose again. She survived, in great agony, a month, ceasing to breathe September 10, when she passed peacefully away, and there passed from earth life one of nature's noble women. Her sympathetic impulses knew no bounds; where duty seemed to call she

was always ready, and to a sense of duty she sacrificed her health and life. They laid her tenderly to rest September 11, 1890.

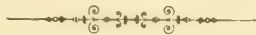


JOHN A. SYLVESTER, of section 20, Garner Township, has been a resident of this county ever since 1861. He was born in North Carolina, Pitt County, October 26, 1829, a son of John Sylvester, Sr., who was born in 1802, in Boston, of Pilgrim stock, and is still living. His ancestors participated both in the Revolutionary war and in that of 1812. Mr. Sylvester's mother's name before marriage was Cassandra Slaughter. She too was born in Pitt County, North Carolina. The parents of the subject of this sketch were married in 1828, and then emigrated to Randolph County, Indiana, where the father was a cooper by trade; earlier in life he was a sailor.

Mr. Sylvester of this sketch also learned the cooper trade and worked on the farm. Arriving at age he became a teacher, in his home district. In 1853 he came to Dallas County, Iowa; two years afterward he went to Minnesota, and two years after that again he went to Missouri and taught school near St. Joseph; finally he came to Council Bluffs in 1861.

February 20, 1863, he married Mrs. Adelphia McDonald, a lady of high culture, born near Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois, a daughter of John and Adelphia (Harper) Woods, natives of Kentucky. She was twelve years of age when her mother, in 1838, settled in Des Moines County, Iowa, and she was reared there and in Henry and Mahaska counties, this State. On reaching the age of twenty-one years she married Milton McDonald, a resident of Mahaska County at that time. In 1850 they moved

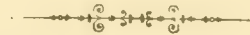
to Putnam County, Missouri, and in the spring of 1851 they came to Pottawattamie County, settling April 24, on a farm where she now lives, then a Mormon claim, upon which was a small log cabin and a limited portion of the ground broken. Here Mr. McDonald died, July 8, 1862, at the age of forty-five years, a sincere member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had four children, three of whom are now living: Amanda Ellen, now the wife of W. H. Mullen, of Council Bluffs; Marshall F., a prominent attorney of St. Louis, Missouri; and Mary F., now Mrs. M. R. Frank, also of Council Bluffs. They lost one child by death, William F., at the age of seven years. By the present union Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester have three children, namely: John Milton, a successful teacher; Ada C., and Elmer H., the latter also a teacher. The family occupy a fine brick house, surrounded by evergreen and noble forest trees. Mr. Sylvester is a Republican, and has been Justice of the Peace. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



FRED W. SPETMAN, of the firm of F. W. Spetman & Bro., merchants of Council Bluffs, is a native of Pottawattamie County, born September 18, 1855, the oldest son of H. H. Spetman, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Our subject was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools of the township and city of Council Bluffs. When seventeen years of age he went to Davenport, and attended the Bryant & Stratton College, where he graduated. He then returned to this city, and engaged as clerk for Smith & Crittenden, in the wholesale and retail dry-goods business, including both departments. He remained with them

two years, after which he purchased a half interest in the store then known as Galleger & Lee, purchasing Galleger's interest. The store was located on B Street, opposite the Ogden House, and was then known as Lee & Spetman. Mr. Spetman continued for two years, and then purchased his partner's interest, and continued the business alone for one year and a half, when he sold out to J. C. Lee. He then, in 1877, removed to his present location, 509 and 511 Main Street, and in company with his brother, W. C., they carry an extensive line of general merchandise, boots, shoes and clothing, and have built up an extensive business. In 1880-'81 he served as a member of the City Council from the Third Ward. In 1886 he was elected City Treasurer, serving two terms, or four years.

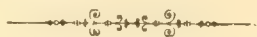
Mr. Spetman was married September September 10, 1879, to Miss Alvena Los Kowski, a native of St. Louis, who came with her parents, Edward Los Kowski, a native of Germany, to this county in 1858. They have four children: Ella M., Lulu R., Dora C., and Verra R. Mr. Spetman is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 49, and of the A. O. U. W. He is also a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.



PETER SMITH, Alderman of the Fifth Ward, to which position he was elected in the spring of 1890, is at the head of the firm of Smith & Co., Union Bakery, which was established in 1883. They do a wholesale and retail trade, principally the former, their annual business amounting to \$20,000. They ship to all of the towns within a radius of seventy-five to 100 miles by express. Mr. Smith has been a resident of

Council Bluffs since April 7, 1867. He was born in Germany, November 6, 1840, the son of Peter and Anna (Peterson) Smith. The parents died in Germany when our subject was but a child, and when but ten years of age he came to this country with an uncle, locating at St. Louis, Missouri, where he grew to manhood. He remained there until 1865, during which time he was engaged as clerk in a grocery store. He then went to Booneville, Missouri, remaining until 1867, when he came to Council Bluffs, where he has since made his home. He was engaged in various vocations until he connected himself with the Muceller Music Company, of this city, with whom he remained eleven years. After leaving this firm he commenced his present business, which he has so far conducted successfully. He has always affiliated with the Republican party, but has held himself aloof from political publicity. In 1890 he was elected City Alderman of the Fifth Ward, and carried his election by ninety-seven votes. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 49, Council Bluffs Lodge, and also of the A. O. U. W., No. 270.

He was married, in 1868, to Mary Mueller, who was born in Germany October 1, 1843, and they have a family of seven children: Frances, the oldest child, is the wife of Professor Charles Bactous, a resident of Omaha, Nebraska.



MRS. SUSANA FORSYTH, of Crescent Township, was born in Alabama, April 27, 1827, a daughter of Jeremiah Fowler, a well-to-do farmer, of German descent. Her parents had four sons and five daughters. Her father married Miss Sarah Johnson, whose parents were residents of Kentucky. Mr. Fowler removed from

Tennessee to Williamson County, Illinois, and settled upon a farm which he had bought, and lived there until his wife's death, in 1836. Then one of the daughters, Elizabeth, kept house for the next two years. He then sold his farm, married again, and after that his children resided elsewhere.

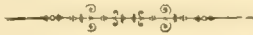
The subject of this sketch then lived with her sister Elizabeth until her death; and then for a year with old acquaintances; and then her youngest sister, Lucinda, married, and she lived with her two years; in the meantime they moved to St. Clair County, Illinois, and also Mrs Forsyth worked around among neighbors to some extent. After a residence elsewhere for a time she married J. S. Farris, March 1, 1846, and the first two years of their married life were passed upon the farm of John Griffin, with whom Mrs. Forsyth had been living; then a year near Fayetteville, which locality was so unhealthful that they sold out there and moved to Iowa, landing at Bellevue. Going out into the country about fifteen miles, Mr. Farris bought a farm of 145 acres of unimproved land in Jackson County, and he resided upon it eight years, improving it; selling out again he started to Saratoga, but, stopping in Decatur County, he followed farming there one year, near Garden Grove. In the fall Mr. Farris enlisted for three years, or during the war, in the Union army; and two weeks before he left for the battle-field they lost their infant child. During her husband's absence in the army, the subject of this sketch moved to Franklin, and two years afterward came to Pottawattamie County, on a visit. Returning to her farm, she sold it and then moved to Crescent City, this county, where, December 26, 1864, she married John Forsyth, a blacksmith by trade. His parents were natives of Scotland. In 1866 they sold their property there and purchased eighty acres of unimproved land on section



W. F. Sapp

12, same township, and began to make all the improvements for a comfortable home. They built a two-story brick house, barns, sheds, etc., planted a grove and orchard, erected a blacksmith shop and a house in which to carry on his trade.

Mrs. Forsyth is the mother of seven children, three of whom are deceased. Mr. Forsyth died in the spring of 1874, since which time Mrs. Forsyth has superintended the farm as well as the house. By industry and economy she has managed to keep her family together and support it, although her struggle has been severe and protracted.



COLONEL WILLIAM FLETCHER SAPP, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born at Danville, Ohio, November 20, 1824. His grandfather, Daniel Sapp, was born and reared in Maryland, near Frostburg, from which State he emigrated to Ohio, settling in the eastern part of Knox County, adjoining and on the south side of Danville, which takes its name from him, where he lived and reared a large family, having married, before emigrating from Maryland, Mary Robinson. Daniel Sapp was one of the early pioneers to Knox County, Ohio, passing through all the vicissitudes and trials of a pioneer life. He was the first County Surveyor of his adopted county, which was the only office held by him excepting that of Justice of the Peace, which latter office he held for many years prior and up to his death. Daniel Sapp, the grandfather, and Carl Sapp, with three other brothers, served in the war of 1812. John Sapp, the father of the subject of this sketch, was Daniel Sapp's oldest child; he was born in Knox County, Ohio, and continued to live there until his death, which occurred in December, 1833. John Sapp

married Elizabeth Myers, who was born at Cumberland, Maryland. She emigrated, when but a child, with her parents to Knox County, Ohio, where she was married to John Sapp. At the death of John Sapp, he left his widow and three children to survive him, two daughters, Angelina and Louisa, and a son, the subject of this sketch. The eldest daughter, married Dr. Allmon F. Stanley, both of whom are now dead. Louisa was married in Knox County, Ohio, where she is still living, having reared a family of two sons and three daughters, all of whom are married. From this sketch it will be seen that William Fletcher Sapp is of Maryland stock, the parents of both his father and mother having been reared in Maryland. John Sapp was what was commonly called a very prosperous and thrifty man, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him, for his honesty, generosity, and superior judgment. At his death he left his widow and children in very good circumstances for that day. Prior to his death, John Sapp made arrangements to move his family to St. Louis, Missouri, and in furtherance of that design he converted all his property into available means. On his deathbed, he purchased a farm, upon which his widow maintained herself and raised her three children. The farm adjoined the town of Danville on the west, and to this day it is looked upon as one of the best farms in that part of the country.

William Fletcher Sapp continued to live with his mother and sisters, working on the farm in the summer, and attending the public schools in the winter, taking but little interest in education further than to identify himself with the debating societies or lyceums then prevalent in that community, and in which he, when but a young boy, became a prominent debater. At the age of fifteen years he began putting in much of his

time during the summer months in reading, and in such other studies as he was able to master without a tutor, still continuing to attend the public schools in the winter seasons. At the age of eighteen years he attended school at the Martinsburg Academy, an institution of learning under the management of the Presbyterian Church in his native county. When he felt himself qualified for that purpose, he commenced teaching school in the winter seasons and attending school at the academy in the summer, and continued doing so until he commenced reading law in the spring of 1847 in the office of Hon. Columbus Delano and Hon. William R. Sapp, his uncle, in the now beautiful and prosperous city of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, the county-seat of Knox County. His aptitude in debate gave him a liking for the law, and he had scarcely begun reading for his chosen profession until he was employed by his friends and admirers to attend cases before justices of the peace. It is his pride now to tell that during the time he was a law student, he made enough in petty cases before justices of the peace to maintain himself, and when admitted to the bar to buy a small library of books with which to commence the practice. The rapidity with which he ran into practice after his admission to the bar was most remarkable, having had during the very first term following his admission, a dozen or more cases in the Court of Common Pleas of Knox County. He was admitted to the bar on the 27th day of June, 1850, and immediately opened a law office with Hon. Walter H. Smith, then a young man who had read law in the same office with him. He was engaged in the trial of a number of important civil and criminal cases during the first year after his admission. His success in his practice, and his ability in the trial of jury cases led his Whig friends to

put him on their ticket as their candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney in the fall of 1850. At that time, Knox County was nearly 900 Democratic. The Democrats had nominated General George W. Morgan as their candidate, he having returned from the Mexican war with an enviable reputation for his services rendered therein. When the official votes were counted it was ascertained that General Morgan had but thirty-two majority over Mr. Sapp, who was then a mere boy.

In 1854, at the formation of the Republican party, he took an active stand in the organization of this new party, was nominated, without being a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, and was elected over James G. Chapman, his Democratic opponent, by 800 majority. In 1856 he was re-elected over Hon. Charles Scribner, now of Toledo, Ohio. In 1856 he was engaged in making political speeches for three months and more, being called upon to go far and near, and so exposed himself during that campaign that his health seriously failed him.

On December 29, 1856, he was married to Mary C. Brown, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, daughter of Captain Richard Montgomery Brown, he having commanded a company during the war of 1812. Miss Mary C. Brown was a most accomplished and beautiful girl, and was, in the truest sense of the term, a help-mate to her husband all through life.

But few young men succeed on their own merits in acquiring so lucrative a practice as William Fletcher Sapp did at the bar of his native county in Ohio. His reputation as a young man of ability in his own profession was not confined to his own county, but extended almost through the whole State of Ohio. He often refers to his early practice, saying that from 1850 until 1860 he made more money in the practice of law than he has ever

made in the same length of time since. From 1856 to 1860, his health was such that he decided to remove to a locality where the atmosphere was purer and dryer than that of central Ohio, and in the fall of 1859 he started out in search of a new locality. After traveling very considerably through the West, he made up his mind to remove to Omaha, Nebraska, which he did in the spring of 1860, where he again entered upon the practice of his profession. Omaha was then a village of from 1,800 to 2,000 inhabitants, and that now prosperous city and the Territory of Nebraska had not recovered from the crisis of 1857. In the summer of 1861 he was appointed Adjutant General of Nebraska Territory by Governor Alvin Saunders, and in the fall of that year he was nominated a member of the Territorial Legislative Committee by the Republicans of Douglas County to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General John M. Thayer, and was elected to that position by the people over Hon. John I. Reddick, then a prominent attorney of Omaha, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of the people of that county.

In 1862 Major-General Pope issued an order for a regiment of cavalry to be raised in the Territory of Nebraska, to serve for nine months on the frontier against the Indians, and relieve the regular army then stationed at Fort Kearney and other military posts. As Adjutant-General he aided Governor Saunders in raising said regiment, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment by the Governor. During the time of his military service he was put in command of the Department of the Platte upon the resignation of General James Craig, of St. Joseph, Missouri, which position he filled until he was relieved by General McKane. Before the Second Nebraska Cavalry

was mustered out of service, Colonel Sapp had made arrangements for a law partnership with Samuel Clinton, of Council Bluffs, and, after spending the winter with his family in Ohio, he came to Council Bluffs and entered into practice under the arrangement so made with Judge Clinton, under the firm name of Clinton & Sapp. They had a large and lucrative practice in Pottawattamie and adjoining counties, practicing law in the Federal as well as State courts.

In the fall of 1865 he was elected to represent Pottawattamie County in the State Legislature, which position he filled with distinction, and during the session of which he was a member he introduced and had passed a bill locating the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at the city of Council Bluffs. He also introduced and had passed through the House of Representatives a bill for holding the State Supreme Court at Council Bluffs. He was a most efficient and active member. He declined a re-election to the Legislature. In 1869 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the State of Iowa by President Grant, filling that position four years, with honor and credit. It is said that his success in that office, as shown by the report of the Attorney General of the United States, is considerably in excess of that of any other United States Attorney for that period.

He was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District to the Forty-fifth Congress. At that time the District was composed of the following counties: Adams, Audubon, Cass, Fremont, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Shelby, Taylor and Union. He was elected over Hon. Lemuel R. Bolter, the Democratic and Greenback candidate, by over 4,000 majority in the above named counties, and was again re-nominated by the Repub-

licans as their candidate to the Forty-sixth Congress without opposition, and was re-elected as their Representative from the Eighth Congressional District, receiving 15,343 votes against 7,453 votes for Colonel John H. Keatley, Democrat, and 7,760 votes for Mr. Hicks, National. During the time he was a Representative from the Eighth Congressional District, he introduced and secured the passage of a bill providing for holding the United States Circuit Courts at the times and places where the United States District Courts were then held,—that is, at Dubuque, Des Moines, Keokuk and Council Bluffs. He also succeeded in getting bills passed through Congress, giving to the city of Council Bluffs Big Lake and Car Lake, which are now the properties of said city. He also introduced and had unanimously reported by the Committee on Public Grounds in both the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, a bill for the purchase of grounds and erection of a Government building at the city of Council Bluffs; but, owing to the stern opposition of Hon. Samuel J. Randall, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, to appropriations for Government buildings, he was refused a recognition to move and suspend the rules and have the bill passed, at both sessions, which, doubtless, he would have procured but for the stern opposition of the Speaker. As a Representative in Congress he devoted himself most assiduously to all the wants and interests of the people of his district. It is said of him that during the time he so represented the people, he was never absent from a roll-call during either the Forty-fifth or the Forty-sixth Congress. He never failed to answer a letter written to him as such Representative by any one in his district. In all his official conduct, he deported himself most honorably and uprightly. It can be said of him justly,

that there was never a murmur against him as an officer as respects his integrity, honesty and application to his duties. He was nominated by the State Convention of Iowa, by acclamation, as Elector at Large for Hon. James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate for President, and made quite a State canvass during that campaign.

From the time he was admitted to the bar, he devoted himself most assiduously to the practice of law, excepting while he was in the military service and in Congress, and may be said to be a very successful practitioner. The Union Pacific Railroad Company undertook to procure a separate bridge charter over the Missouri River. Against this scheme Colonel Sapp took a most active interest; went to Washington, and, mainly through his influence, the proposition for the bridge charter making the terminus of the Union Pacific at Omaha was defeated. Subsequent to this, he, assisted by others, procured the necessary legislation to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Company to build their bridge as a part of the line of their road, and to compel them to perform their legal obligations, and authorized proceedings by mandamus to compel them to do so. After this provision passed Congress he took an active part in the litigation following to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Company by mandamus to operate their road as a continuous line to and from Council Bluffs. By his advice Hon. John N. Rogers of Davenport was employed, who, in conjunction with Colonel Sapp, commenced a proceeding by mandamus in the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, which was decided in favor of the city of Council Bluffs. An appeal was taken from this decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the decision of the Circuit Court holding Council Bluffs to be the terminus of the Union Pacific Rail-

road Company was affirmed, that court deciding that the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was at Council Bluffs and not at Omaha. This decision was a matter of vital interest to the city of Council Bluffs, and its terminus was greatly to its advantage. All the assistance he rendered in that litigation and the legislation that led to it, as well as the two arguments upon the terminus question made by him, was free of any charge to the city, he always absolutely refusing to accept any pay for his services in this respect, and bearing his own expense to and from Washington, and in having his arguments printed. The people of Council Bluffs remember his action and service in that regard fully and with gratitude. On this question of the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Council Bluffs had a most earnest, sincere and effective friend in Colonel Sapp. He was most diligent in procuring the influence of the Iowa delegation in Congress necessary for the needed legislation.

After the firm of Clinton & Sapp was dissolved, Colonel Sapp formed a partnership with the Hon. Joseph Lyman and Hon. S. J. Hanna, the firm being known as Sapp, Lyman & Hanna. In a short time Judge Hanna removed to Chicago, after which the firm name was Sapp & Lyman, which firm continued for fifteen years, during all of which time they did a very extensive law practice in the State and Federal courts. January 1, 1884, Hon. Joseph Lyman was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court by Governor Sherman. Immediately upon Major Lyman going upon the bench, Colonel Sapp formed a partnership with N. M. Pusey, a prominent attorney of Council Bluffs, since which time he has continued in the active practice of the law, the firm name being Sapp & Pusey.

Whether we view him as a practicing at-

torney, as a citizen, or as an officer, his record is a most honorable one. As a trial lawyer, he has few equals in the State, and is regarded as a formidable man to meet in a contest before a jury. His recollection of the testimony of witnesses by which he is enabled to repeat over their very words, and his sound judgment as to the policy to pursue in the conducting of a trial, are among the things leading to his success as a trial lawyer. Colonel Sapp is a man of very vigorous and healthy constitution, and it is said of him, by the brother members of the bar, that he can endure more hard work than any man at the Council Bluffs bar. He is a man of very quick and active perception, a very retentive memory, and very superior judgment.

Colonel and Mrs. Sapp were the parents of three children, of whom one son still survives, William F., Jr., the eldest; two sons died in infancy. Mrs. Sapp was a daughter of Captain Richard Montgomery Brown, who commanded a company during the war of 1812, and was at the battle where Hull surrendered; but rather than surrender he marched his troops through the wilderness to Mansfield, Ohio, and continued in the service until the close of the war, after which he located at Mount Vernon, Ohio. He was a native of New England, and was remotely related to Daniel Webster. At the end of the war he married Miss Mary Honn, a resident of Knox County, Ohio. She was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland. They resided in Mount Vernon, Ohio, where Captain Brown was engaged in the mercantile business, from which he retired with a competency. They reared a large family of six sons and four daughters, Mary C., the wife of our subject being the second daughter.

Since the above was written Colonel W. F. Sapp has died, his death occurring on November 22, 1890, just one day and a half after

his sixty-sixth birthday. His death was considered a public calamity, and he was mourned by rich and poor, black and white alike.

Resolutions of respect and condolence were passed by many organizations in Council Bluffs and surrounding counties, and, for the first time in the history of Pottawattamie County, and as an especial mark of respect, a day was appointed and observed by the bar of his home county, of which he was president, for memorial services, at which eulogies were pronounced upon his life and character.

Colonel Sapp was laid to rest by the side of the wife he loved so well in the beautiful little cemetery at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

FRANCIS T. MCPHERRON, who resides on section 8, Hardin Township, came to this county in 1877, where he has since made his home. He was born in Henry County, Iowa, January 20, 1850, near Mt. Pleasant, the son of J. W. and May E. (Cook) McPherron. The father was a native of Knox County, Tennessee, and the son of William McPherron, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry; the mother was born in Mansfield, Ohio, the daughter of Luther Cook, a native of Pennsylvania. The father settled in Henry County, Iowa, in 1837, before it was admitted to the Union, and when it was inhabited by the Fox and Winnebago Indians. They reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom our subject was the second child. Mr. McPherron still resides in Henry County on the farm which he has owned for over fifty years.

Francis T. was reared on the old farm, and at the age of twenty years he began work at the carpenter's trade in Henry County, which he continued until 1878, when he came to

Council Bluffs and worked at his trade one year. In 1877 he bought eighty acres of wild prairie land, of which he broke forty acres, and the next year he rented the land for one year. In 1879 he built a small farm house, and in 1890 a good frame house, and made many other improvements. The farm contains a grove of eight or ten acres and an orchard. He now owns 200 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. McPherron was first married in 1874, in Henry County, Iowa, to Miss Helen Eveland, who was born in Henry County, the daughter of James W. Eveland. By this union there was one child, Helen. Mrs. McPherron died the same year they were married, in 1874. In 1879 he married Anna B. Henderson, of Henry County, Iowa, the daughter of J. W. Henderson. They have four children: Vernon F., Perry E., Ira C. and Stacy W. Politically Mr. McPherron is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Trenton Lodge, No. 57, at Trenton, Iowa, and of the I. O. G. T., of Downsville, Norwalk Township. He was raised a Presbyterian, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

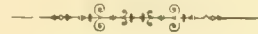
JULIUS MULLER, a prominent citizen near Crescent City, was born April 8, 1836, in Colmar, Alsace, France, which has been a province of Germany since the Franco-German war of 1870-'71. His parents, William and Madaline (Rebert) Muller, were also natives of France. His father was a bookbinder by trade; he had four children, of whom Julius was the second. In 1851, leaving his family for the purpose, he came to America, sailing from Havre to New Orleans, arriving eight weeks later. Coming

on up to St. Louis, he was there engaged at his trade. During the month of December the next year his family arrived. A year afterward he went to Davenport and established himself in his trade there, where also Julius, having previously served his apprenticeship in the same, remained a short time. Going next to Cassville, Wisconsin, he entered 160 acres of land and began improving it, but after a time he sold it, visited Lancaster, Wisconsin, and then located in Rock Island, Illinois, where he carried on his business extensively until he was burned out. His wife, being an invalid, was living with her daughter in Davenport, when she died in 1875. After her death he made a number of changes until he finally settled in Davenport, where he still resides.

October 2, 1859, Mr. Julius Muller married Ann Bird, who was born near Quebec, Canada, May 2, 1838, of Irish ancestry. She was brought by her parents to Illinois in 1852, and to Clay County, Iowa, in 1855. After his marriage Mr. Muller bought a tract of bottom land in Harrison County, this State, and resold it in 1866; but in 1864 he was drafted into the military service, placed in Company E, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was in service at Nashville, Tennessee. Next he was detailed upon a scouting expedition through Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and thence to Annapolis, Maryland, whence he was sent down the coast on vessels to Morehead City, North Carolina, thence to Newbern and Kingston, where they were engaged in a severe fight, Mr. Muller having a narrow escape from the bullet of a sharpshooter. They then joined Sherman in his march from the sea. At Raleigh they heard of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. They proceeded on to Washington and thence to Louisville, Kentucky, where they were mustered out, July 21, 1865.

Mr. Muller then went to Denver, looking for a place to locate, but returned to Pottawattamie County, and in 1867 purchased forty acres of land entirely wild, and began improving it. He has since added to his first purchase until he now has 164 acres of good land, on sections 13 and 24. He has a good story-and-a-half house with farm buildings, etc., a fine orchard and evergreen ornamental trees about the premises. His specialty is the rearing of domestic animals, chiefly horses.

Politically Mr. Muller is a Republican, but in the primaries he votes for "the best man." He is a member of the M. P. Society, and has held various offices. He and his family are highly respected. His children are: Mary, born January 25, 1861, residing at home; William, born April 8, 1862, resides in Missouri Valley, Iowa; Charles, born January 22, 1867; Minnie, born August 15, 1870; and Thomas, born November 26, 1871, all three of these last still at their parental home.



DR. OLIVER WALKER GORDON, of Council Bluffs, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1837. His father, William M. Gordon, was a native of Ohio. His grandfather, Robert Gordon, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and thence to Indiana. The Gordon family is of Scotch ancestry. William M. Gordon was a youth when he moved to Wayne County, Indiana, where he was a pioneer. He married Miss Deborah Mendenhall, a daughter of Daniel Mendenhall. The latter was a Quaker and a native of North Carolina. True to his convictions as a Quaker, he was opposed to the institution of slavery, and although in his early days was an owner of slaves, his con-

science would not permit him to remain such, and he consequently set his negroes free and emigrated to Indiana, where he remained till death. William Gordon, the father of the subject of this sketch, continued to reside in Indiana a number of years after his marriage, when he emigrated to Iowa. Later he returned to Indiana with his family for the purpose of giving his children better advantages for education than Iowa in those early days afforded. He settled in Boone County, Indiana. While living here he represented his county in the Legislature. Later he returned to Henry County, Iowa. In early life he learned the trade of harness-maker, but did not long follow it; adopting the profession of law, he became a well-known lawyer and land speculator. His wife died in 1887, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Esther Frame, the eminent Quaker evangelist. After the death of his wife, William M. Gordon removed to Fairfield, Jefferson County; remarried and has since died. He was a well-known citizen of Iowa; was a Democrat in politics, and in the administration of Buchanan was appointed by that executive general mail agent, but later, endorsing the principles of Douglas, he was removed from this official position by Buchanan. He promptly took the side of the Union at the outbreak of the Rebellion, entered the army as a Lieutenant and was wounded at Fort Donelson, which resulted in his retiring from the army, and from his wounds he never fully recovered. He and his first wife were the parents of three sons and four daughters, who grew to mature years. Another daughter, Eliza Jane, died in Indiana in infancy. The youngest daughter, Arrenetta, married and died in Minneapolis. The eldest member of the family is Rev. Luther B. Gordon, a Quaker preacher, residing near Los Angeles, California; the subject of this sketch is the

second son; the next in order of age is Mrs. Esther Frame, the Quaker evangelist; Mrs. Lydia Manley is the wife of Rev. William Manley, a Quaker clergyman. Mary Emma is the wife of Rev. Philip Heck, of Moline, Illinois; Leroy A. is a merchant in Minneapolis.

The subject of this notice spent the most of his life in Iowa. Early in life his intentions were to follow the profession of law, but after pursuing legal studies for a time he abandoned them for the profession of medicine. Early in the war of the Rebellion he was assistant to Surgeon Hughes of Iowa, in the hospitals of Keokuk, and later assisted Surgeon Woods in the United States army, with whom he remained for a time, when he was transferred and his services were given to the colored troops. Still later he returned to Surgeon Woods, with whom he remained until the close of the war. After the war he located at Bloomfield, Iowa, in the practice of his profession, and thence removed to Mount Pleasant; going thence to Chicago, he engaged in practice there, and was also for a time editor of a medical journal. From Chicago he removed to Minneapolis, from which city he removed to Council Bluffs in 1883.

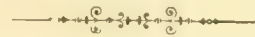
Dr. Gordon's first wife was Miss Mary Wright, a niece of Judge Wright, of Des Moines. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Mary C. Walker, of Council Bluffs, and a daughter of Dr. Edward S. Williams, a well-known early settler of this city. Dr. Gordon has two children by his first marriage: William and Annie, the latter being the wife of Elias Baker, of Lincoln, Nebraska. The Doctor and his present wife have a daughter, Deborah M., and an adopted son, Luther W. The present Mrs. Gordon was formerly the wife of Thomas A. Walker, of Council Bluffs, and has by that marriage four children.



G. H. Casady

Edward S. Williams, father of Mrs. Gordon, was born in Campbell County, Virginia, where he was reared and educated. He married Miss Mary Brown Austin, a native of the same county as her husband. Mr. Williams was by occupation a silversmith and dentist. He came to what is now Council Bluffs in 1852, and entered 160 acres of land, and also entered a quarter section, which includes Fairmount Park, and also included what is known as Williams' first and second addition to Council Bluffs. Mr. Williams did not come here directly from his native State, Virginia, but had removed to Missouri many years before. In 1852 he started overland to California with his family. They included a part of quite a large body of emigrants who started for the land of gold, but on reaching Fort Laramie they were attacked by sickness, which carried off nearly the whole of them, only two men of the eighteen which accompanied the train, surviving. These, with the surviving women and children, left everything behind them, and, disheartened by the results of the terrible scourge that had swept off so many of their numbers, retraced their steps as rapidly as possible. Stopping on their return to Council Bluffs, then known as Kanessville, Mr. Williams pre-empted the land above mentioned, but with the surviving members of the party they returned to Missouri. In 1856 he came back to Council Bluffs and laid out Williams' First Addition to the city, and continued here till about 1859. But the country here was then new and wild, and the wife and mother becoming dissatisfied they returned to Missouri. Later Mr. Williams returned alone and laid out Williams' Second Addition, and in 1868 the family all returned, residing here until 1877, when Mr. Williams and wife returned to Denver, where they still live. They are the

parents of nine children; five others died in early life. The entire family are residents of Colorado, except Mrs. Gordon, who has continued to reside here since she came with her father's family in 1868. Here she was married in 1871, to Thomas Walker, who was born and reared in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Walker died in this city in 1882. Mrs. Gordon's children by her first marriage are two sons and two daughters, viz.: Gulielma F., Brown Austin (daughter), Edward W. Walker and Archibald Alexander. Dr. Gordon and wife have a beautiful home situated on Graham avenue, on a fine elevation, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and the view of the city of Council Bluffs from the residence is a pleasant and beautiful one.



JEFFERSON P. CASADY is one of a family of brothers who are thoroughly identified with the history and growth of the State of Iowa, the others being Hon. P. M. Casady and Weir Casady, of Des Moines, the late Hon. S. H. Casady, of Sioux City, and J. N. Casady, of Council Bluffs. Each of these has been active and energetic in all that pertained to the welfare and development of the State.

The subject of this sketch was born September 1, 1828, at Connersville, Indiana, a son of Simon Casady. He is of that sturdy, strong Scotch-Irish ancestry which has produced so many of the notable men of America. Until eighteen years of age his life was spent upon the farm and attending the public schools, and afterward pursuing an academic course of study. Having but little taste for farm life he took up the study of law, and received his training principally from Hon. Samuel W. Parker in the days when the principles of the law rather than the cases

were studied, and when the eminent lawyers of the day kept the Bible and Blackstone side by side upon their desks. Judge Casady's tutor was one of a coterie of great lawyers who made the bar of Indiana famous, and he thus imbibed an exalted opinion of the law, as practiced by men of learning and virtue.

In 1852 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and was admitted to practice. In 1853 he moved to Council Bluffs, and in conjunction with Hon. Hadley D. Johnson opened a law office in the city and engaged also in the land business. As a lawyer he preferred civil business, and being by nature conservative, cautious and prudent he soon became widely and favorably known; and in 1858 his fellow-citizens, recognizing his legal and financial ability, elected him to the office of County Judge. It is due to Judge Casady to say that this office was wholly unsought by him. Each political party had put forth its candidate for the office, but the people, being dissatisfied with the party nominees, repudiated the nominations and without dissent or regard to political prejudices elected Mr. Casady. Under the law as it existed at that time, the County Judge had full management of all the financial affairs of the county, and also of the Probate Court, thus putting upon that officer an unusual amount of hard work and responsibility. Judge Casady filled the office with remarkable ability and at that same time conducted his private business, which until 1868 consisted largely of real-estate operations. During this latter year he was elected to represent the counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont and Cass in the State Senate for four years.

In July, 1861, he was elected a director of the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph Railroad, and afterward was elected president of the road.

In political sentiment Judge Casady is a

Democrat, a Democrat in the broad and Jeffersonian sense of the word, being a believer in the brotherhood of man and in the dignity of all honest labor. He has always been active in the councils of his party, having frequently been a delegate to its State conventions, and in 1880 was one of the Vice-presidents of the National Convention. In 1872 he was nominated for Auditor of State and ran far ahead of his ticket, though the State was so overwhelmingly Republican that he was not elected. Judge Casady uniformly polled his party strength and also a large number of votes from the opposition, out of compliment to his sterling manhood and integrity. He has never coveted office, and never accepted one except at a personal sacrifice and out of a sense of duty.

Judge Casady has always been public-spirited, and has invariably shown his sympathy with all local enterprises and improvements.

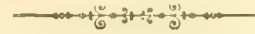
While in the State Senate he gave to the business of legislation the same care and conscientious attention that he gave to all matters of duty entrusted to him; and it was his skill, diplomacy and untiring effort that secured the appropriation for the building of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Council Bluffs.

It is somewhat notable in this connection that Hon. P. M. Casady, of Des Moines, represented that district in the State Senate, Hon. Samuel H. Casady represented the whole northwestern portion of Iowa, containing Sioux City, in the lower house of the Iowa Legislature, and Hon. J. P. Casady represented the Council Bluffs district in the Senate. It is another coincidence that his partners, Hon. Hadley D. Johnson and Hon. James D. Test, also represented the Council Bluffs district in the Legislature. The impress of his character has been silently felt throughout

the county ever since its organization, and it is safe to say that there is not a man in the county better or more favorably known throughout every part of it than he is. In business, while thoroughly conservative, he has been successful, and his name wherever known is a synonym for honest and fair dealing. No man in the county ever enjoyed the confidence and good will of the farming community to the degree that he has enjoyed it. Intimate acquaintanceship with such a man has a beneficial influence upon character, and more than one of the clerks and employes in his office have become noted and successful men, owing to the admirable business training received there. Many young men in politics, in the law, and in other walks owe their start in life, in part at least, to the kindly interest in their welfare shown by Judge Casady, and some of his warmest friendships have originated in acts of kindness on his part toward young men. In his friendships he is loyal and unswerving. Socially he is a well informed, agreeable, companionable man. As a citizen he is universally liked and respected. Years ago he became identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and one of the charter members of Council Bluffs Lodge No. 49.

He married Miss Hannah Joiner, June 16, 1856, and they have had five children: Lawrence and Jefferson J., both of whom are dead; Thomas E., Ida and Albert W. The eldest son, Thomas E. Casady, is a practicing lawyer in Council Bluffs, and the youngest, Albert W., is a contractor. After living together in unusually happy domestic life for over twenty-five years, Judge Casady's wife was taken from his household by death, May 6, 1882. Early in their married life they became members of the First Presbyterian Church of Council Bluffs, and have brought up their family in that faith. Judge Casady is still a

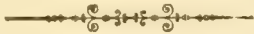
member and one of the liberal supporters of that church.



P. COOPER, who resides on 160 acres of land in Garner Township, on sections 34 and 35, is one of the well-known and successful farmers of that part of the county, where he has resided since 1884. He was born in Germany, November 14, 1844, the son of Joseph and Maria (Keller) Cooper. A. P. was a lad of thirteen years when, with the consent of his parents, he came with kin and acquaintance to Jackson County, Iowa, where he remained until 1860. He received his education in Germany and in the Jackson County schools. In 1860, he started for California, with a company of about eight men from Jackson County. They had ox teams and horses, and took with them about 160 head of cattle. They crossed the Missouri River, May 10, 1860, and traveled over the North Platte route, by the way of Landers' cut-off. They arrived in California October 1, 1860, being six months on the road. They frequently met bands of Indians and gave them tobacco and groceries, they being very troublesome that season. Mr. Cooper resided in California about twenty-five years. He first engaged in buying stock mostly, and afterward was engaged in raising wheat, grain and hay in Santa Clara County and Valley. He was successful, and was considered among the first-class farmers of that county. In 1884 he sold his personal effects and returned to Iowa, and on his arrival in Council Bluffs he bought 160 acres of land of Austin Howard, who was one of the most prominent citizens of Pottawattamie County; Mr. Squires acting as agent. The farm is situated two and a half miles from the city limits, and under a good state of

cultivation. It is well-watered by a bubbling spring, which sends up a large stream of water near the house. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has a good orchard and about one and a half acres of grove.

Mr. Cooper was married in December, 1884, to Miss Minnie Viella Paup, who was born in Jackson County, Iowa, the daughter of William and Charity Paup, who reside in Harlan, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have had one child, a son, Leland Levan, who was born October 29, 1885. Politically Mr. Cooper is a Republican. He is a man in the prime of life, and is well-informed on all general topics. He is frank and cordial in his manner, as most men are who have spent many years on the coast and plains.

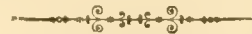


VINCENT BATTIN, contractor and builder, has his office on Seventh street, between Broadway and First avenue, and his residence on the corner of Mynster and North Eighth streets. He established his business in Council Bluffs in 1867 and since that time has been actively engaged here. Some of the principal buildings erected by him are the Ogden Hotel, Whitney Block, Everett Block, corner of Pearl street, Key Block, Farnsworth residence, Champ's residence and J. J. Brown's residence, besides many others that might be cited.

Mr. Battin was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1833, son of Ezra and Juliana (Keith) Battin, natives of Pennsylvania, and Virginia, who came to Ohio while quite young. The paternal ancestors were Welsh and Irish and the maternal English. Vincent was reared in Ohio and educated in the public schools of that State. He also learned

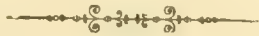
the carpenter's trade in his native State. At the age of twenty he went to Indiana, and spent four years in Greensburgh; thence to Lawrence, Kansas, two years; thence to Colorado, spending three years in Denver and the mines; thence to Idaho and Oregon, three years, working at his trade and mining. In 1867 he came to Council Bluffs, and since then has been an active and enterprising business man of this city. He employs an average of ten men the year round, his pay roll amounting to \$6,000 annually. His annual business averages about \$25,000. Politically Mr. Battin is an independent Republican.

He was married in Idaho, in 1866, to Jennie Rogers, who was born in Illinois, in 1843. Mr. Battin and his wife are worthy citizens of Council Bluffs and are favorites in society circles.



THOMAS B. LACEY, M. D., of Council Bluffs, is one of the leading physicians of this city, where he located in March, 1876, and has been continually in practice since that date. He was born in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1853. His parents were Thomas and Rachel (Noble) Lacey. The family emigrated to Racine, Wisconsin, from New England, and thence to Chicago, in 1863. Both the father and the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch were physicians. The mother survives her husband, being still a resident of Chicago. The Doctor has but one surviving brother, Fred N., a resident of Chicago, who is connected with the Pullman Palace Car Company. He lost two brothers, Arthur at the age of twenty six years, and Edward at the age of sixteen. He has one sister, Mrs. H. A. Summer, of Chicago.

The Doctor received his literary education at Oberlin College, Ohio, and graduated at the Chicago Medical College in 1875. The Doctor was in practice at the Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee for a year after graduation, but nearly all his professional life thus far has been spent in Council Bluffs. Doctor Lacey is a gentleman of culture, possessing excellent literary attainments, and is recognized as one of the leading physicians of western Iowa. He is at present Medical Director of the United States Masonic Benevolent Association of Council Bluffs. He was associated with Drs. Macrae and Thomas as a Board of Pensioning Examiners for a period of four years. The Doctor is a prominent Mason, having taken the higher degrees of that order. He has a son named Thomas B., born October 12, 1880.



JOHAN P. STUHR, one of the leading merchants of Minden, was born in Schleswig, Germany, January 12, 1844. September 12, 1862, he came to Davenport, Iowa, where he attended school until September 6, 1864, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served under General A. J. Smith. He fought in the two battles of Spanish Fort, Mobile, Fort Blakely, Alabama, at Island No. 13 against the famous Quantrell in 1864, and at Memphis, Tennessee. He was wounded in the knee by a bayonet at Island No. 13, in an encounter with Quantrell and the James boys, but was taken from the field on a mule by a comrade. Previously he had a very narrow escape from these same guerrillas. With thirteen companions he was detailed from the picket boat Pocahontas by First Lieutenant John Nelson Gardner to Island No. 10, to search for bushwhackers, rebels and

cotton. This little command, under the leadership of Mr. Stuhr, landed on the island, and he pushed his way through the dense cane, which grew twenty feet high, with his hands for about one and a half miles at the head of the detail. The party finally came to a clearing of about forty acres, where a small cabin was found containing two men and two women, who were badly frightened. Forcing them to stand in the corner, Mr. Stuhr and three companions, they having been separated from the rest in the dense cane, ate a scanty meal of baked beans and pork; then, leaving the people in the cabin, proceeded. In about four hours' travel they came upon another small cabin made of logs, and here Mr. Stuhr opened the door and found two small boys. Upon asking for food the boys replied that they had biscuits and molasses, and told the soldiers to help themselves. While eating a shadow passed the window, and Mr. Stuhr ran out and called to the man to halt, and bringing him in the cabin made him stand in the corner. The prisoner, speaking in low German, asked if Mr. Stuhr was not a low German and came from Schleswig. Mr. Stuhr said that he was, and the prisoner asked why he was there; and on being answered that the party were from a steamer in the river and were searching for bushwhackers and cotton, the prisoner replied that it was fortunate for them that they went no further, and said that a short distance away were 300 guerrillas, and that by stepping to the door and whistling they could be called at any moment. Mr. Stuhr took him to the door and said, show me to their camping place, telling him that if he whistled or made any sign, even if he was a countryman, he would shoot him on the spot. They proceeded about 120 rods, and saw through the cane into another clearing about 300 yards away about 300 bushwhackers amusing themselves

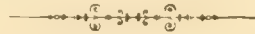
by jumping. Taking his prisoner with him and commanding silence at the peril of his life, he retreated with his companions to the shore and found their steamer within hailing distance, and leaving their prisoner behind were soon safely on board. Had they not found the steamer they would have been forced to take the prisoner and little boys to Memphis. This is one of the most narrow escapes from hanging on record. The names of Mr. Stuhr's companions were: Charles Asherman, Christ Muhl and Gotfried Man-hauer.

While on duty at Memphis, Tennessee, in the slaughter-house, a Second Iowa Cavalry man, by the name of Christian, came in with an order for a fore-quarter of beef, and tried to force Mr. Stuhr to give him a hind quarter. Mr. Stuhr immediately placed his bayonet at his breast, and the cavalryman gracefully retired with his fore-quarter. On a trip down the Mississippi on a steamer Mr. Stuhr and three companions captured two Confederate soldiers, a Captain and a Lieutenant, by the vigilance of Mr. Stuhr, who called attention to them.

Mr. Stuhr came to Minden in 1875, and on August 1, 1881, he bought the store of Bartlett & Co., and engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he has since continued. He has been Township Assessor in this county, also Road Supervisor in Scott County. Politically he is a Democrat, and socially a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is one of the most popular men in Minden, and has been recently elected by a large majority as the first Mayor of Minden, the town having been recently incorporated. He was also Postmaster of that town four years, under Cleveland's administration. He is well-known as a sociable and enterprising merchant. It can well be said of him that he has done as much toward building up Min-

den as any other prominent man of the town. His son, Julius, a capable clerk in his father's store, was elected Recorder of the town at the same election.

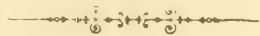
He was married in Davenport, Iowa, May 26, 1866, to Amelia Cornelius, who was born in Germany, October 28, 1846, the daughter of Marcus and Anna (Muller) Cornelius, both natives of that country. Mr. and Mrs. Stuhr have six children: Alvina A., Julius, John M. R., Adelia H., William and Walter. They are both members of the Lutheran Church. Socially, Mr. Stuhr is a Knight of Pythias, and politically a Democrat. He is now the leading merchant and the Mayor of Minden, to which office he was elected by a large majority.



BRAHAM HOOGEWONING, one of the prominent business men of Avoca, was born in Rysburg, Province of South Holland, March 24, 1851, the son of Peter Hoogewoning, a native of the same place. He was married in the same town, and was the father of five children: Abraham, William, Catharina, Charles and John. He lived to the age of seventy-two years, and was killed by an accident on the railroad at Ottumwa, Iowa. He came to America in 1868, and settled at Pella, Marion County, where he became a popular man.

Abraham Hoogewoning, our subject, came to Pella, Iowa, when seventeen years of age, and engaged in farm work six months. He attended school one month and evening school two winters, and was at first placed with the small scholars on account of not understanding the language, but his natural scholarship was such that after one day he was advanced to the higher classes. December 31, 1876, he came to Avoca, and has

since been engaged in the real-estate business, house renting and money lending. He was married in Des Moines, Iowa, January 16, 1877, to Cornelia Van De Peppel, youngest daughter of Cornelius and Mariya Van De Peppel, a native of Holland, and they are the parents of four children: Peter, Cornelius, Abraham and Henry. It is gratifying to note that while our subject began life as a vegetable peddler when a mere boy from thirteen to sixteen years of age, in the Hague, the capital of Holland, he has, by his own unaided efforts and with great perseverance, become a reliable citizen. He has never been above earning an honest dollar in any legitimate manner, and it may well be said that he has come by his property honestly. It is needless to state of Mr. Hoogewoning, that he is rated high in the commercial reports and that he is regarded as a straightforward and reliable man. He is also a man of excellent natural ability, and, as he is still a young man, should take a high rank in the future. Coming from Holland, England and Germany, and speaking foreign languages, he has, by his force of character alone, overcome obstacles which would have been insurmountable by many others.

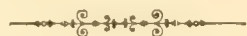


WILLIAM R. BROWN, who owns 264 acres of land on section 36, Garner Township, came to Pottawattamie County in 1862. He was born in Indiana, June 26, 1836, the son of John and Rachel (Peterson) Brown, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter a descendant of old Virginia families. They were the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter. William R. was but a babe when his parents moved to Marion County, Indiana, about six miles south of Indianapolis, and at twelve

years of age his mother removed to Cass County, Indiana, where he remained until our subject was matured, having passed his youth on a farm. At the age of nineteen years William R. came West, and arrived at Omaha on May 15, 1862, when it was but a small village of about 1,000 inhabitants. He first engaged in teaming, then in working a stone quarry, in which he bought an interest and remained two years. He then sold out and engaged in freighting to Denver, Colorado, for one year; he then worked in a brick-yard one year; and then engaged in carpentering, a trade which he had followed in Indiana. In 1867 he went to work in the Union Pacific Railroad shops, where he remained until 1877, when he rented some land east of Fort Omaha, and engaged in farming one year. He next went on the Kunce place, now in Omaha, where he resided six years. Here he bought 160 acres of land near Fort Omaha, which he kept two and a half years, and then sold it at a good advance. He then returned to Des Moines, and bought a car-load of horses, which he sold, and bought the Scofield farm of 160 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, which he owned nine months, and then sold at an advance of \$40. Mr. Brown then purchased his present farm, in October, 1887, which was known as the Van Silver farm, or the White farm: it is well watered by Pony Creek, which flows through it.

He was married in Warren County, Iowa, near Fort Hartford, in 1861, to Miss Margaret L. Lewin, who was born in the eastern part of Iowa, the daughter of Washington Lewin, who came to Omaha in 1856. They have five sons and four daughters, viz.: Charles, who is married and resides in Omaha; James, a commercial traveler, residing in Galesburg, Illinois; Mary, wife J. K. Hazard, of Omaha; Albert, who resides in Omaha; Dolly, living at home; Nellie, Ben-

nie, Delphia, Salome and Oscar. They have lost five children by death in childhood. Politically Mr. Brown is a Republican; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., Council Bluffs Lodge, No. 49.



JH. C. STUHR, one of the most prominent business men of Minden, was born in Holstein, Germany, February 27, 1841, and was but sixteen years of age when he came to America. In 1857 he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked at the trade of stone mason and also at farm work; he was a weaver by trade in the old country. In 1861, after the three months' service men had returned, he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Missouri Infantry, as a private. He had previously made several attempts to enlist, but failed owing to the eagerness to enlist in Iowa regiments. He missed the battle of Pea Ridge, owing to sickness, and was in the hospital at St. Louis six weeks. He then returned to his regiment, and was on the march through Missouri, Arkansas and in many skirmishes. His first severe battle was at Vicksburg. He was next at Fort Heintman, on the Little Red River; next at Lookout Mountain, where he captured thirteen prisoners and afterward had charge of them; he himself carried their arms. Then he was at the battle of Mission Ridge, and afterward at that of Ringgold, Georgia, and here his regiment met with severe loss in men and officers. He was also in the battle of Atlanta, Georgia, detailed as Orderly, and from there he went with Sherman on his famous march to the sea as far as Savannah, Georgia. He became a dispatcher for General Osterhouse, and also served a short time under General John A. Logan as Orderly, and still has in his possession one of the General's passes. He served altogether four

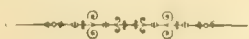
years and five months, and was honorably discharged at St. Louis, Missouri, January 15, 1866. Mr. Stuhr served three years as drummer in the old State militia, and at the battle of Lookout Mountain he served as bugler. At Ringgold, Georgia, when his Captain, Joseph Ladegerber, was shot and mortally wounded, he was carried off the field by Mr. Stuhr and three companions, under a flank fire. He says that \$10,000 would not tempt him to take such a risk again. They took the Captain along the railroad over one and a half miles distant, and all the way the enemy poured a fierce fire at them. Throughout all his experience Mr. Stuhr received no wounds, but at one time his blanket was shot through without touching him. Thus our young soldier faced the Rebel bullets for his adopted country, and then resumed peaceful pursuits.

Returning to Davenport, Iowa, he engaged in teaming, and the next year rented a farm in Scott County, where he resided until 1875, when he came to Pottawattamie County. Here, in company with J. Stamp, he purchased 205 acres in Pleasant Township and 160 acres in Harrison County, but dissolved partnership in 1883. In 1887 he came to Minden, where he became business manager for John L. Daw & Co., in buying grain; this season he bought 60,000 bushels of barley. Mr. Stuhr is a self-made man, having worked his way up from boyhood in a strange country, becoming first a soldier and defender of his country's rights, and is now an honorable American citizen. Socially he is an Odd Fellow, and has held the offices of Noble Grand and Treasurer. He is a member of the Dick Yates Post, G. A. R., at Shelby, Iowa. He is a man who is best known for his sterling qualities and integrity, and he is a credit to the sturdy German stock from which he came.



Mr. E. Casady

Mr. Stuhr was married October 6, 1866, to Eva Aron, and they are the parents of eight living children, namely: Emma, William, Mary, Clara, Katie, Matilda, Dora and Hannah. Mr. Stuhr's first wife died, and he was again married to Abel Linan, and by this marriage there are four children: Emil, Olga, Alma and Johnnie.

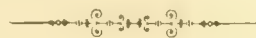


THOMAS E. CASADY, of the law firm of Burke & Casady, is one of the brightest among the young members of the bar. He was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 27, 1868; attended the public schools of his native city until 1884, when he entered Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa, where he graduated with honors June 6, 1888, and immediately began the study of law in the office of Finley Burke, Esq., at Council Bluffs. In September, 1888, he entered the law department of the Iowa State University and remained there until the protracted illness of his father required his return to Council Bluffs, where he continued his law studies with his former preceptor until, after thorough examination in open court by the Supreme Court of Iowa at its October (1890) term, he was licensed as an attorney and counsellor of that court.

Few, if any of the lawyers in Western Iowa have had better educational training than Mr. Casady, or taken deeper interest in scholastic matters. He is President of the Alumni Association of Parsons College and is recognized as one of the brightest men graduated at that well-known institution of learning. On account of his attainments he has received from Parsons the degree of Master of Science, conferred by that college on such of its graduates as have earned it. Mr. Casady is a man of high personal char-

acter and integrity, and enjoys the confidence of the people both on the score of ability and responsibility. He is possessed of a logical mind, studious habits, courteous bearing, an ability to talk well and to the point, good judgment and common sense and a fixed pride and determination to succeed in what he undertakes. He has a host of friends and is a favorite with all who know him. In politics he is a Democrat.

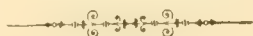
He is the eldest son of Hon. J. P. Casady, one of the early settlers of Pottawattamie County and a member of the well-known Casady family whose names are interwoven with the history and legislation of the State.



JAMES M. BOLTON is ranked among the intelligent and well-known citizens of Washington Township, Pottawattamie County, and resides in section 24. He was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, September 14, 1850, son of David and Martha (Fisher) Bolton, natives of Virginia. James was twelve years old when his parents moved to Cedar County, Iowa. The family lived there for many years, after which they came to Pottawattamie County. His parents are now residents of Wheeler, this county. To them were born eleven children, James M. being the third. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of Cedar County. He moved to Guthrie County, Iowa, and three years later to Grove Township, Pottawattamie County. After residing there several years he moved to Mapleton, Monona County, same State, where he engaged in the dairy business. In 1886 he returned to Pottawattamie County and bought his present farm of A. B. Clark, who had partly improved the place. Here he has since made his home, having 160 acres of

land under a splendid state of cultivation. He has a good two-story house, 18 x 26 feet, well located with a grove and orchard near by. His barn is 30 x 38 feet. Mr. Bolton is engaged in general farming and stock-raising; and has met with success in his agricultural pursuits. He is an expert mechanic, and has invented two machines which he has had patented. One, a four-row corn-planter, was patented September 14, 1885, and has proved to be a valuable machine, giving Mr. Bolton no little notoriety. The other, a washing-machine, was patented in June, 1890, and is equally successful. It has six small rollers and one large fluted cylinder roller. It is considered the best machine in the county for practical use.

When he was twenty years old Mr. Bolton was married to Sarah Anderson, a native of Miami County, Indiana, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Drake) Anderson. To them six sons have been born: Clyde, Herbert, Homer, Roy, Harry and Grant. Their only daughter, Gracie, is deceased. In his political views Mr. Bolton is a Republican. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. In all his business relations he is regarded as an honorable and upright man.



HOMAS J. JONES.—One of the honored and esteemed citizens and pioneers of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He resides in section 9, Silver Creek Township.

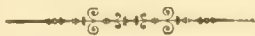
Mr. Jones is a native of the Old Dominion, having been born in Mason County, near the Ohio River, November 16, 1833. His father, Charles Jones, was born and reared in Monroe County, Virginia, and his grandfather, William Jones, was a native of Ire-

land, an intelligent and educated man, and a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Jones' mother, Rhoda N. (Wright) Jones, was born in New York State, the daughter of Gad and Rhoda (North) Wright. Mr. Wright was born in the Empire State, and his wife was a native of Connecticut, a descendant of a prominent and wealthy family of that State. Charles Jones and wife were married in Mason County, Virginia, and when their son, Thomas J., the subject of this sketch, was three years old they removed to Union County, Indiana, where they remained two years. They then spent two years in Butler County, Ohio, after which they returned to Indiana and located in Decatur County. The father died there in July, 1882, at the age of seventy-six years. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. He was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics cast his vote with the Whigs. He supported General Fremont when he was a candidate for the presidency, as also did his son, Thomas J. To Charles Jones and wife thirteen children were born, six of whom are living. Three daughters are in Indiana and two are in Nebraska. The mother lives with her son in this county, and at this writing has reached the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Thomas J. Jones was reared on a farm in Decatur County, Indiana, and while he was taught to chop wood, grub and clear land, he also learned lessons of honesty and frugality, all of which have served him well in after life. He was married in September, 1858, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Clark, a native of Decatur County, Indiana, who was reared and educated there. Her father, William Clark, also a native of Indiana, was a son of Joseph Clark, a Kentuckian, and her mother, *nee* Ritty Jane Menefee, was born in Kentucky, daughter of Larkin Menefee, also a

native of Kentucky. Her parents now live in Decatur County, Indiana, the father being seventy-eight and the mother seventy-four years of age. They reared three children, two of whom are living: Mrs. Jones and her brother, Thomas J. of Indiana. In 1872 Mr. Jones came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and bought a farm of 160 acres of wild land where he now resides. This he has improved in a good manner; has a comfortable cottage home surrounded by a fine grove and orchard. His farm is watered by springs and is well adapted for general farming and stock-raising. All the farm conveniences—stables, cribs, feed lots and fences—show thrift and prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have three children as follows: Martha Jane, wife of Orlando Hamilton, of Washington Township, has seven children; Elnora, wife of William Shelton, of Pottawattamie County, has three children, and Rhoda, wife of Angus McKenzie, of Silver Creek Township, has two children. One son, William Clark, is deceased. Mr. Jones is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.



D K. PARKER is one of the prominent citizens and successful stock men of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he has lived since 1869, and where he has been an important factor for good in the community.

Mr. Parker was born in Clark County, Ohio, October 7, 1844. His father, Emery Parker, was born in New York State, the son of David Parker; and his mother, whose maiden name was Delopha Bailey, was born in New Hampshire. The Baileys were an old New England family. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were married in Clark County, Ohio, and when

D. K. was four years old the family moved to Putnam County, Illinois. Some time later they located in Henry County, same State, where the father died at the age of sixty-three years, and the mother at the age of sixty-four. Mr. Parker was in the boot and shoe business until the latter part of his life; then he was on the farm until death. His vote and influence were cast with the Democratic party. Of the seven children born to this worthy couple, the subject of our sketch was the fourth. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools.

Mr. Parker was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Illinois until 1869. In that year he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and bought land in section 25, Waveland Township. After making some improvements on it he sold the property and bought 160 acres where he now lives, in section 16. The soil had been broken, but there were no buildings on the land. Mr. Parker has improved this farm, and has added to it by other purchases until he is now the owner of 400 acres of as rich land as can be found in Iowa. His first house was a small frame one, 16 x 20 feet. This with other additions was burned down in 1886, and the next year was replaced by a more modern home. This is one of the best farm residences in the eastern part of the county, is built on a rock foundation, has bay window and porches, and was erected at a cost of \$2,000. It is beautifully located and the lawn which surrounds it is dotted over with flowering shrubs and ornamental trees. Mr. Parker has a grove and orchard of four acres. His barn is 36 x 50 feet, and his other improvements, wind-mill, sheds for stock, fences, etc., are all of a substantial character.

In Henry County, Illinois, May 4, 1869, Mr. Parker married Miss Lucretia Bollen,

who has since been the sharer of his joys and sorrows. She was born in Henry County, Illinois, April 20, 1849, daughter of John and Permelia Bollen. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have four children: Alfred L., Ethel Pearl, Lewis Elmer and Coral Evelyn. They lost one child, Effie Permelia, who died at the age of thirteen months. Mr. Parker is a Republican; has served as Township Trustee and as Treasurer of the School Board for twelve years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Cass Lodge, No. 412. He is well posted on the general topics of the day, is broad and progressive in his views, and is a friend to both education and religion. He is a member of the Church of Christ of Waveland Township, to which he gives his liberal and earnest support.

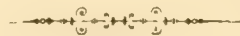


G S. BARNETT was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 14, 1833, son of Willis and Rosetta (Smith) Barnett, natives of Connecticut, of English and Scotch origin. The mother died in New Haven in March, 1855, and the father died in 1871, at the age of seventy-one years.

Mr. Barnett was reared in his native State and remained there until 1857, when he came to Iowa. He was educated in the public schools and attended an academy one term. During his youth he took up the edge-tool trade, receiving instructions from a thorough mechanic and following that trade for a time. After coming to Iowa he turned his attention to blacksmithing, which he engaged in for a number of years, in fact, until about 1876, when he suffered a partial paralysis of his right arm, and was forced to give up his trade. In 1878 he was appointed deputy revenue collector, in which capacity he served seven years. In 1886 he was elected Justice

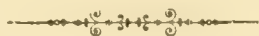
of the Peace, and was re-elected in 1888. Politically he is a Republican, and is one of the active members of that party. He has held the office of Street Commissioner. Mr. Barnett came to Pottawattamie County in 1866, and has been a resident of this county since that time. He is one of the leading citizens of Council Bluffs, and an active worker in anything that tends to the public good.

He was married, in New Haven, Connecticut, May 30, 1854, to Sarah A. Jacobs, a native of that State, and a daughter of Enoch and Sarah (Brown) Jacobs, who were of French descent. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett are the parents of two children: Lena, wife of Jonathan Chase, of Weeping Water, Nebraska; and Catharine, wife of F. H. Young, of Durango, Colorado. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Barnett having been associated with the church since he was nineteen years old. He is now treasurer of the church board and also a steward. Mr. Barnett is a member of the I. O. O. F., Hawkeye Lodge, No. 184, and of the I. O. G. T.



AUGUST BOSTEDT, one of the Commissioners of Pottawattamie County, was born in Barmstedt, Germany, July 8, 1859, a son of J. Bostedt, who was a well-to-do farmer of that place. He was the father of fourteen children, twelve of whom are now living, namely: August, William and Lizzie, are now citizens of Pottawattamie County; John, Lona, Fred, Katie, Henry, and Ernest are the children by his first wife; by his second wife there are William, August, Lizzie, Emma, Helen and Frederick. Their mother's maiden name was Mary Morris. The father died August 16, 1882, at the age of eighty-two years.

In 1880, at the age of twenty years, August Bostedt came to America, and after landing in New York came direct to Minden, Iowa, where he began work at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in the old country. Politically Mr. Bostedt is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in political matters. He was elected Constable and served four years, and in 1889 was elected County Commissioner by the large majority of 1,300 votes, which office he is still holding, to the general acceptance of the people. Since July 4, 1890, he has built thirty-six bridges, which had been washed away by the floods of June, 1890, and which is an astonishing number for such a short time. Mr. Bostedt has the confidence and respect of the people on account of his sterling honesty and a desire to do what is right. He is descended from the sturdy old German stock, who have helped to build up America. He is a lover of good books, and a believer in self-education and cultivation. He was married April 23, 1887, to Mary Goethje, a daughter of Christ Goethje, and they have one child, Minnie.



JOHAN T. BALDWIN was born October 12, 1820, Washington County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and died in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on January 30, 1890. While his education was not what is termed liberal, yet he was a man of extensive observation, a great reader, possessed of strong intellectual powers, which he so thoroughly developed that he was at all times enabled to successfully cope with the best minds that he came in contact with. Having large practical experience in business, a sound judgment, coupled with good common sense, he mingled largely with men of affairs, both in the State and in the Nation, and became himself pre-

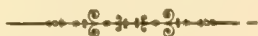
eminently a man of affairs and one of the leading and most influential men of Iowa, his adopted State.

About the time that he attained his majority he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village of Washington, Pennsylvania, and in the year 1844 removed to Fairfield, Iowa. In 1853 Mr. Baldwin closed out his business interests in eastern Iowa and removed to Council Bluffs, where he resumed his mercantile pursuits. In 1856 he established a land agency in Council Bluffs and also engaged in banking. While so engaged in banking and land agency from 1856 to 1869, he was associated with General G. M. Dodge, under the firm name of Baldwin & Dodge. In 1869 he organized the Pacific National Bank, and became a director and vice-president of the same. In March, 1877, as principal owner he organized the Broadway Street Railway Company and constructed and operated in Council Bluffs the first street railway, running the same to the Union Pacific Railway depot, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad depot and to other portions of the city.

In 1854 he was elected a member of the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. He discharged his duties with ability, and was ever faithful to the trusts committed to his charge. As a member of the Legislature of Iowa he was active and attentive to his duties and diligent in performing them. He was watchful in protecting the rights and promoting the interests of the people he represented. He was possessed of much and varied knowledge, which he was always ready to use in promoting the prosperity and welfare of his adopted State. When Council Bluffs first became incorporated he was elected a member of the City Council, and in March, 1877, he was elected to the office of Mayor. In 1876 he was sent as a delegate to the

National Republican Convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio. No man could be more devoted to a city than he was to the city of Council Bluffs, and no man who ever lived in the city did as much for it as did Mr. Baldwin. He was ever watchful of its interests, rights and honors, and when in office served the city faithfully. He experienced great pleasure in contemplating its growth of population and industries. Coming to Council Bluffs when it had a population of less than 5,000, he witnessed its slow but sure growth into a city of 35,000. He also took a deep interest in the western section of our country—in the advancement of its civilization and the development of its material interest. He was in all respects a splendid type of a western man. He was energetic, enterprising, industrious and self-reliant.

Mr. Baldwin was married in August, 1843, to Miss Jane Hunter, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and by her had three daughters. In private life he was a genial and agreeable companion, a warm and sincere friend. No man could hear him talk as he often did of his mother, wife and children without being impressed that he was an affectionate son, husband and father.



DR. J. W. NUSUM, of Crescent City, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1848. His father, George G., was born in Virginia, September 2, 1822, a son of Silas and Charlotte (Frost) Nusum. Mr. Silas Nusum was a native of Virginia, and served in the battle of November 4, 1791, under General Arthur St. Clair; was taken to Ohio, where he was in the massacre or defeat at Fort Recovery, in which seven men were taken captives. He and a man named George Gallagher narrowly es-

caped from being burned alive at the stake. Gallagher first broke loose and then set Mr. Nusum free, and they then fought for their lives. They were, however, held captive for three years, and one day when, at Hanging Rock, Ohio, they were making their escape, Gallagher fell from the rocks and broke his hip; but he hid among the rocks on the banks of the Ohio River. Nusum swam the river and escaped, the Indians being in hot pursuit. After night he swam the river back to where Gallagher was, made a raft of some logs, put him upon it and paddled him over to the other side, and thus succeeded in saving his life. He then carried him for three days before finding medical aid. He recovered and entered the practice of law, while Nusum went into the mercantile business, which he followed until he died in 1847.

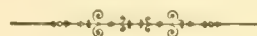
Mr. George Nusum, brought up in the mercantile business in Morgantown, Virginia, following his father in that line, moved in his twentieth year to Freeport, Pennsylvania. He continued in merchandising from 1842 to 1853, when he came direct to Colesburg, Delaware County, Iowa, and was there engaged in merchandising and teaming for ten years. He then sold out all his interests there, moved to Des Moines, entered general merchandising again and so continued for about ten years longer. In 1862 he exchanged his property and business for 440 acres of land in Warren County, six miles west of Indianola, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In live-stock he dealt extensively, shipping largely. The land had but poor improvements upon it when he first occupied it, but is now well equipped and in a fine condition. There are at present 620 acres in the tract; it is an immense stock farm.

In 1844, in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, he

married Eliza Kimball, who was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1825, and they became the parents of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the second. He was reared to mercantile life also, but in his twenty-second year, in 1870, he started out for himself, and about this time, February 1, 1872, he was married to Miss Emma Armstrong, of St. Charles, Iowa. Next year he began reading medicine, under the instruction of Dr. Grimes, of Des Moines, who had been a surgeon in the late war, and is well-known as a skillful practitioner in Council Bluffs, where he followed his profession for several years. After studying in his office three years, Dr. Nusum alternated between the office and Rush Medical College, Chicago, for about two years longer; then for another two years, from December, 1876, he was in partnership with Dr. James Wakefield at Spring Hill, Warren County. He arrived at Crescent City December 4, 1878, bought property and opened practice. Taking great pride in his profession, he has an extensive and good paying patronage, even in Florence, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Missouri Valley and the surrounding country. He makes a specialty of eye and throat diseases; has saved many cases given up by other physicians.

He is a member of the M. P. Society, of Crescent City, in which he has held different offices. Is also a member of Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F., of Bloomington, Illinois. Is an exemplary and enterprising citizen. He is a well-settled Democrat, and has held about all the offices of his township. Is also a member of a library association. Mrs. Nusum belongs to the Presbyterian Church of Hazel Dell. Their children are: George G., who was born in St. Mary's, Warren County, Iowa, February 10, 1873; Maggie E., born at Spring Hill, April 14, 1878; Ivy L., born at

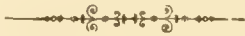
Crescent City, December 5, 1881; and Vernie, born in Crescent City, May 27, 1890.



J. STEPHENSON, City Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court of Council Bluffs, is a native of Jackson County, Ohio, born in 1831, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (McGee) Stephenson, of Virginia and North Carolina. His parents were of English and Scotch ancestry. Both are deceased, his father having died when A. J. was a small child. Mr. Stephenson was about eleven years old when he left Ohio and went to Indiana with an uncle. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of that State. At sixteen he started out for himself, remaining in Indiana and being variously employed for a number of years. He first clerked in a dry-goods store, then for four years was employed in a railroad office in Elkhart. At the end of that time he invested his earnings in a stock of general merchandise and opened a store at Leesburgh. From there he removed to Warsaw, where he continued his business for several years. While at Leesburgh he was married, in 1856 to Miss Eliza Felkner, a native of Indiana.

In 1868 Mr. Stephenson sold his business at Warsaw, left Indiana, and came to Council Bluff, Iowa, where he engaged in the hardware business. When the panic of 1873 came on he met with heavy losses and discontinued business. After that he was employed for five years in the interest of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Then he opened an office of his own in the real-estate line, and in this he has since been engaged, and continues to do a realty business although Clerk of the city. Mr. Stephenson affiliates with the Republican party, being a hearty supporter of the same.

He and his wife are the parents of five children: Victor, at home, a telegrapher; Lulu, wife of M. E. Meader, of Goshen, Indiana; Chester F., a graduate of Iowa City Law school, is now in a real-estate office in Goshen, Indiana; Mary J. and Ada E., at home.



FINLEY ADAMS BURKE, deceased, was one of the most highly respected citizens of Council Bluffs. Coming to Pottawattamie County in 1856, when Western Iowa was sparsely settled, he became a prominent factor in the growth and development of both city and county. His father (who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) fought under General Lee, in the Virginia line in the war of the Revolution. His mother's maiden name was Adams, and her mother's was Finley. Both of these ladies were Scotch, and the family names were retained in naming the subject of this sketch.

Finley A. Burke was born at Monongahela, July 17, 1815, and died at Council Bluffs, June 3, 1889. He spent his youth in attending school at the academy located at that time at Monongahela. In early manhood he became owner of boats plying the Ohio and other rivers and acted for years as steam-boat captain on the Ohio. In the latter capacity he visited Burlington, Iowa, by boat, as early as 1840. Quitting the river he was elected City Collector of the city of Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia), which he resigned in 1856 to come to Iowa. He moved to Pottawattamie County in 1856, taking up lands in what is now Washington Township, and in 1860 he removed to Council Bluffs.

In 1869 he was elected to the office of City Recorder and Police Judge. To this office

he was elected ten terms in succession, and after resting one year was re-elected for two more terms. By the abolition of the special charter of Council Bluffs, the office above mentioned was abolished, and under the general charter he was elected City Auditor, continuing as such until his election to the office of City Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court, which office he held until March 1, 1889.

He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows when a young man, and was very devoted to the order and its teachings during all his long residence in Council Bluffs. He was a charter member of the Twin Brothers Encampment of Odd Fellows and had received many high honors at the hands of that fraternity. He retained through life and still retains the respect and admiration of this large fraternity.

Mr. Burke was twice married, the children by his first wife being: William S., Elizabeth J., Isabel and Hugh M. Burke. Elizabeth J., Mrs. T. W. Harl, died at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1888. Isabel, Mrs. W. P. White, died at Kansas City, October 5, 1890. William S., now at Albuquerque, New Mexico, was the founder of the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, it being called the *Chronotype*, before he acquired it. Hugh M. is a well-known writer and editor at San Francisco, California. August 4, 1849, Judge Burke was married to Margaret McMillen, who survives him. Their children are Mary E. (deceased; Emma E., the wife of J. F. Brodbeck, Esq.; Finley, Virginia (deceased), Edmund H., George A., John P. and Ambrose.

Judge Burke was one of the most popular men in Council Bluffs. As a companion, he was sociable and agreeable, and few could equal him as a raconteur of humorous anecdotes or in making short speeches on social occasions. As a neighbor he was respected and beloved. As an officer he was industri-

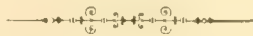


Finley Burke

ous and correct, performing while City Recorder the combined duties now performed by City Auditor and City Clerk, besides judicial duties, and all this without deputy, where several are now employed. As a Judge, he was noted for fairness, honesty and common sense. His overwhelming majorities at elections were matters of comment, especially as he was often to be found hard at work at his office while his political opponents were out in the field at work. This is explained by the fact that all the electioneering done by him was done by rigid attention to duty the year around, and by his universal courtesy and kindness to all.

Indeed it was part of his nature to sympathize with his fellow-men and to perform kindly acts of friendship for rich and poor alike, and his death was mourned by people of every rank and class.

In politics he was a Republican, but never allowed his party feeling to lead to personal animosities, and he commanded the continual respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen of every party, it happening several times that his nomination was ratified by the Democrats and also by independent movements in addition to the Republican nomination. For over twenty years he lived in the eye of the public where every act of a man's life, both public and private, is open to inspection and criticism, and yet left to his family not an accumulation of riches, but, what is far more valuable, a name without a blemish or taint of dishonor.



FINLEY BURKE, the senior member of the well-known law firm of Burke & Casady, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is pre-eminently a lawyer. The distinguishing qualities of men who have achieved

success in any vocation are patient industry and the determination to win. When to this is added unswerving integrity and mental vigor you have the measure for a man who will honor his name and his profession. The most cursory glance at the character of Finley Burke will indicate the presence of these dominating qualities. A little delving around the roots of his genealogical tree shows that he comes of a stock that is noted for these characteristics. He was born September 1, 1855, at Wheeling, Virginia, now West Virginia. His father was Finley Adams Burke, a sketch of whom is given just preceding this, containing also the family record on his father's side. The maiden name of his mother was Margaret McMillen. She was born in a stone farm house in Maryland, not far from Baltimore. Her father was John McMillen, son of George McMillen and grandson of James McMillen, who came to this country about the time of the Revolution and settled in York County, Pennsylvania. This James McMillen, son of Francis McMillen, came from Wigtonshire, Scotland, and was heir to the manor of Dunragget, situated about twenty-five miles from Wigton, the shire town, about five miles east of Port Patrick. Becoming comfortably fixed in the New World, he remained and founded the McMillen family of York County, Pennsylvania. Her mother's name was Ewing, and she was a Scotch lady. It will thus be seen that Mr. Burke is of the rugged Scotch-Irish ancestry that insures physical vigor and good digestion, foundations that give additional strength to a stubborn and determined character. This ancestry has been thoroughly Americanized from the days of the Revolution, his grandfather Burke, born in Philadelphia, having fought under General Lee in the Virginia line during the war for independence. Mr. Burke's father moved with his family

from Virginia to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1856, and settled in Washington Township. In 1860 the family removed to Council Bluffs, which was then a sprightly village, and young Burke lost no time in availing himself of the benefits of the public schools, where his time was spent until 1873, when he graduated with credit.

Mr. Burke, having early in life selected the law as his chosen pursuit, has never permitted himself to stray off into politics or business, but has acted on the belief that there is more honor and dignity in the name and fame of an honest and able lawyer than in the highest office in the gift of the people. He is recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in Western Iowa, having had an active practice of sixteen years; and his name involuntarily springs to the lips when inquiry is made for a sturdy, persistent and capable lawyer to handle large and important interests. He started in practice with the creed that a lawyer should stay by his client "through thick and thin" without thought of himself or consideration of self-interest; and the knowledge of this characteristic and his well-known pugnacity, determination and ability, has frequently caused him to be called to the defense of public interests in the courts. The city has been quick to give him a retainer whenever an important suit has arisen where public interests were in jeopardy, and the fact is something more than significant that in no case where he has been retained has the city lost.

Mr. Burke was licensed on November 16, 1874, after thorough examination in open court before Hon. J. R. Reed and an able committee of the bar, and at once began practice, at the early age of nineteen years. For some time he enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest lawyer in Iowa. Here in the town of his childhood, before the age of

twenty-five, he had distinguished himself in a number of cases.

In June, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Casady, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Casady. Miss Casady was the first child born in Sioux City. Her father was one of the founders of that city, and was a man of prominence in that part of the State. She was a lady of rare gifts, but an invalid, and after a protracted illness of over a year she passed away, in July, 1877.

In the early spring of 1881, on account of ill-health, Mr. Burke removed to the county seat of Sioux County, Iowa,—Orange City,—where he soon became recognized as the leading lawyer in that region, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, calling him into the neighboring counties and into Dakota. In the six years of Mr. Burke's residence in Sioux County he tried more contested suits than any other lawyer in the county, and during the first five years, although employed constantly, he did not lose a single case. This most remarkable record was attributed largely to his peculiar care in refusing to counsel or maintain cases which seemed to him to be unsound and lacking in merit, and his straightforward, fair way of presenting facts to a jury, coupled with thorough preparation. Having thoroughly re-established his naturally robust health, and having outgrown the field of his practice, Mr. Burke returned in February, 1887, to his old home at Council Bluffs, and at once took front rank at the bar, having been employed in almost every important suit in the courts since his return. He practices in the highest courts, being a regular member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia. His love for the profession, which is a distinguishing trait, has led him to take a deep interest in all that makes for improvement in the laws.

Mr. Burke is the only lawyer in Western Iowa who has been admitted to membership in the American Bar Association, which counts among its members the most noted lawyers from every part of the Union, who meet annually "to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation throughout the Union, uphold the honor of the profession of the law and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American Bar."

Another fact worthy of mention is that Mr. Burke has fought his way, unaided, to the front rank, and this battling against opposition has given him self-reliance, will-power and prudence and that training in economics which makes a successful business man. This in turn gives a business-like cast to his practice, and appreciating fully the practical bearings of litigation he uses good common sense and business judgment in the affairs of his clients. His knowledge of men and their motives and his readiness to see and avail himself of any error in the policy or plan pursued by his adversary enables him to cope with the ablest campaigner in diplomacy, negotiation, or at the bar. In practice before courts and juries his distinguishing traits are clearness, force, earnestness and directness in getting at the real point in dispute, coupled with the fact that before going into the contest he has convinced himself of the correctness of his position, carrying into the court-room a zeal which can not be simulated. In consultation his advice is practical and business-like, and always on the side of avoiding litigation where it can be done with justice to his clients; but when the obstinacy or unfairness of his adversary thwarts a fair adjustment he becomes thoroughly aroused and enlisted for the fight.

Mr. Burke has to a remarkable degree the

confidence of all who have to do with questions of title and real-estate law, many of the most careful buyers refusing to close important purchases without the stamp of his opinion on the title.

In his domestic life Mr. Burke is very happy, and his love of home is attested by the building of one of the handsomest residences in the city.

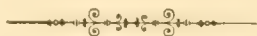
On February 14, 1882, Mr. Burke married Miss Parthenia V. Jefferis, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferis, who are well known and numbered among the old citizens. She graduated from the public schools of Council Bluffs and afterward became one of the most successful teachers. She is a lady of rare good sense and social attainments. They have two children: Master Tom, who was born in July, 1885, and a boy born February 25, 1891.

Mr. Burke, although not connected with any religious denomination, is a believer in the cardinal truths of the Christian religion.

HON. WILLIAM GRONEWEG, of the firm of Groneweg & Schoentgen, wholesale grocers, has been identified with the interests of Council Bluffs since 1861. He is a native of Germany, born in the Province of Hanover, July 24, 1838, a son of William H. and Caroline (Behning) Groneweg, natives of the same place. After leaving school Mr. Groneweg engaged in the mercantile business for five years in his native country as an apprentice. In 1859 he emigrated to America, first locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed as clerk until he came to Council Bluffs in 1861, and engaged in the grocery business on Broadway, where he built up a lucrative patronage. He continued in the retail trade

successfully until 1878, when he formed his present partnership. He was elected as a member of the Board of Supervisors for January 1, 1869, serving two years. He was City Treasurer for two terms from 1872, and was nominated as Auditor on the Democratic ticket in 1876, but the State being about 10,000 Republican majority he was defeated. He was a member of the School Board for three years, and in the fall of 1886 was elected Mayor by a special election to fill the vacancy of John W. Chapman, which position he resigned, to take effect January 1, 1888. He was elected as State Senator for the term commencing January 1, 1888, which position he filled with honor to himself and credit to his constituents, and is the present incumbent.

Mr. Groneweg was married in 1864 to Miss Catherine Lewzinger, who came to this country when five years of age with his parents. They settled in Highland, Illinois, and came to Council Bluffs in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Groneweg have seven children, namely: George, Katie, Hattie, Nattie, Herman, Richard and John. Mr. Groneweg is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Council Bluffs Lodge, No. 71; and of the R. A. M., chapter No. 47. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, but previous to 1872 was a Republican.



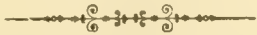
THOMAS A. PILLING, of Garner Township, section 4, is one of the enterprising and well-known citizens of the township. He has been a resident of this county since June, 1856. He was born in Lancashire, at Berry, a large manufacturing town of England, April 23, 1854, the son of Ashton and Mary (Howarth) Pilling. The parents were born and reared in Lancashire,

and on April 23, 1856, when Thomas was but two years old, and with two other children, Elizabeth and Mary, they started for Kanesville, now Council Bluffs. They landed at Castle Garden, New York, and came across the State of New York by canal, then by the lakes to Cleveland, Ohio, then across Ohio by canal to Cincinnati, then down the Ohio River and up the great rivers to Kanesville, where the family settled. The father was a spinner and weaver by trade, but while in Council Bluffs he engaged in well-digging, as it was a good-paying business. He was the first to follow well-digging as a trade in Council Bluffs. The father lived in this place until his death, which occurred in 1867 or 1868; the mother died in 1861.

Thomas A., our subject, by the death of his father, at the tender age of twelve years, was thrown upon his own resources. First he was chore boy in a store, next he was employed by a gardener, and finally he settled on the land where he now resides January 15, 1880, of which forty or fifty acres were improved, and on which was a small frame house. Here Mr. Pilling has since resided; he now owns 200 acres of land, all in a body, and which is well improved. He is engaged in farming and general stock-raising.

In his political principles Mr. Pilling is a Democrat. He has served as a member of the School Board with credit to himself and the township. Although but a young man he has gained a good position in the county, socially, politically and financially, and is well informed on general topics, frank and cordial in manner and a popular citizen. He was married December 24, 1879, to Miss Coquella C. Garner, a daughter of William and Sarah Garner. Mr. Garner is one of the pioneer and well-known citizens of Pottawattamie County. Mr. and Mrs. Pilling have three children: Carl Ashton, Guy

Thomas and Maggie. The great loss of Mr. Pilling's life was in the death of his wife, February 7, 1887.



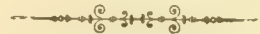
W A. BLANCHARD.—In the history of Pottawattamie County mention should be made of the above named gentleman, a brief outline of whose life is as follows:

Mr. Blanchard was born in Stark County, Illinois, August 17, 1853. His father, A. G. Blanchard, was born in the pine woods of Maine, a descendant of an old family of that State who were noted for their honesty and industry. His mother, *nee* Mary Baggley, was born in Ohio, her parents having emigrated to that State from the East. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard were married in Toulon, Stark County, Illinois, both the Blanchards and Baggleys being early settlers of that county. To them were born five children: W. A.; M. L., who lives near Storm Lake, Iowa; Sarah A. Marman, a resident of Colorado; Mary F. Cade, who lives in Stark County, Illinois; and Angeline Smith, of Colorado. Mr. Blanchard's mother died when he was fourteen years old. His father is now a resident of Normal, Oklahoma. In early life, while residing in the East, he was a ship carpenter, but after coming West he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. He is now sixty years of age.

W. A. Blanchard was reared on a farm and was educated in the public schools of Stark County. Arriving at the age of manhood, he was married, February 6, 1879, to Miss Anna McRae, who was born in Rosshire, Scotland, in 1819, son of Alexander and Ann McRae, both natives of the same place. He grew up on a farm and when he reached adult years married Jennette McRae, daugh-

ter of Duncan and Christena McRae, all natives of Scotland. Kenneth McRae and his family came to America in 1867 and settled in Stark County, Illinois. From there they subsequently came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Mr. McRae is one of the honored and esteemed citizens of Wright Township. He is a Democrat and a Presbyterian. Their other daughter, Sabella Saxton, is a resident of Monona County, Iowa.

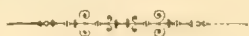
In 1883 Mr. Blanchard came to Pottawattamie County and located in Waveland Township, buying 133 acres of well improved land on section 6. He has a good frame house, an orchard of two acres, a grove, stables, and other farm buildings and improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard have five children: W. K., Jennette, Charlotte, Alexander D. and Glenn. Their first born, Mary, is deceased. Like his father, Mr. Blanchard is a Republican. He is honest and upright in all things, and is trusted and respected most by those who know him best.



A DAM RITTER, a well-known pioneer residing on section 16, Garner Township, first came here as early as June, 1846. He was born in Wythe County, West Virginia, July 24, 1812, a son of Michael and Phoebe (Ketron) Ritter, the father a native of Maryland and of German ancestry, and the mother a native of West Virginia and a daughter of Lawrence Ketron, a Pennsylvania German. Adam was seven years of age when his father moved to Burke's Garden, Tazewell County, Virginia, where he grew to manhood, employed in agricultural pursuits. In 1837 he married Nancy T. Ward, a woman who was born in that county, the daughter of Milton Ward, also of Virginia and of Martha, *nee* Thompson. In

1843 he moved to Hancock County, Illinois, settling at Macedonia, previously called Ramus. In the spring of 1846 he came by team and wagon to Council Bluffs, then a small village called Kanesville. About that time Colonel Kane raised a company for the Mexican War, called the Mormon Battalion. The same year Mr. Ritter settled on the land where he now lives, building a log cabin 12 x 14, with the old-fashioned fireplace, which structure still stands as an old landmark and relic of pioneer days; and ever since that date Mr. Ritter has steadily made this farm his home. It comprises eighty acres of land, three and a half miles from the city limits, and is very valuable property.

Politically, Mr. Ritter is a Democrat. He is seventy-eight years of age, well preserved, frank and cordial in his manner and one of the highly esteemed citizens. His children are: Martha Ann, wife of John Dingman, of Garner Township; George, who lives near Ogden, Utah; John T., also near Ogden; Milton, of Garner Township; Archibald, a resident of Webster County, Nebraska; Eliza Jane, now the wife of Emanuel Richard, of Neola, who is a grain-buyer; Lizzie, now Mrs. John Smith, also of Neola; and Jessie, who lives in Idaho.



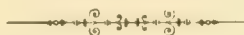
JOHN W. RUSH.—Among the many citizens of Pottawattamie County who are worthy of biographical mention in a work of this character we find the above named gentleman. Mr. Rush was born in Warren County, Iowa, May 28, 1854, son of William Rush, a native of Indiana. His father was of German extraction and was born in Kentucky. When a young man William Rush came to Warren County, Iowa, where he married Elizabeth Hart, who was born in

Macoupin County, Illinois, daughter of John Hart. In 1860 Mr. Rush and his wife moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, and from there, in 1865, went to Montgomery County, same State, settling two miles and a half northwest of Red Oak. They now live nine miles north of Red Oak. Mr. Rush has been a farmer all his life. Politically he is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. They have reared seven children, namely: J. W., Mahala, William, Henry, Nancy, Sarah and Daniel.

The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm and was educated in the public schools. Arriving at the age of manhood, he was married in February, 1881, to Miss Mary Powell, a lady of intelligence, who was born in Montgomery County, Iowa, daughter of Andrew and Mavinda (Sample) Powell, of that county. They came from Indiana to their present location. In 1882 Mr. Rush came to Pottawattamie County and bought eighty acres of wild land in section 21, Waveland Township. This he improved and to it added eighty acres more, which he acquired by purchase. He has a good story and a half frame house, 14 x 22 feet, with a one story L, 16 x 24 feet. Other improvements on his farm are a barn, sheds, feed lots, wind pump, etc., and every thing is well arranged and convenient for stock-raising. The whole premises has an air of thrift and prosperity. In 1884 Mr. Rush went to Elliott, Iowa, where he engaged in the loan and real-estate business, and after remaining there two years returned to his farm in this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Rush have three children: Jessie, Clarence and Lucian. They lost one child, Clara, who died in infancy. Mr. Rush is a Democrat, and is the present Township Clerk. He is one of the leading members of the Christian Church, of which he is an elder. He is also an active worker in the

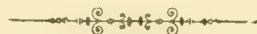
Sabbath-school, being superintendent of the same. He is regarded by all who know him as a man of the strictest integrity.



JOHAN B. DINGMAN, of section 9, Garner Township, is a prominent pioneer of this county, having first settled here in 1847. He was born in Upper Canada, October 16, 1827, a son of Philip and Barbara (Boyd) Dingman, the former a native of Schoharie County, New York, and of German ancestry, and the latter a native of Canada. At the age of fourteen years, in company with Joseph Parker, an uncle, the subject of this sketch came West and settled at Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1840. In 1847 he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and spent the following winter and summer in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he made brick, working as a molder, in 1848. The next year he came to this county and worked upon farms in Garner Township and soon bought a tract of wild land, settled upon it and began improvements. He now owns ninety-five acres of valley land, divided into cultivated fields, meadow, pasture and wood lots. He has an abundance of good timber for fencing and fuel, etc. His farm is only two and a half miles from the city limits and is well stocked with buildings, all conveniently arranged. Politically Mr. Dingman is a Democrat, strong and radical. He has good health, and is frank and cordial in manner and a worthy citizen.

He was first married in October, 1848, to Elizabeth Foy, and they had three children: Orson, William and Susan E., the latter is the wife of James B. Stephenson, of Council Bluffs. Mr. Dingman, for his present wife, married Martha A. Ritter, a daughter of Adam Ritter, and by this marriage there are

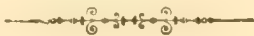
four children: John, a resident of Nebraska; Theodore, of Garner Township, on the home stead; Charlotte, the wife of William McDonald, of Nebraska, and Archibald Travers, of Council Bluffs.



GEORGE METCALF, a real-estate dealer, and of the firm of Metcalf Brothers, has been identified with the interests of Council Bluffs since the spring of 1869. He is a native of Ohio, born in Geauga County, September 30, 1841, the son of Thomas and Paulina (Beard) Metcalf, the former a native of Connecticut, who came to Ohio with his parents in 1816. He is of English descent, and is now living in Ohio, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Our subject's mother is a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Jedediah Beard, who served as a Colonel of a regiment in the war of 1812. He was a native of Vermont. The subject of this sketch resided with his parents until the breaking out of the late war. He enlisted December 19, 1861, in Company I, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, going directly South and joining the Army of Western Virginia. He participated in the first battle of Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, and was with the Sherman campaign. He served until the close of late the war and was honorably discharged December 29, 1864, after which he returned home and engaged in the lumber business for a short time. Mr. Metcalf then went to Louisiana and engaged in planting, remaining in that State and Mississippi for three years. For a year and a half he was engaged in raising cotton, and one and a half years in the timber business. He then returned to his native place, and remained until 1869, when he came to Council

Bluffs, where his brothers had preceded him. He engaged in the hat, cap, and furnishing goods and fur business, first starting in the retail trade, and after a few years they branched into the jobbing business, the firm being known as Metcalf Bros., consisting of H. H., George and Thomas.

Mr. Metcalf was married February 27, 1879, to Miss Helen E. Rue, a native of Danville, Kentucky, and a daughter of John B. Rue, who removed from Kentucky to Ohio and thence to Iowa, settling first at Mt. Pleasant and then at Council Bluffs in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf have five children: Clara H., John H., James B., Margaret F. and Mildred E. Mrs. Metcalf is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Metcalf is a member of the G. A. R., Abe Lincoln Post, No. 29, and has represented the fourth ward of the city as an Alderman for two years. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. In 1873, our subject, in company with H. H., his brother, went to Texas and established business in clothing and gents' furnishing good, which they ran only one year, during the building of the Texas Pacific Railroad.



W. MENERAY, a prominent nurseryman and orchardist near Crescent City, was born in that village, September 1, 1862, a son of William and Sophia A. (Packard) Meneray. His father was born in Upper Canada, March 29, 1822, and his mother in Parkman, Ohio, October 1, 1828, of Puritan origin. Grandfather Meneray was an English military officer for a number of years.

William H. received a fine education at the Toronto (Canada) College; early learned the carpenter's trade; left home at the age of sixteen years and made a tour through the

Southern States, buying furs from the Indians for an American company. Following this business for a number of years he became widely known among the various Indian tribes. He next engaged in the lead mines near Galena, Illinois, and made quite a fortune. Disposing of his mineral claim there, he went to Hazel Green, Wisconsin, and engaged in speculations by which he lost heavily. After visiting St. Louis he came to Kanesville, now Council Bluffs, about 1850, engaging in mercantile business in partnership with Blake & Spooner. At the same time he owned a number of grist and saw mills about the country, and also a farm of 120 acres in Hazel Dell Township, known as the Meneray farm. During this period he lost money in the failure of a bank in Florence, Nebraska. This so crippled him financially that he had to dispose of his business. Coming to Crescent City he traded for the property whereon he made his home until his death, March 10, 1878. Being a shrewd manager, he after all left his family in good circumstances.

He married his wife March 1, 1846, at Nauvoo, Illinois, to which place she had come when very young. She is now living on the old home place, keeping house for herself, now aged about sixty-two years. She had eleven children, as follows: William H., who resides at Springville, Utah; Eliza, wife of Dr. M. Don, and residing at Nephi, Utah; John R., at Springville, same Territory; James W., living in Crescent City; R. C., in Springville; P. A., at Louisville, Kentucky; Joseph H., deceased; F. W., the next in order; Lulu L., wife of William Dutro in Crescent City; Sophia A., who married William Curry and is now deceased; and E. D., who is with F. W., the subject of this sketch.

Mr. F. W. Meneray was reared at home in farm life, and also in the business of

raising fruit and nursery stock; in the latter interest they had thirty-six acres, which was left to R. C., F. W. and J. R. Meneray, and which our subject has brought up to its present state of development. He has forty-five acres devoted entirely to nursery, and twenty-five acres exclusively to fruit-raising, doing an annual business of \$12,000 to \$15,000, and employing agents throughout the country. Thus Mr. Meneray is a prominent business man in the world of farmers and orchardists.

In his political views he is a Republican, and as a citizen and business man he is highly honored. For his wife he married Sarah Meginness, of Pennsylvania parentage and English ancestry on her mother's side. Her father came West with his parents, went to Utah and returned in 1858 to Iowa and married Hannah Nixon, who was born May 3, 1835, near Pittsburg, and came to Iowa with her parents in 1848, locating in Hazel Dell Township, where he was married. She was the second child in her parents' family of six children, born March 31, 1864; was educated for the teachers' profession, and served in that capacity until she was married, March 20, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Meneray have two children: Luemma A., born January 1, 1886, and Albert O., November 23, 1887.

WILLIAM D. HARDIN, whose father was one of the pioneers of Pottawattamie County, is engaged in the real-estate and loan business in Council Bluffs. Mr. Hardin is also City Assessor, to which position he was elected at the spring election of 1890. He is a native of Council Bluffs, where he was born in October, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of this city. He began business for himself as a

messenger boy, for the Omaha Bridge Transfer Company. With this company he continued two years. He was then employed by J. P. and J. N. Casady, real-estate agents and abstracters, for about two years and for about six years was employed as one of the Deputy County Treasurers of Pottawattamie County. He then engaged in his present business, in which he has since continued.

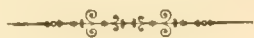
He is one of the representative young men of Council Bluffs, and is an esteemed and worthy citizen.

JOHN C. BLOOM, one of the prominent merchants of Minden, dealing in hardware, furniture, agricultural implements, etc., and also an undertaker, was born near Berlin, Prussia, the son of Christian Bloom, who was a farmer by occupation. He came to America in 1861 with his wife, whose maiden name was Fredrica Schmidt. He settled in Scott County, Iowa, and is the father of seven living children, namely: John C., Herman, William, Robert, Ferdinand, Christian and Matilda. Mr. Bloom is still living, on his farm, at the age of fifty-nine years. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a straight-forward and honorable citizen.

Mr. J. C. Bloom, a son of the above and the subject of this sketch, was born July 24, 1856, and was but five years of age when he was brought by his parents to America. He learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1880 bought a farm three miles north of Minden, which he conducted for three years. In 1883 he bought the hardware store of J. C. Garmong, which was then a small stock of \$4,040, but which he has since increased to over \$9,000, and is doing a flourishing business.

Politically Mr. Bloom is a Republican. He is a self-made man, having obtained his

property by his own unaided efforts. He is a prominent and reliable business man, who owes his success in life to his own method of dealing and personal character. He was married in 1880, to Miss Margarita Engler, who died in May, 1881. He was again married in 1884, to Teresa Geiger, and they are the parents of three children: Matilda, Teresa and Ida.



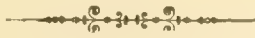
JESSE D. GAULT, one of the well-known citizens and successful farmers of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, came here in 1879, and is located in section 36, Washington Township. He was born in Worcester County, Maryland, near the Virginia line, July 8, 1828. His father, Obed Gault, was born in Maryland, son of Archibald Gault, a Scotchman. Archibald Gault was a sea captain. Retiring from the high sea he married and settled in Maryland. Mr. Gault's mother was Nancy (Burroughs) Gault, daughter of Henry Burroughs, a descendant of Scotch-Welsh ancestry. She was born and reared in Maryland. Obed and Nancy Gault were the parents of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters. They removed from Maryland to Ripley County, Indiana, where they spent the residue of their lives, the father dying at the age of seventy-five, and the mother at the age of ninety-one years. Mr. Gault was a farmer all his life; cast his vote with the Republican party, and worshiped with the Methodist Church, of which he was an honored member.

Jesse D. Gault received his education in the common schools of his native State, and remained in Maryland until he was twenty-three years old. At the age of thirty-five he married Isabella Haynes, and by her had two sons. The older, Albert Morton, was born

in Ripley County, Indiana, August 28, 1865. He married a lady of Des Moines, Iowa, and is now residing in Sacramento, California, where he has an excellent position as freight agent. He recently built a home in that city, which cost him \$3,200. The second son, James E., was killed by accident November 4, 1890, at the age of twenty-two years and five months. He was an expert mechanic and received good wages. He left a wife and one child. In 1870 Mr. Gault married Rebecca Sulton, who was born in Ripley County, Indiana, daughter of William Sulton. Her death occurred in Mills County, Iowa. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. December 4, 1884, Mr. Gault wedded Mrs. Eliza M. Hanks, a native of Union County, Indiana, and a lady of intelligence and refinement, who is his present companion. Her father, Andrew Dunbar, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, and died in Indiana at the age of seventy-two years; her mother, *nee* Sarah Stover, was born in Carter County, Tennessee, and is still living at the age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Gault was first married in Decatur County, Indiana, to Albert G. Hanks, a native of Woodford County, Kentucky. By him she had two children, viz.: Lellye Huffer, of Decatur County, Indiana, and Menter O. Hanks, of Silver City, Iowa. Mr. Hanks died in 1873, in Decatur County, Indiana.

In 1879 Mr. Gault came to his present location from Mills County, Iowa. Forty-five acres of his farm had been broken, but there was not a building on the place. With the characteristic energy of the western pioneer he went to work to make improvements. He now has a good cottage home, a grove and orchard, stables and other necessary out-buildings and good fences. He is making a specialty of stock-raising, having seven horses and yearlings of a good breed,

some fine cows and swine. Politically Mr. Gault is a Republican. Mrs. Gault has been a member of the Christian Church, from which she now holds a good letter.



EUGENE W. PETERSON, a native of Galesburg, Illinois, was born August 26, 1857, son of Lewis M. and Caroline Peterson, natives of Sweden. The father came to America when about ten years old, in the year 1843 or 1844, with his parents, locating at Galesburg with a colony, remaining there for a time. Lewis Peterson was married in Galesburg and lived there for a number of years. In 1861 he entered the United States' service in the Quartermaster's Department, serving until the close of the war. During the latter part of that time he was stationed at St. Louis, where he removed his family and where he died about 1880. Previous to the war he was a druggist, but afterward he engaged in the grocery business at St. Louis. He went back to Galesburg and lived there until a short time before his death, when he returned to St. Louis. His widow still resides in the latter city. They reared a family of four children: Frank, who is a teller in a St. Louis bank; Eugene, the subject of this sketch, a resident of Council Bluffs; and Albert and Roy, deceased.

Mr. Peterson was educated in the common schools and also in the high school of Galesburg, Illinois. He went to St. Louis, where, at the age of fourteen, he entered the employ of R. G. Dun & Co., and has constantly been employed by that company since, with the exception of a few months. He started in as a messenger boy, but was soon promoted to the corresponding department, where he remained until he was twenty-one. He then took field work, traveling for the company

until 1885. In May of that year he took charge of the Lincoln, Nebraska, office, remaining there until July, 1887. In the fall of the same year he assumed charge of the Omaha corresponding department, from which he came to his present office in April, 1888.

He was married April 1, 1879, to Carrie S. Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kerr, of St. Louis. She was born in Canada, of Scotch origin, June 15, 1857. Their family consists of two children: Eugene Willie, Jr., born April 14, 1880; and Winniford M., born March 25, 1883. They lost an infant daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are members of the Brethren Church. Politically he is non-partisan. He has purchased a fine property on Park avenue, Council Bluffs, and also owns property in Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. Peterson has made his own way from the bottom, and his success is due to his close application to business and his ability to transact the same. He is to-day considered one of the ablest men in the employ of R. G. Dun & Co.'s commercial agency, of which business a short sketch is appended.

The Council Bluffs office occupies rooms 205 and 206, Sapp block, with Mr. Peterson as manager. This business was established in 1841 by B. Douglas & Co., and in 1850 was transferred to R. G. Dun & Co. It is now considered the oldest and largest mercantile agency in the world. It publishes its reference books in January, March, July and September of each year. The January edition of 1890 contained 1,176,988 names of traders, etc., of the United States and Canada. The average added ratings, new names and changes will aggregate 2,619 for each business day. The office in this city was established in 1883 by W. H. Myers, who was succeeded by J. H. Hubbard, then by O. S. Stanbro, the present manager taking charge in 1888. Under his management the business has pros-

pered, and his ability is fully appreciated by the company. Mr. Peterson is a genial, whole-souled fellow and will make friends wherever he goes.

orders, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party.

J. CHAMBERS, lawyer, is a resident of Council Bluffs, and has been identified with the interests of Pottawattamie County since the year 1878; is a native of Michigan, born at Utica, Macomb County; is the son of Rev. W. A. and Sarah M. (Wright) Chambers, natives of New York, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. Chambers came to Iowa in the fall of 1865 with his parents, who located at Osage, Mitchell County, at which place the father filled the position of clergyman to the Methodist denomination. A graduate of the State University at Iowa City, in both the classics and law, the former in 1876, and the latter in 1878; came to Avoca in the year 1878, engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, and continued the practice until the fall of 1884, at which date he was elected to the office of Recorder of Deeds and Mortgages for Pottawattamie County, in which he served one term; in the fall of 1888, Mr. Chambers was elected to the office of Clerk of the District Court of his county, which office he now fills.

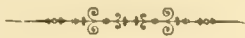
He was married December 2, 1880, to Miss Ida Fitch, a native of Newton, Iowa, and daughter of Edward and Clara (Sloan) Fitch, who were formerly from New York, and of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have two children: a daughter Claribel, aged five years, and Fred, a little boy aged three years; they have lost one child, Eddie W., aged four years. Mr. Chambers is a member of several secret

HON. B. F. CLAYTON, of Macedonia, Iowa, is one of the prominent and favorably-known men of Pottawattamie County, his works having been of an extensive nature both in private and public life, and he has done much to build up the best interests of the community where he resides. He was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, January 10, 1839, a son of William M. Clayton, who was born in Virginia in 1788. The father went to Kentucky when a boy, and in 1812 enlisted as a soldier under Captain Metcalf, ex-Governor of Kentucky, and served through the war. He died in 1852, in Robinson County. His wife, *nee* Mary Adair, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky.

B. F. Clayton, our subject, went to Decatur County, Indiana, when sixteen years of age, where he worked by the month until 1873, during which time he also served as County Supervisor for three years. In October, 1873, he arrived in Pottawattamie County, where he bought 320 acres of partly improved land, and to which he has since added until he now owns 500 acres in one body. This farm, which is called "Sunnyside," is situated west and in sight of Macedonia, and is one of the best ranches in this part of the county. He also owns several other farms and tracts of land in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, one of which consists of 8,000 acres. Mr. Clayton has held most of the township offices, and has served in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies of the State of Iowa, being chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and Speaker *pro tem.* of the House in the twentieth session. He has been con-

nected with the National Farmer's Congress, and is one of its most active and zealous workers. He has been delegate to its conventions at Nashville, Tennessee; Montgomery, Alabama; Minneapolis, Minnesota; New Orleans; Topeka, Kansas; Washington, District of Columbia; and Chicago, Illinois, and it was through his influence that it was secured for Council Bluffs in 1890. He has been Secretary for this Assembly for six years. He was one of the prime movers in having the delegation go to Denver in 1890, and is one of its most active and efficient members. He is a Master Mason, is trustee of Simpson's Centenary College, of Indianola, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Clayton is one of the prominent agriculturists of the State, and at this time is being strongly urged as the Republican candidate for Governor of Iowa, which will be elected in November of this year.

Mr. Clayton has been twice married, first to Miss Priscilla Martin, who was born March 2, 1862, in Decatur County, Indiana, and died in 1868; and he was then married September 22, 1869, to Miss Nannie M. Hamilton, who was born in Decatur County, the daughter of D. N. Hamilton, a native of Harrison County, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton have one daughter, Mona Blanch. They lost their only son, William N., who was killed in the fall of 1890 by an accidental discharge of a gun. He was a young man of much promise, and had received an excellent education at Simpson's College, and was loved by all who knew him.



MARTIN HUGHES is a native of County Mayo, Ireland. He was born October 15, 1836, son of John and Mary (Welch) Hughes. When a lad he was

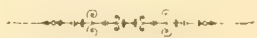
sent to England, and in 1854 he crossed the Atlantic to America, locating in Upper Canada, where he remained eight months. Then he came to Iowa, and, after spending two years in Des Moines, in the fall of 1856 he took up his abode in Council Bluffs, where he has since continued to reside. He began to learn his trade, that of a mason, while in England, which he completed in every detail after coming to this country. In 1868 he formed a partnership with the Wickham Bros., with whom he was associated a number of years. He also turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, as he owned a farm of 500 acres in Lewis Township, the most of which he has disposed of.

Mr. Hughes owns a brick-yard on North Eighth street, the output being about 3,500,000 brick annually and the average number of men employed being sixty-five. Some of the principal buildings erected by him are the Merriam block, Sapp building, Episcopal Church, Brown building, the Third street and Pierce street school buildings, besides many fine structures in Omaha. He is one of the oldest contractors and builders in the city, and has been one of the most successful. He has an elegant brick residence, No. 903 Third street, which was erected in 1888, at a cost of some \$25,000, and is one of the finest homes in the city. He owns a valuable block on the corner of Broadway and Park avenue, also a block on Main street, in which his son is engaged in business, gents' furnishing goods. Besides the buildings already mentioned Mr. Hughes owns thirteen resident properties. All this property is the result of his own industry and skillful management. He is eminently a self-made man, as he had comparatively nothing when he came to this city.

Mr. Hughes was married in 1858, to Miss Mary Wickham, who was born County Lei-

trim, Ireland, March 23, 1837, daughter of Patrick and Celia (Prior) Wickham. The eleven children born to them are as follows: Ida, wife of Charles Fox, a resident of Council Bluffs; George, a member of the firm of Hughes & Son, Council Bluffs; Thomas, engaged in the mercantile business, above referred to; John J., the third son, is now junior member of the firm of Martin Hughes & Sons, and is a late graduate of St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas, and Celia, Mamie and Martin, at home. All the above mentioned have had a thorough collegiate education, all having graduated except the youngest. Four of their children are deceased: James, John, Mary and James. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and in his political views Mr. Hughes is a Democrat.

The firm of Martin Hughes & Son was formed in 1881. They do an annual business of some \$300,000, and their average monthly pay roll is about \$6,000. George F. Hughes is a practical mechanic, having learned his trade under his father. He now assumes the management of the business. The son follows his father in political views as well as in trade. He is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and carries \$5,000 insurance. His father has an insurance of \$20,000.



THOMAS TOSTEVIN, civil and city engineer for the city of Council Bluffs, resides at No. 209 Park avenue. He is now serving his third term in this office, and has had a large experience in surveying many of the western roads and lands.

Mr. Tostevin was born on Guernsey (one of the group of islands south of England, known as the Norman Isles, which became a

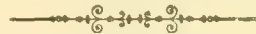
part of the British Empire at the time of the Norman Conquest), December 21, 1830, and is the son of John and Martha (Le Provost) Tostevin, also natives of that place. They trace their origin to the date of the early Norman occupation. The father of our subject came to America when a young man, and resided in Germantown, Pennsylvania for several years, after which he returned to his native isle. He there married and reared a family of seven children. When Thomas was four years old he returned to the United States, bringing his family with him and locating in New York city. He was a firm and faithful member of the Friends' Church, and settled in that city in order to educate his children in the Quaker schools. In 1849, with his wife and two youngest children, he removed to Salem, Henry County, Iowa, that place being composed largely of the Quaker element. In 1856 he and his wife returned to New York, and died soon afterward at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Rachel L. P. Alexander, in Brooklyn. They both rest in the old burial ground of the Quakers, now enclosed within the limits of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Their children are as follows: Martha L. P., wife of George W. Davies, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; John, who lives in New York city; Alfred, deceased; Rachel L. P., wife of George Alexander, Brooklyn, New York; Peter L. P., formerly an architect of New York city, now deceased; Thomas and David, residents of Council Bluffs.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the Friends' College, Dutchess County, New York. In 1849 he came to Iowa with his parents, and at once commenced the practice of civil engineering. In 1854 he removed from Henry County to Pottawattamie County, where he has since made his home. He was married in Henry County, Iowa, October 31, 1852, to Miss Harriet Gibbs, a native of

Summit, Schoharie County, New York, daughter of Friend and Lucinda (Wetmore) Gibbs, natives of Vermont and New York, also Quakers. Mrs. Tostevin is now a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born June 17, 1832. To them nine children have been born, viz.: Clara, Charles and Alice, deceased; Alfred and Alida; Walter J., a resident of San Francisco, California; Lou, wife of E. E. Harvey, Denver, Colorado; Albert T., assistant city civil engineer of Council Bluffs; and Ida, wife of W. H. Wakefield, Council Bluffs.

When Mr. Tostevin came to Council Bluffs, it was by Government appointment to make the survey of the original squatter claims within the corporate limits of the city. He was then elected County Surveyor and served several terms, but previous to this he had been appointed Deputy United States Surveyor of public lands in northwestern Iowa. In 1861 he was appointed both County Treasurer and Recorder to fill a vacancy one year. After that he was retained in the Treasurer's office three successive terms by election, seven years in all. He was afterward elected Mayor of Council Bluffs, and the next year was elected Alderman. From 1867 to 1870 he operated a planing mill and furniture factory, which proved unprofitable. In 1870 he went to central Utah, and engaged in mining gold and silver. While there he was appointed United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor, remaining in that field until 1874. In that year he returned to Council Bluffs. In connection with his work as surveyor it should also be stated that, prior to his appointment to the County Treasurer's office, he went in 1857 to Southeastern Nebraska and laid out the town of Rulo, after which he was appointed by the Nebraska Legislature as Surveyor and Commissioner to locate and establish a Territorial

road from Rulo to Fort Kearney. In 1876 Mr. Tostevin engaged in the manufacture of a reclining chair of his invention in the city of New York, which he continued until 1879. Since then his whole time has been devoted to his profession in Pottawattamie County. He is a staunch Republican; was a candidate for Treasurer and Recorder on the first Republican ticket placed before the people in this county. He was one of the first to organize the Union League in Council Bluffs, acting as president of the same. He was a delegate to and assistant secretary of the first railroad convention held in this State, at the capitol building in Iowa City in 1851, for a proposed railroad along the Mississippi River. It was then thought impracticable to construct a railroad running west, as the country was supposed to be too wild and barren. He was rodman on this first Iowa railroad. He made surveys on the site of Omaha, Nebraska, before anything in the form of a house had been erected there. During the war Mr. Tostevin was Captain of Artillery of State militia. Such, in brief, is a review of the life of one of Council Bluffs' worthy citizens.



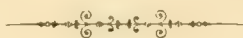
CHARLES P. FOSTER, one of the prominent citizens of Layton Township, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, March 12, 1836, a son of Simeon Foster, a carpenter by trade, and of old Puritan ancestry. William Foster, grandfather of our subject, was born in Connecticut, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and also of the war of 1812. He was the father of four children, namely: William, Simeon, Samuel and Olive. He was a prominent farmer and also ran a steamboat on Lake Champlain. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a man of integrity

and character. Simeon Foster, a son of the above and the father of our subject, was born in Vermont, and was married to Phoebe Foss, and they were the parents of seven children, viz.: Almon, William, Matilda, Richard, Francis, Charles and George. Mr. Foster lived for a time in St. Lawrence, Franklin County, New York, and then moved to Akron, Ohio, in 1837, where he died at the age of forty-two. He was also a member of the Methodist Church, and an industrious and upright citizen.

Charles P. Foster, our subject, enlisted in Company H, Forty-third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served one year. He was in the battles of Stone River, Johnsonville, and Nashville, and was neither taken a prisoner nor wounded, but did good and faithful service, and was honorably discharged at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After the war Mr. Foster resumed the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. In 1876 he came to Pottawattamie County, where he settled on a farm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Foster were members of the Methodist Church, of which Mr. Foster was a class-leader and steward, and is a member of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., of Avoca. He served his country when it needed his services, and when he was required to leave his wife and children to endure exposure and fight the battles of the Union. He is descended from good American parentage, and men who fought our battles for liberty and founded a Government, and his children should be proud of the sterling ancestry from which they spring. For many generations they have been soldier citizens, who honorably fought for their country.

Mr. Foster was married, September 5, 1857, to Elizabeth Garthwaite, who was born in England August 16, 1842, and was but four years of age when she was brought to America. She was the daughter of Edward

and Margaret (Blenkinsop) Garthwaite. The father was an Englishman, born in County Durham, England, and was a shoemaker by trade. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Elizabeth, Ann, Mary, George, Alonzo, Melissa, Ellen, Ida and Fred. Mr. Garthwaite came to America in 1846, and first settled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained seven years, and then, in 1853, he settled on a farm in Wisconsin, where he is yet living, at the age of seventy-three years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Garthwaite were members of the Methodist Church. He has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and is an honorable and upright citizen. To Mr. and Mrs. Foster have been born seven children, three of whom died in infancy. The living children are: Jennie, Wesley, Maude and Floy. Jennie married Mr. Stevenson, a farmer of Lincoln Township, and they have one child, Delmer; Maude is a successful teacher in this county; and the remainder of the family are at home.



IRA L. MARTIN, Silver Creek Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, is one of the well-known and successful men of the township. He has made his home here since the spring of 1874, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. An outline of his life is as follows:

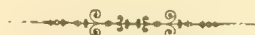
Mr. Martin was born in Darke County, Ohio, August 21, 1840, son of Ira and Jane (Woods) Martin, natives of Pennsylvania. He was a youth of sixteen years when his family moved to Logan County, Illinois, and settled ten miles north of Lincoln. The mother died in that county in 1879, and the father subsequently came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he died in 1885, at Macedonia. The latter was a farmer all his

life; was a member of the Christian Church, and cast his vote with the Democratic party. They reared five children, four of whom are now living: Ira L., John, Harriet Jane and W. J. Montgomery served three years in the late war. He was a member of the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and died of disease contracted while in the service.

In 1871 Ira L. Martin moved to Gentry County, Missouri, where he was married to Miss Barbara Kerr, a lady of much intelligence and refinement, who was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, and reared in Fayette County, Iowa. Her parents, John and Eliza (Haney) Kerr, were both born in Pennsylvania State, and her father was one of the early settlers and pioneers of Fayette County. Mr. Martin remained in Gentry County, Missouri, until 1874, when he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and bought eighty acres of wild land on which he now resides. He was one of the early settlers of this part of the county. Since he took up his residence here he has met with prosperity, and has added to his first purchase, now being the owner of 200 acres of land, as good a farm as there is in the neighborhood. He has a comfortable modern home, built in 1890, at a cost of \$850. The main part is 16 x 26 feet, 14 feet high, with an L, 14 x 20 feet, and a summer kitchen, 14 x 18 feet. His farm is divided into five fields, and is supplied with stables, cribs and other buildings. He has a grove and an orchard of three acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin have eight children, namely: Edward Clarence, Albert Meerton, Alfred, Artellia Belle, Carrie, Emma, Oscar, Cora Elizabeth and Lawrence. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a friend to education, good morals and religion, and any movement that has for its object the

advancement of the best interests of his community is sure to find in him an earnest supporter.



ALEXANDER R. PRENTICE, a farmer of Crescent Township, was born in Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland, December 21, 1829, the son of Adam and Margaret (Rennie) Prentice. His mother was born in Kilsythe, Shropshire, Scotland, 1800, and his father in Lanarkshire, in 1805. The latter was a stone-mason by trade, but followed mercantile business about twenty years. In 1850 his wife died, and two years later he went to Australia where he had friends, and remained there until his death.

In 1852 Mr. Alexander R. Prentice married Miss Agnes Kirkwood, who was born August 20, 1832. In 1857 he came to America, with family and friends, landed in New York City April 17, and came direct to Pottawattamie County, by way of Pittsburg and the rivers, landing at Florence, Nebraska, May 22, 1857, on a dark and stormy night. The captain charged them an outrageous price for remaining on the boat until morning. Early in the morning Mr. Prentice's goods and family were set upon the bank until he could find a place for them. He crossed the rough prairie over to Mr. Kirkwood's, his brother-in-law, and made arrangements for settling temporarily. He followed the trade of carpentering, which he had learned in the old country, and this vocation he has pursued ever since, more or less, in connection with farming. His first purchase of property was a house and lots in Crescent City, from the mother of James Gording.

By the way, this Gording went to Pike's Peak, "struck it rich," but, not being able to

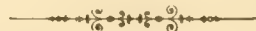
stand prosperity, became dissipated, and was finally hanged. The money that was paid his mother for the property mentioned was used by her in attendance at his trial.

After remaining in the village of Crescent six years Mr. Prentice sold out house and lots and bought forty acres of wild, rough land of a Mr. Dunsmore. On this place he built a house 40 x 50 feet, barns, sheds, a brick milk-house, etc., planted a fine orchard and made many other valuable improvements. He has added to his first purchase until he now has a fine farm of 280 acres, on sections 25, 27, 23 and 26. Eighty acres is in cultivation, while the rest is hay, pasture and timber land. His residence, a neat and comfortable house, is on a tract of 140 acres on section 26.

Mr. Prentice is a Republican on national questions, and has been a delegate to many State and county conventions; he has been a member of the Good Templars order for twenty-five years, holding the various offices of the lodge; and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Crescent City, of which society he has been Recording Secretary for three years. He has been a reporter for Crescent Township to the State Agricultural Society for five years. During the war he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but was discharged when it was discovered that the retina of his right eye had been injured; the injury had been inflicted by the cut of a chisel. He received a certificate of his citizenship by proof of his disposition to serve his country in the war, and proving an honorable discharge.

His children are: Margaret R., wife of Isaac M. Barrett, born in Scotland, February 12, 1855, and resides in Fresno, California; Agnes, born also in Scotland, March 27, 1853, is now the wife of Charles W. Caldwell, and resides in Council Bluffs; Mary, born in this

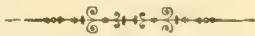
county, June 7, 1857, resides in Missouri Valley, Iowa; Adam A., born November 14, 1859, is a farmer on section 25, on land belonging to his father; Isabella C., born April 8, 1862, is the wife of Charles W. Atwood, of Council Bluffs; Robert L., born November 3, 1864, resides on a farm on section 25.



HENRY PARKER, section 25, Silver Creek Township, is another one of the representative citizens of Pottawattamie County. He has made his home here since 1880. Mr. Parker was born in Lincolnshire, England, December 4, 1848, son of George and Elizabeth (Beet) Parker, both natives of Lincolnshire. His mother died when he was eighteen years old. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and was educated in the common schools of England. At the age of twenty-one he came to America, landing at New York. From there he came to Iowa, and for three years worked by the month in Mills County. Then he bought a team and rented land, remaining there until 1880. In that year he came to Pottawattamie County, and bought 160 acres of land, which had been broken and fenced, paying for it fifteen dollars per acre. This he has improved until it now ranks with the best farms in the township. He erected a good frame house on a desirable building spot, planted an orchard and a grove of catalpa trees, consisting of three acres, besides building stables, cattle sheds and making many other improvements. His farm is fenced into four fields. Mr. Parker has had an experience of many years in farming and stock-raising, and is making a specialty of Poland-China hogs, having thoroughbred registered stock, the best in the county. He

also devotes his attention to raising the pure Plymouth Rock chickens.

Mr. Parker was married in Mills County, Iowa, January 14, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Foxworthy, a lady of intelligence and refinement, and a native of Indiana. Her parents were Joseph and Mary Foxworthy. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have eight children, as follows: Louisa and Minnie Stella, James Henry, Frederick William, Bertha Ellen, Robert Lincoln, Elva May and John Sherman. Mr. Parker's political views are in harmony with Republican principles. He has served the public as Township Trustee, and as a member of the School Board. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lone Star, and is a steward of the same. He has also served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Mr. Parker is an enterprising and worthy citizen, and every movement that favors education, good morals or religion is certain to find in him an earnest supporter.



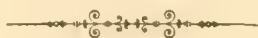
H. FOSTER, one of the prominent business men of Council Bluffs, is owner and proprietor of the Council Bluffs Paint, Oil and Glass Company. Mr. Foster has been a resident of this city since 1875, at which time he formed a co-partnership with his brother, A. D. Foster, under the firm name of A. D. Foster & Co. This partnership continued until April, 1889, when the subject of this notice became sole proprietor of the business. The brother referred to above came to Council Bluffs in 1870, and engaged in the drug and paint business. Mr. Foster has an extensive trade. He has this year erected a fine block of tenement houses on the corner of First avenue and Eighth street, at a cost of about \$1,600, the best structures of their kind in the city. He

has done considerable other building, amounting in all to about \$30,000.

He was born in Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County, New York, in 1843. His father was Derley Foster. In 1846 the latter removed with his family to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where they resided until 1871, when the family removed to Walworth County, same State, where the father soon afterward died, the mother surviving until 1882. Derley Foster was a farmer by occupation. He was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Diana Enos. She was the second wife of her husband, and died as above stated, in 1882, at the home of her son, S. H. Foster. Derley Foster was the father of nine children, seven of whom are living. The subject of this notice enlisted in the summer of 1862, in Company B, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. The date of his enlistment was August 17, 1862, and of his discharge September 17, 1865. He was in active service during the whole of his enlistment. After the war Mr. Foster remained upon the home farm for a year and a half. He then went to Colorado, and was engaged in mining about three years, when he returned to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and in 1877 became a resident of Council Bluffs.

He was married in November, 1872, to Miss Adda L. Green, a native of Walworth County, Wisconsin. This union has been blessed with four children, two of whom are living: Roy H. and Minnie M. They lost their oldest child, Albert, at the age of nineteen months, and Mabel, their third child, at the age of eight years. Mr. Foster was bereaved of his wife by death, September 8, 1887, his daughter having died on the fourth of July of the same year. October 3, 1888, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Minnie S.

Couchman, at Waukesha, Wisconsin. Mr. Foster is one of the representative business men of Council Bluffs, and one of its enterprising and progressive citizens.



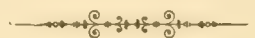
JOHNN BOOK.—In sketching the lives of the pioneer settlers and prominent citizens of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, the writer finds the name of John Book among the early residents of Waveland Township. He has made his home here since 1865.

Mr. Book was born in Clarke County, Ohio, April 5, 1843, son of William H. and Mary (Leffel) Book, natives of Botetourt County, Virginia, and Ohio respectively. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers, John Book and Daniel Leffel, were natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of our sketch was reared in Ohio and Indiana, as his father moved back and forth two or three times. He was brought up on a farm, and educated in the common schools of those States. His father was a carpenter by trade, for a time was in the mercantile business, and later in life turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He died in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, October 11, 1884. His wife died when John was five years old.

In 1865 Mr. Book came to this county, and, in partnership with his father, bought some wild land. Some time later he sold his interest to his father, after which he bought 200 acres where he now lives, and since has sold ten acres of timber. In 1889 he purchased eighty acres more, now owning 270 acres of well-improved land. He has a good frame house, the main part a story and a half, and a one-story L. Other improvements are a beautiful grove and orchard of three acres, a barn, 36 x 50 feet with sixteen-foot posts,

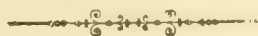
cribs, granary and good fences. His farm is divided into several fields, and every thing is arranged with reference to convenience. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Book was married May 15, 1872, to Miss Sally Maria Potter, daughter of H. C. and Caroline (Parmley) Potter. Her father is one of the prominent citizens of Waveland Township. Mr. and Mrs. Book have four children: Arthur Benton, Orrin Orlando, John Ray and Ruth. In his political views Mr. Book is a dyed-in-the-wool Republican. He has served in some of the township offices, always with credit to himself and for the best interests of the public. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Walnut Valley, in which he has served as steward. Broad and progressive in his views, he favors education, good morals and religion, and gives an earnest support to all worthy causes.



ANDREW HELLMANN, a prominent and reliable citizen of Walnut, was born in Schleswig, Germany, the son of John P. Hellmann, a farmer by occupation. He was the father of six children: John L., Garsten, Andrew, Hama, Lena, and one who died in infancy. The father lived to the age of sixty-five years, dying in Germany. Andrew Hellmann, his son and the subject of this sketch, was born March 5, 1844, and was reared to farm life. He came to America at the age of twenty-seven years, in 1870, landing at Quebec. He then went to Chicago, and next to Pennsylvania, where he worked for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1873 he came to Iowa, and worked on a farm in Clinton County, and in 1880 came to Walnut, where he has since remained.

In 1885 he was married to Dora Hansen. In his political opinions he is a staunch Democrat, and is well-known as a straight-forward man, a believer in personal liberty, and is a good American citizen.



COLONEL D. B. DAILEY, an attorney at Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born in Ireland, November 15, 1840, and when six years old came to this country with his parents, who settled in Ohio. He was educated chiefly at New Richmond, Ohio, at the Southwestern State Normal School, at Lebanon, and at Antioch College, same State, when the celebrated educator, Horace Mann, was the president of that institution.

At the breaking out of the great Rebellion, he enlisted, April 19, 1861, in Company B, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and served over a year in the ranks; was promoted to Second Lieutenant, September 16, 1862; First Lieutenant, June 2, 1863; Captain, May 25, 1864; and to Major of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, December 21, 1864. August 1, 1864, he was brevetted Major by the President of the United States, with the approval of the Senate, for continued and meritorious services in the Army of the Potomac up to that time; and on the 21st of that month he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, for gallant conduct in the action of that date, at Yellow Tavern on the Weldon Railroad, in Virginia. March 8, 1865, he was appointed president of a military commission. March 31, same year, he was brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of White Oak, or Boyd-town Plank Road, Virginia, and for continued good conduct during the war. June 11, 1864, at the expiration of the term of enlistment of his regiment, the Second Wisconsin,

he was retained in the service at his own request, by order of the War Department, and was appointed Provost-Marshal, and placed upon the staff of General Cutler, Division Commander. In addition to his duties as Provost-Marshal, he also commanded the Wisconsin Independent Battalion, composed of veterans and recruits of the Second Wisconsin, whose term of enlistment had not expired with the old regiment. He also commanded, for a short time, the first battalion of New York Sharpshooters, and at the battle of Hatcher's Run was assigned to the temporary command of the One Hundred and Forty-Seventh New York Volunteer Infantry. He served on the staffs of Generals Henry A. Morrow, Cutler, Bragg, Crawford and Major General G. K. Warren. During his period of service he commanded the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, another of the regiments of the famous Iron Brigade, and was conspicuously at its head at the grand review of the Army of the Potomac, after which he was assigned to the command of a provisional brigade, with orders to report to General Logan, at Louisville, Kentucky, which he did.

Following is a list of the principal engagements in which Colonel Dailey participated: Battle of Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, where he was wounded; First Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Cedar or Slaughter Mountain, August 12 and 13, 1862; White Sulphur Springs, later in the same month; Gainesville, August 28, 1862; Second Bull Run, August 29 and 30, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; campaign under Burnside against Fredericksburg, and the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862; battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863.

The winter and spring of 1863, Colonel Dailey was on independent duty, during

which he participated in, and conducted several successful expeditions, through the counties lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers in Virginia, for the success of which he was highly complimented in general orders. For the crossing of the Rappahannock, at Fitzhugh Landing, Colonel Dailey was thanked in general orders, by brigade and division commanders, for gallantry and skill, displayed at the crossing aforesaid, in face of the enemy, and was afterward recommended for promotion on account of same.

He was in the campaign through Maryland, Pennsylvania, and in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and was conspicuous for gallantry in the charge of the Iron Brigade against Archer's Confederate Brigade, and in this engagement received the surrender and sword of the Confederate General Archer, which sword he still retains. Later in the day of that battle he was severely wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy, but escaped from their guard on the night of July 5, and rejoining his command July 11, was assigned to the staff of General Henry A. Morrow, which position he retained until February, 1864; was with the army at the battle of Mine Run, and all of its encounters with the enemy at Rappahannock Station and Brandy Station. He was with General Morrow at the capture and destruction of Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan, Virginia; was wounded May 5, 1864, in the first day's battle of the Wilderness, but did not leave the field. He served through the Wilderness campaign, and was again wounded in battle in front of Petersburg, June 18, 1864. He was chief of General Crawford's staff in the expedition of the Fifth Army Corps to the Mahoran River, in its effort to destroy the Weldon Railroad, and with General Morrow conducted the retreat of that campaign.

In the battle of Weldon Railroad, August 21, 1864, he was on General Cutler's (Division Commander) staff, and in the execution of an order of that General was dangerously wounded by the Confederate General Johnson Hagood, who commanded a brigade in Mahone's division; but, just before being shot by General Hagood, Colonel Dailey secured the colors of one of the Confederate regiments which surrendered to him; and at the time of being shot he was holding the Confederate regimental colors and flag. In this transaction and dash of Colonel Dailey, great danger was averted to the union lines, behind which the gallant Confederate General Hagood had carried his brigade. This incident in the history of the war has become so famous that we here give it in the language of General Hagood, who shot Colonel Dailey:

"This officer (Colonel Dailey, of General Cutler's staff), had galloped out of a sally-port, seized a color from the hands of its bearer, and demanded a surrender. Some officers and men surrendered, but were not carried in; others refused, but just around him ceased fighting. General Hagood called to the men to shoot him and fall back in retreat. They either did not hear him or, bewildered by the surrender of part of their number, failed to obey. It was a critical moment, and demanded instant and decided action. In a few moments the disposition to surrender would have spread, and the whole brigade have been lost. Making his way across the intervening space as speedily as he could, exposed to a regular fire by file from the enemy's line scarce thirty yards off, and calling to his men to fall back, which they did not do, General Hagood approached Colonel Dailey and demanded the colors, and that he should go back within his own lines, telling him that he was free to do so. Colonel Dailey commenced arguing the hope-

lessness of further struggle, and pointed out the line in our rear. Hagood cut him short and demanded a categorical reply—yes or no. Dailey was a man of fine presence, with long flowing beard, and sat with loosened rein upon a noble-looking bay that stood with head and tail erect, and flashing eye and distended nostrils, quivering in every limb with excitement, but not moving in his tracks. In reply to this abrupt demand the rider raised his head proudly and decisively answered *No!* Upon the word General Hagood shot him through the body, and as he reeled from the saddle upon one side, General Hagood sprang into it from the other, Orderly Stoney seizing the flag from his falling hands.

"It was one of the most dashing feats witnessed by me on either side during the war. Upon the chance of securing a prize for the side he served so well, Colonel Dailey doubly staked his life, for he was, while in the Confederate line, in as much danger from the fire of his own men as from that of his enemy."

History has recorded this dash on the part of Colonel Dailey as one of the two bravest acts of the war. It is recorded in volume II, page 595, of General Beauregard's *Military Operations of the War*; and the same brilliant conduct is mentioned in Swinton's *Army of the Potomac*. It is also made the subject of a poem, entitled, "The Charge of Hagood's Brigade," in a work known as the "Living Writers of the South," besides being recorded in general orders and reports of the operations of that battle; by Major General G. K. Warren, commanding the Fifth Army Corps. It was commented upon by Southern papers as one of the two bravest acts of the war; the other being by a Confederate soldier. General Hagood and Colonel Dailey are to-day the warmest and best of friends, although they have never met except upon the bloody battlefield of the Weldon Railroad, but have had ex-

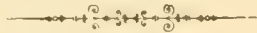
tended correspondence. As General Hagood wrote, Colonel Dailey, to secure the surrender of a whole brigade, came very near succeeding.

On account of the above wound, Colonel Dailey was in the hospital over three months, and is still a constant sufferer from the same. He was in battle of Gravelly Run March 31, 1865, and at Boydton Plank Road, April 2, 1865, was wounded again. He was honorably discharged from the service of the United States at Madison, Wisconsin, July 28, 1865; visited Europe in 1866, and took up his residence at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1867, where he has ever since resided. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar. In 1872 he was appointed by the Governor of the State to the office of District Attorney for the third judicial district, the duties of which office he performed with marked ability. In 1886 he was nominated and elected to the office of County Attorney, for two years, and declined re-nomination.

During his practice as an attorney he has participated in the trial of some of the most important cases occurring in the State, both civil and criminal. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and always a warm friend and advocate of the public school system of the country. He was one of the charter members of Abe Lincoln Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic; and of the Union Veteran Legion, located at Council Bluffs, to which organizations he was devoted. He took great pleasure in having been a member of the old Iron Brigade, of the Army of the Potomac, and of being a member and officer of two of the regiments composing that organization, which distinguished themselves upon every battle-field against the Confederate army under General Lee; and he was especially proud of having risen from the rank of a private soldier to that of captain in

the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, the regiment that enjoys the supreme honor and distinction of having sustained the greatest percentage of loss, in killed and wounded, of all regiments in the entire Union army, in proportion to its number of enrollment. May 3, 1890, Colonel Dailey was commissioned Captain of Company A, of the Fifth Regiment, I. N. G., being the Dodge Light Guard, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Since the war he has taken a deep interest in military affairs, and has one of the best libraries of military text-books and histories in the country.

On September 28, 1874, he married Miss Mary E. Warren, who was born in Lincoln County, Ontario, Canada, and was a graduate of the high school of Council Bluffs, Iowa. They have four sons and two daughters, whose names are, in the order of age: Frances, Warren, Robert L., Ada M., Frederick Ney and Chester A. Dailey. Like the father, the children are fond of horse-back riding, and are graceful and at home in the saddle.



LUZERN SHELTON, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Washington Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, located here in 1874. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 20, 1841. His father, Benjamin Sheldon, was a native of Connecticut, and a son of Jonathan Sheldon, who was born in New England. The ancestors of the Sheldon family were English people, who came to Ohio, in 1816, and settled in Fowler, Trumbull County. The mother of our subject was *nee* Ada Ames, daughter of Benjamin Ames, also a New-Englander. She was born in Massachusetts, and was married in Trumbull County, Ohio, to Benjamin Sheldon. They reared four chil-

dren, as follows: Joel, a resident of Caro, Tuscola County, Michigan; Luzern; Sarah, deceased; and De Ette Browning, a resident of Geauga County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon lived in Trumbull County until their death, the father dying at the age of sixty-three years. He was a farmer all his life, a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church.

Luzern Sheldon was brought up on the farm, and was educated in the public schools of his native State. August 31, 1862, he wedded Miss Anna Andrews, a lady of intelligence and of a good family. She was born at Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, the daughter of Drayton Andrews. Her grandfather, Chester Andrews, was a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Sheldon's mother's maiden name was Anna Bates. She was also born at Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Daniel Bates. She died and left four daughters, Mrs. Sheldon being only seven months old at that time. The father subsequently removed to Hillsdale, Michigan, where he died at the age of seventy-six years. He was a merchant and a miller. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. The other three daughters are Lovina Jones, Fowler, Ohio; Fidelia Finney, who died in Trumbull County, Ohio; and Laura King, a resident of Castlewood, South Dakota.

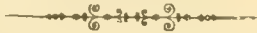
Mr. Sheldon lived in his native county until 1874, when he came to Iowa and bought 160 acres of land, his present farm. This country was then thinly settled, and for two years he was two miles and a half from his nearest neighbor. The wild land has been converted into a well improved farm, with grove and orchard, barn and other necessary buildings. His house is one and a half stories, 14 x 24 feet, with a one-story addition, 14 x 20 feet. It is built in the southern



T J Evans

style, and is situated on a natural building site near the road.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, namely: Homer L. is married and lives in Nebraska; Rev. Chester E. Sheldon was educated in Dixon, Illinois, is married and resides in Floyd County, Iowa. He is a minister in the Evangelical Church, has met with success in his labors to spread the Gospel, and is now only twenty-five years old; Benjamin, who was educated in Hillsdale, Michigan, is also a resident of Floyd County, Iowa; Guy A., who has been in Woodbury County, Iowa, the past year, is now at home; Frank is in Ohio; Clayton, at St. Paul, Minnesota, with his uncle; and Ettie K. and Anna Pearl are now attending the home school. Mr. Sheldon, his wife and seven of their children are members of the Evangelical Church. In political views he is independent. He is a man in the prime of life, and is regarded by all who know him as a worthy and respected citizen.



T J. EVANS, one of the leading business men of Council Bluffs, deserves more than ordinary notice in this work. He was born in May, 1831, in Jacksonville, Illinois, and in 1846 moved to La Salle, Illinois, and from there to Council Bluffs. He was born and raised on a farm, one among the early settlers of Illinois; witnessed the growth of Chicago from a small town to its present proportions. When he carted the wheat from the farm to Chicago, 100 miles distant over the wild prairies, cooking his own food and sleeping under the wagon, obtaining for his wheat 35 to 40 cents per bushel, at that time the settlements of Illinois were confined to the skirts of timber and streams, and her vast prairies were un-

settled. He is familiar with the hardships of pioneer life in Illinois; born to parents of Scotch and Welsh descent; of strong physical development, to whom hardship and privation seemed more of a pastime than a burden, and to-day, at the age of sixty, is almost as athletic as the average man of thirty.

His father, Hon. James Evans, was born in Alabama, in 1799, and married Miss Pheriba Elam in 1820, and in 1826 emigrated to Illinois, settling upon a farm three miles east of Jacksonville. Being a man of superior intelligence and executive ability, he soon became an important factor in affairs of State, being a member of the First State Constitutional Convention of Illinois, and a Senator of the first State Legislature at Vandalia. On the outbreak of the Black Hawk war he was commissioned Colonel by the President of the United States, and served in that capacity until the Indians were driven from the State. A portion of that time his headquarters were at Fort Dearborn, now the business center of Chicago. He was subsequently appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Galena, for the northern half of the State of Illinois, in 1835, by President Jackson. On account of exposures in the Black Hawk war, he contracted rheumatism, and finally pulmonary consumption, of which he died in August, 1837.

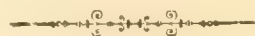
During his residence near Jacksonville, Stephen A. Douglas taught school in a log school-house near by,—the only kind of school-house in fashion in those days—and made his home at Colonel Evans', to whom he afterward attributed his start in political life; for it was through Colonel Evans' influence in the Legislature that he secured the appointment of Prosecuting Attorney for Jacksonville and the Springfield District. Colonel Evans was associated with such men as the Hon. Ninian Edwards and Joseph

Duncan, first State Governors, Murray McConnell, Colonel Weatherford, Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, etc. Colonel Evans and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Of their ten children, four are still living: William, in Chicago; J. F., in Council Bluffs; Mrs. David Richie, in La Salle, Illinois, and the subject of this sketch.

In December, 1863, Mr. T. J. Evans, our present subject, married Augusta A. Munger, of Davenport, Iowa. Four children have been born to them: Clarence (dead); Clara, Thomas J., Jr., and Harry, aged respectively seventeen, fourteen and ten years. In 1867 he came to Council Bluffs, where he has since been actively engaged in business—in lumber, grain, milling, banking, real-estate, bridge and railway enterprises, etc. He was the promoter of and organized the Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway & Bridge Company, of which he was managing director during the construction and equipment of the bridge and railway, giving it his personal attention from the inception of the enterprise to its final completion; assuming the office of a politician in conducting the election, and in obtaining a tax to aid the enterprise; with the City Council in obtaining franchises of streets, and in lobbying with Congress in securing a charter; engineering, in making surveys, soundings of the Missouri River bed and making plans and specifications for the bridge, approaches, roadway and buildings; builder, in superintending the construction and building of the bridge, railway and buildings; electrician, in drafting specifications, directing and superintending the construction and equipment of a model electric railway; business manager, by making economical contracts and purchases of all materials going into the building and equipping of the bridge, railway, buildings, cars and machinery. He introduced to the public the first

complete and practical electric railway built in the United States, making a grand success of the enterprise both practically and financially. In 1888 he procured a franchise from the city of Ottawa, Illinois, for the construction of an electric street railway in that city, and during the succeeding year he, with associates, built and equipped a line nearly ten miles in length—the first electric street railway built and operated in Illinois. He is still a large stockholder in both enterprises.

He has always been at the front in assisting public enterprises tending to build up Council Bluffs, and has demonstrated that he has a keen insight into human nature, and the practical character of proposed enterprises. He is progressive, energetic, liberal and generous. He is strictly temperate, a supporter of morality and good government, though not a member of any church. He is a generous supporter of religious institutions generally. He is a staunch Republican, but no office seeker, having no ambition for holding office. By the exercise of strict business principles, untiring energy, industry and good judgment, he has accumulated a comfortable fortune.



HENRY A. TERRY, nurseryman near Crescent City, was born in Cortland County, New York, July 12, 1826, a son of Otis and Cynthia (Ruggles) Terry, natives of Worcester, Massachusetts, and of Irish and Scotch origin. They were reared in their native county and married in 1816. A few years later they removed to New York, in which State they resided in several places,—in Otsego, Cortland and Broome counties. Mr. Terry was generally a farmer, but at times he devoted his attention chiefly to vegetable gardening. In 1836 he moved to

Oakland County, Michigan, and next to Livingston County, same State, purchased a farm and resided upon it until 1844, and then moved to Knox County, Illinois, and lived there some two years. In 1846 he moved to Decatur County, Iowa, in 1848, to Pottawattamie County, in 1853 or 1854, to Utah, where he died, in December, 1887, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. In that Territory he raised a great variety of fruit, on a fine large fruit-farm about twelve miles from Salt Lake City. He was a member of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, as was also his wife, who died in Decatur County, Iowa, in 1847, at the age of fifty-three years. Three of their five children are still living, viz.: Otis L. and Charles A., who reside in Utah, the latter a minister of the Church of Latter-Day Saints; Henry A. was the third in order of birth; and Oris M. and Edwin D. are deceased.

Henry A. was reared to farm life and attained his knowledge of the business world by observation. He left his parents at Nauvoo, at the age of twenty years, striking out in the world for himself. He followed farming at Garden Grove, this State, until 1847; taught school in the winter of 1846-'47, and thus earned the first money he could call his own. In the fall of the latter year he came to Pottawattamie County and located on Honey Creek, in what is now Rockford Township, and taught school during the ensuing winter. In September, 1848, he married, and the next spring he moved to Crescent City and engaged in mercantile business, in the first store in the town and the second in the county. After running that about three years he sold it and went to New Haven, Connecticut, for two years. Then he came to Council Bluffs, at that time called Kaneshville, and engaged in the seed and grain business in company with J. E. John-

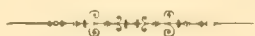
son, and remained in that relation until 1857. Moving then to Crescent City he continued in the same business until 1860, when he sold out, having commenced the nursery business in 1856 and establishing one of the first nurseries and now the oldest one in the county. In nursery and orchard he has 100 acres. He takes great pride in his vocation, making discoveries, etc., being one of the State experimental station directors. Of the home place there are 140 acres, and in pasture some sixty acres. When he purchased that place it was entirely wild prairie.

On national questions he is a Democrat. Has held various township offices: been Trustee for sixteen years, and Township Treasurer for the Board of Education.

In September, 1848, he married Rachel T. Sirrine, who had come to the county that year. She was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1824, and died July 12, 1873. Her parents were Eliphaz and Amarilla (Sanford) Gillett. By this marriage there were six children, as follows: Henry S., now the oldest resident native of this township, being born here September 2, 1849; Mary C., deceased, wife of John P. Williams, of South Omaha: she was born December 26, 1852, and died October, 1886; Rachel A., born April 8, 1860, now the wife of William Nusum, near Woodbine, Harrison County; Charles T., born August 29, 1862, died March 3, 1864; Fannie M., born March 8, 1865, is now Mrs. Christian Markesan, of Council Bluffs; and Adelaide, born March 6, 1868, died the next day.

For his present wife Mr. Terry married, October 15, 1873, Esther J. Hough, who was born November 5, 1844, in Montrose, Lee County, Iowa, daughter of S. M. and Eliza J. (Allen) Hough, and by this union there have also been six children, as follows: Florence B., born July 18, 1874; Grace I., Feb-

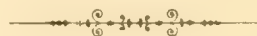
ruary 17, 1876; Clara M., March 29, 1878, and died July 15, 1879; Myrtle C., born June 13, 1880, and died March 20, 1885; Howard A., born September 28, 1882; Otis M., born May 14, 1885, and died September 7, 1886.



L KINNEHAN, City Treasurer of Council Bluffs, was born in Woodville, Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1845, son of James and Sarah A. (Miller) Kinnehan, natives of New York and New Hampshire and of Irish and Puritan extraction. When the subject of this sketch was quite young his parents moved to Wisconsin and became pioneers of Racine and Green Bay. The father was extensively engaged in the lumber business for a number of years. About 1860 he returned East, and died in Canada. The mother also died in the East. Our subject was the fifth born of their nine sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living except one. He was reared in Wisconsin and educated in the public schools of that State. At the age of fourteen he entered upon a four years' apprenticeship to the tanner and currier's trade, in which business he was engaged some twelve or fourteen years, working in Chicago, Milwaukee and other points. In 1870 he came to Council Bluffs, and here he engaged in the furniture business three years, after which he owned and operated a tannery about four years. But at the age of eighteen he entered the service of the United States Government at Chicago, was teamster and afterward clerk in the quartermaster's department at Nashville, and was mustered out of service in May, 1865. Next he crossed the plains with a wagon train, and helped to build the Union Pacific Railway. While in the

railroad employ he had the misfortune to lose one of his limbs. In 1886 he was elected City Auditor, and when his term of two years expired he engaged in the boot and shoe business on the corner of Broad and Bryant streets, which business he still conducts. In March, 1890, Mr. Kinnehan was again elected to the office of Treasurer. Politically, he is an independent Republican, being one of the active workers in his party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 49, the A. O. U. W., No. 270, and the K. of L., No. 1668, being treasurer of the last named.

Mr. Kinnehan was married, in 1872, to Mary J. Palmer, a native of Salt Lake City, born in 1855. They have a family of four children: Nellie M., Eva, Della and Annie. They hold to the belief of the Swedenborgian Church, or New Jerusalem Church, and are among the most worthy citizens of Council Bluffs. Mr. Kinnehan has aided in many of the enterprises of this city, and is now an active business man.

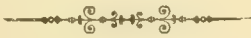


J C. LANGE, City Auditor of Council Bluffs, was elected in March, 1890. He is a native of Warsaw, Russia, born July 21, 1846, son of Joseph and Julia Lange. His early youth was spent in his native land, and when he arrived at a proper age to attend school he was sent to a private institution of learning at Holz-Minden, Germany. At the age of twenty-one he came to America and located at Brooklyn, where he remained one year. From there he came to Burlington, Iowa, and three or four years later went to St. Louis. After spending three years there he returned to Burlington, and in 1879 came to Council Bluffs. Here he engaged in the wholesale tobacco business, which he followed until 1884. In that year

he was employed by the Government as Revenue Collector for the Second and afterward for the Fourth district, in which capacity he officiated until October, 1889. He affiliates with the Democratic party, taking an active interest in political work.

Mr. Lange is also engaged in the insurance business, and has an office at No. 538 Broadway. He represents the following companies: New York Underwriters' Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; American of Philadelphia; Union of Philadelphia; Guardian of London, England; Hamburg-Bremen of Germany; Concordia of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the St. Paul Fire & Marine of St. Paul. Mr. Lange is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 49, and the A. O. U. W., Hazel Camp. He also conducts the affairs of the Council Bluffs Music Company, at No. 538 West Broadway.

The subject of our sketch was married, December 15, 1874, to Miss Ida Auwerda, of Ottumwa, a native of Holland. She was born May 14, 1856, daughter of C. L. and Jozena (Dirks) Auwerda. Mr. and Mrs. Lange are the parents of three children: Julius C., Zena and Juliette.



JUDGE GEORGE CARSON has been identified with the interests of Pottawattamie County since February, 1869. His paternal ancestors were from Ireland, and his maternal from England. The great-great-grandfather, Robert Carson, came from that country when about sixteen years of age, about 1740. He settled in a dense wilderness in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and cleared a farm and made a home, which was retained by his descendants for several generations. His son, David Carson, was a

farmer in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and during the Revolutionary war took an active part in establishing liberty in America, cultivating his farm in summers and with his team served with the army during falls and winters, and saw General Washington often at Valley Forge. His son, Hiram, the grandfather of our subject, and David the father, who were born and reared on the old Carson homestead in Chester County, Pennsylvania, remained there until about the year 1838, when they came West and settled in Indiana. The paternal grandmother was of Welsh and German parentage. The mother of our subject was Hannah Bennett: her parents were natives of Derbyshire, England, and emigrated to America after their marriage in 1817, and settled on the new purchase, in what is now Jennings County, Indiana, where they cleared and improved a farm, and where Mrs. Carson was born and reared. As above stated the Carson family settled on the adjoining farm in 1838, and on August 8, 1839, David Carson and Hannah Bennett were married, and settled on a farm in Jennings County, Indiana, and were the parents of nine children: seven lived to be grown and six still survive, of whom our subject was the eldest. Mrs. Carson died March 17, 1871, at the age of forty-nine years, and Mr. Carson is now a resident of Bartholomew County, Indiana.

Our subject was born in Jennings County, Indiana, February 5, 1841, and was reared on the farm, attended the public schools and an academy. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the State militia, and October 8 following he enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in General Banks' command on the upper Potomac, near Sharpsburg, Maryland, until February, 1862; was in two engagements during that period, and was at the attack on Jackson at Winchester, March,



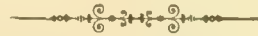
THE GRAND HOTEL, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

1862. Shortly after the occupation of Winchester his brigade was ordered to Warrenton Junction, Virginia, and remained there until the following May, when his term of service expired, and was mustered out of the service at Washington, May 20, 1862, as a Corporal. He returned home and remained until August 10, 1862, when he again enlisted, in Company I, Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was made First Sergeant at the organization of the company, and was mustered into the service at Indianapolis August 19, and started South the same day, and in Kentucky was attached to General Dumont's command. In April, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, or the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battle of Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga on September 19 and 20, 1863, after which the regiment was transferred to the First Brigade, Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps. Was at the battle of Chattanooga, November 23, 24 and 25, 1863, and was severely wounded at the storming of Mission Ridge on November 25. He continued on duty and was in a forced march to Knoxville, to raise the siege on Burnside, and was engaged in the campaign in East Tennessee, until April, 1864. April 3, 1863, he was promoted as Second Lieutenant, and July 1, 1864, First Lieutenant, in which capacity he remained until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis July 5, 1865.

After the war he attended the Hartsville University for a time, and January 1, 1866, he began reading law under the preceptorship of Colonel J. S. Scoby, of Greensburg, Indiana. He attended the Law Department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1868, and the following year came to Council Bluffs, and began the practice of

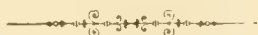
his profession, which he followed successfully until he was elected, on the Republican ticket, as a Representative from Pottawattamie County in 1877 and re-elected in 1879. He was elected to the State Senate in 1883, for a term of four years. In 1886 he was elected Judge of the Fifteenth District for a term of four years and has served the full term.

Judge Carson was married October 5, 1871, to Miss Rachel L. Boyce, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, a daughter of John and Priscilla (Vinning) Boyce; her father is of Irish and her mother of English descent. By this union there were seven children, six of whom still survive: Hannah L., Rachel B., George D., Grace S., Janette R. and Hiram J. Mary P. died when six months old. Judge Carson is a member of the F. & A. M., Excelsior Lodge, No. 259, and of the G. A. R., Abe Lincoln Post, No. 29; and Union Veteran Legion Encampment, No. 8. Mrs. Carson is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.



GEORGE H. CHAMP, of the firm of Kimball & Champ, bankers, and vice-president of the Kimball & Champ Investment Company, was born November 13, 1856, at Rockford, Illinois, whither his parents, Frederick and Frances (Lucas) Champ, natives of England, had moved in their younger days. He was their second son, and is the only member of the family now living. As he grew up he received a liberal education in the public schools of his native village, and completed a commercial course of instruction in Chicago. In the spring of 1879 he came to Omaha in quest of a business position, and in July he came over to Council Bluffs. Here he met his present partner,

John F. Kimball, a young man in pursuit of the same object. Forming a partnership, they purchased the old abstract books of J. P. & J. N. Casady, and began to lay the foundation of their present large and growing business. They have since added money-lending, and finally banking, and to-day their investment securities are well and favorably known even in the East. They are now doing the largest business in their line in the Missouri River Valley. They have built two of the finest blocks in the city. One, the Grand Hotel Block, a cut of which appears on page 476, is probably the finest private building in the State of Iowa. Mr. Champ has also a half interest in the Bank of Minden, at Minden, this State; and he is also a member of the firm of Kimball, Champ & Ryan, bond-brokers in Omaha. He is known as one of the leading young business men of the State. Unaided and alone, he has risen from a small beginning to an eminence in the social and business world that is rarely attained in a long and successful business life. The firm are indeed examples of what young men may accomplish by adhering to the principles of integrity when they have natural ability and untiring energy.



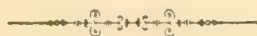
ROBERT KIRKWOOD, a farmer of Crescent Township, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, July 27, 1827, a son of Robert and Agnes (Strang) Kirkwood; the father died in his native country, and the mother in this county, in 1858. In June, 1847, he married Mary Muir, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland. In March, 1848, he emigrated to America, landing, after a voyage of seven weeks, at New Orleans, with other members of his family and that of his wife's. They reached Florence, Nebraska, May 20.

An anecdote here. The next morning after they landed here, Mr. Kirkwood was the subject of a little joke. He and his brother-in-law were out taking a little stroll when they met some young men, who accosted them with the remark that they "had found a hog's head last night." He asked them why they didn't find the "hog," too. He then discovered that it was a "hogshead" of sugar that had been stolen!

A day or two afterward they crossed the river into Pottawattamie County, locating within a short distance of where Mr. Kirkwood now lives. He settled temporarily upon public land that had not yet come into market, and made some improvements, not expecting to remain, and experienced many privations, 'mid Indians, wild beasts, etc., common to the frontier. When the land came into market he purchased eighty acres on section 24, Crescent Township, at \$1.25 per acre. He erected a log cabin, fourteen feet square, which he made his home for a number of years. The first marketing he did was to sell a load of corn, which he hauled to Florence, Nebraska, at that time Indian Territory, with three yoke of oxen, through sloughs and over prairies, having no road. On the way he had to unload three times and carry the corn over the muddy ground some distance in baskets. The \$25 he received for the corn was the first money he made by his farming here. In early times he did considerable work by the day, laboring sometimes for wages as low as forty cents per day. To his first purchase of land he has added others until he now has 507 acres, in Crescent and Norwalk townships. His residence is on section 26, Crescent Township. He has always turned his attention to farming and stock-raising until about five years ago, since which time he has retired from active labor. By his honesty and integrity he has won a

good reputation, and he has done much to build up the interest of the community in which he resides. As early as 1849 he was one of five who went into Harrison County and erected a number of log cabins for the early settlers there. He is a solid citizen and a solid Democrat; has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, of Pottawattamie County, three terms; Township Trustee, and Treasurer of the School Board for sixteen years continuously; was one of the organizers of the Council Bluffs Savings Bank, and is now a stockholder; was once nominated by his party for Representative to the State Legislature, but declined. He has been a member of the Crescent City Mutual Protection Association since its organization in 1872, being now president of that society. He is also a member of the Grange. He and his wife are both members of the Church of Latter-day Saints.

His children are: Jennett, wife of William McKeown, of Boomer Township; Agnes, now Mrs. Hans N. Hansen, of Hazel Dell Township; Isabel, deceased, wife of T. F. Finch, of Hancock County, Iowa; John, a resident of Norwalk Township, this county, and married to Agnes Lapworth; James, Thomas and Lizzie, at home. Three of the children are deceased.



HOSE COMPANY No. 3, Council Bluffs. James G. Bradley, Superintendent of the fire and police electric departments, of Council Bluffs, has served in this capacity since 1884, and previous to this he served in the volunteer fire department from 1879. He came to Council Bluffs in the spring of 1878, where he has since been a constant resident. He was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, May 1, 1858, the son of Charles and Mary

Ellen (Creveling) Bradley, natives of Connecticut and of Irish and English descent. He was brought up in his native State, and in early life was engaged in painting and paper-hanging, which he followed until 1884, when he took the position he now occupies. He has the electric department under his control, and is a live and energetic man in his position. Politically he is a Democrat, and socially is a member of Twin Brother Encampment, No. 42, I. O. O. F.; Canton No. 21; subordinate No. 49; and of the Red Men, Pottawattamie Tribe, No. 21; and also a member of the Council Bluffs Veteran Firemen's Association. He is a man of worth and experience.

N. B. Wicks, Captain of Hose No. 3, has been connected with the fire department of Council Bluffs since 1876. He was born in Shelby County, Iowa, February 28, 1858, a son of Mansel and Electa M. (Bradley) Wicks, natives of New York and Connecticut, and of English extraction. Mr. Wicks was reared in Council Bluffs since 1865, and when but sixteen years of age was engaged at steam engineering, which he has followed more or less since that time. In 1876 he joined the volunteer department of firemen of this city, and in 1888 was made Captain of Hose No. 3. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 49, and also of Red Men, Pottawattamie Tribe, No. 21.

F. G. Hitchcock, a member of Hose House Fire Department, No. 3, Council Bluffs, was previously a member of the volunteer department from 1879 to 1888. He was born in 1860, in New York State, a son of G. C. and Mary (Smith) Hitchcock, natives of New York State, and of English and Puritan descent. Mr. Hitchcock was reared in his native State until 1876, when he came to Pottawattamie County. He was employed

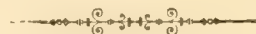
in the railroad service for about four years, and in 1888 was elected as fireman in Hose House No. 3. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He was married in 1883, to Miss Eva Cochran, a native of this county, and they have two children: Cora and Richard.

Charles Sanderson, who has been connected with the fire department of Council Bluffs since 1872, is now a member of Hose No. 3. He was born in Sweden in 1839, and was reared to farm life in his native country until seventeen years of age, when he came to America, locating at Princeton, Illinois. He remained there until 1861, when he entered the services of Company D, Seventh Kanaas Cavalry, serving four years, after which he came to Iowa. In 1868 he came to Council Bluffs, where he was engaged at teaming until he entered the service of the fire department of this city. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and is a member of the K. of P., No. 17, also of the G. A. R., Abe Lincoln Post, No. 29.

Samuel Morrison, one of the oldest members of the city fire department of Council Bluffs, was born in Leicestershire, England, June 15, 1828, the son of James and Elizabeth (Harris) Morrison. Samuel was reared in his native country until seventeen years of age, when he came to America, locating in Upper Canada, where he remained three and a half years. He then came to the United States, and was engaged in traveling for nine years, after which he was employed as a stage driver in Ohio. He then came West and engaged in freighting across the plains, which he followed four years.

In 1865 he came to Council Bluffs, and became a member of the volunteer fire department of this city, with which he was connected until 1886, when he was compelled to give up his duties on account of

losing his eyesight, and is now totally blind, but he still hovers around his old haunts, the engine house. He is a Republican politically, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 49.

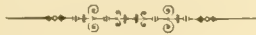


JOHAN SCHLICHT, one of the prominent land-owners of Lincoln Township, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, November 7, 1842, the son of Jurgen Schlicht, a farmer and land-owner of that country. He was married to Anna Obitz, who died in the year 1881 in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and they had two children: John and Catherine. Mr. Schlicht came to America in 1870, and settled on land owned by his son John, our subject. He lived to the age of sixty-five years, and died in this county. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was a hard-working and honest man.

John Schlicht, the subject of this sketch, was reared to farm life, and remained at home until he was twenty-seven years of age. In 1868 he came to America to improve his circumstances, landing in New York. He came to Clinton County, Iowa, where he worked for his father-in-law, who had come to this country at the same time, and who had brought with him \$3,000, which he invested in land in Clinton County. Mr. Schlicht remained with him one year, and then went to Tama County, where he rented a farm and remained seven years. In 1875 he came to Pottawattamie County and bought eighty acres of wild land, which, by industry and economy, he has converted into a fine, fertile farm, and to which he has since added until he now owns 775 acres. He came to this country with nothing but his hands and a strong desire to make a success here, and

he has worked and saved until he now owns a fine, large farm. He is one of our most substantial farmers, a man of integrity of character, who stands high as an honest and upright citizen. He is a large stock-raiser, and owns three stallions and two improved Belgians, costing \$2,000. He has worked all his life that his children might have an inheritance that would enable them to become independent citizens.

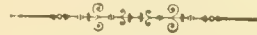
Mr. Schlicht was married in 1868, in Germany, to Margaret Michaelson, and to them have been born eleven children: Jurgen, Hans, Anna, Jane, Phoebe, Margaret, Mary, Catherine, John, Lizzie and William.



SIMEON GRAYBILL, deceased, was one of the well-known pioneers of Pottawattamie County. Born in Jackson County, Ohio, March 26, 1816, he was a son of Michael Graybill, a native of North Carolina, and of German ancestry. His mother's maiden name was Polly Stocker, and she was born in the Carolinas. Mr. Graybill was reared to manhood in Ohio, on a farm, but for a time he was engaged in mining at Mt. Vernon, that State. He was first married March 16, 1837, in Jackson County, Ohio, to Amanda Hill, who died in Adams County, Illinois, February 21, 1848. In the fall of that year Mr. Graybill came to Pottawattamie County, and he was afterward married to Mrs. Frances (Graham) Downs, who was born in Kemper County, Mississippi, a daughter of Thomas and S. Ann (McCrary) Graham. Her parents came to this county in 1846; her mother died in the eastern part of this State; in 1852 her father went to Utah, where he was some time afterward killed by a grizzly bear, which was afterward

captured and found to weigh 800 pounds. Mrs. Graybill was first married to Ezekiel Downs, at Downsville, who was born in North Carolina, and came to this county in 1846. By this marriage there was one child, John W. Mr. Downs died in 1860.

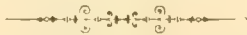
Mr. Graybill settled on his present farm in 1848, where he resided until his death, June 27, 1889. By his first marriage there were four children, three of whom grew up to years of maturity, viz.: William, who now resides in New Yorkshire, Harrison County; Andrew, who is living near the same place; and Aaron L., who was killed at Camp Creek, Georgia, August 31, 1864, as a member of an Iowa regiment. By his second marriage the subject of this sketch has had six children, four of whom are living: Emily Jane, Willis M., Amanda M. and Mary Ellen. Politically Mr. Graybill was a Republican. He had a landed estate of 320 well-improved acres, on which he lived for over forty years. His death was lamented by all the community.



WILLIAM L. CHANEY, one of the intelligent and enterprising citizens of Washington Township, came to this county in 1881, where he has since resided and made his home. He was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, March 3, 1853, a son of Samuel and Ellen (Parmer) Chaney. William L. was two years of age when his father died in Montgomery County. His widow and the six children removed to Scott County, where the mother died two years later. William was reared by James Henry after the death of his mother. He was reared on a farm in Princeton Township, Scott County, Iowa, where he remained until 1868, when he came to Mills County, Iowa. His first purchase of land was eighty acres

of wild railroad land, at \$9 per acre, but this he has since improved in a good manner. Two years later he purchased forty acres one-fourth of a mile north of his home for \$25, and he now owns 120 acres of well improved land.

Mr. Cheney was married December 31, 1877, in Mills County, Iowa, to Florence Hodgins, who was born in Cedar County, Missouri, a daughter of Valentine and Harriet (Council) Hodgins, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Chaney have six children, viz.: Anna L., Georgia D., Lottie I., William O., Henry Clyde and Earl. Politically Mr. Chaney is a strong and radical Republican. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, as is also his wife; and in the church he is a steward and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is a man yet in the prime of life, frank and cordial in his manner, and is honorable in all his business dealings.



JOSEPH A LOUDENBECK, one of the old soldier citizens of Pottawattamie County, was born on a farm in Hancock County, Indiana, June 22, 1842, the son of Reuben Loudensbeck, who was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He was married to Margaret Earl, and to them were born eleven children, three of whom died in infancy. The living are: Isaac, Mary, John, Joseph, David, Sarah, Emma, William. Mr. Loudensbeck lived on a farm in Hancock County several years, and then moved to Jasper County, Iowa, in 1854, and then, in the spring of 1869 removed to Madison County. He was too old to participate in the civil war, but enlisted three times before he was accepted in the "Grey Beards," Thirty-seventh Iowa, where he served until

he was discharged on account of sickness. He is still living, at the age of seventy-four years; is a member of the Methodist Church, and an honest, upright man. He had three sons in the civil war: Isaac, Joseph and David. Isaac and David were in the Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; the former enlisted in 1861, and the latter some time afterward, and they were both taken prisoners at the battle of Mission Ridge and confined in Libby and Andersonville prisons eleven months, and both died from starvation at Andersonville!

Joseph A., our subject, was but twelve years of age when his father moved with teams to Jasper County, Iowa, and was but twenty years old when he enlisted, March 22, 1862, in Company G, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 10, 1865. He was in the battles of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Port Gibson, Jackson (Miss.), Corinth, Champion Hill, and many skirmishes. He was taken prisoner at Tilton, Louisiana, and confined at Andersonville six months lacking thirteen days. His brothers had died before he entered the prison. When he went to Andersonville he weighed 200 pounds, and when he came out he was reduced to 135 pounds! He had been starved almost to death from the poor and insufficient food, which consisted principally of corn meal, ground coffee and old rotten mule meat! The drinking water was impregnated with filth, and he slept on the ground with no covering; his clothes were taken from him, except his shirt and drawers, which were reduced to a few rags, which scarcely covered his emaciated form. He was finally exchanged. He was wounded at Missionary Ridge, being shot through the right thigh, and he still carries the bullet. He was in the field hospital two weeks at Missionary Ridge, and was then sent home. He rejoined

He was married in Jasper County, Iowa, to Miss Emily Painter, a sister of Lewis Painter, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and they have two children, viz.: Maggie, who married Ed Young, a son of Adam Young, of Lincoln Township, and they have two children: Reuben and Nellie; and Carrie, who married George Derniger, of Lincoln Township, and they have one child, Maggie.

Mr. McMillen was born in St. Johns, Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1848, son of John and Jane (Brownigg) McMillen, natives of Scotland and Ireland. He spent his youth at his native place and when he was fourteen he began a five years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. At the age of twenty-one he came to the United States and located in Albany, New York, where he remained five years. From there he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and also spent five years there engaged at his trade. At the end of that time he returned to Canada East and engaged in the furniture business. Six years later, in 1879, he sold out and came to Council Bluffs, where he has since resided. July 2, 1890, he opened an office in Omaha, room 842, New York Life building. He is one of the pushing business men of Council Bluffs. Politically he is a staunch independent. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 49, Bluff City Lodge, and also of the Red Men, Pottawattamie County Lodge.

He was married, in 1874, to Miss Mary Brownrick, a native of Canada. By her he had three children: Mary, Lucy and Carrie. He was again married, in 1886, to Amelia Stephens, who was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1855. They have one child, Frances. Mr. and Mrs. McMillen are members of the Episcopal Church.

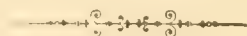
JOHN THAYER, a well-known and prominent farmer of Washington Township, was born near Brookville, Indiana, in July, 1825, a son of Noah Thayer, a native

of New Hampshire. His grandfather was a teamster in the Revolutionary war, and at one time had his wagon riddled with bullets, and also had a narrow escape. The mother of our subject was Hannah (Reed) Thayer, who was born in Vermont. John Thayer was eight years of age when his parents moved to Marion County, Indiana, where the mother died, at the age of sixty-five years; the father also died, in his sixty-fifth year. They reared a family of three children, all of whom grew to maturity, but our subject is the only one now living. The father was a farmer during his whole life, and in his political views was a Whig.

John Thayer, our subject, was reared on a farm in Indiana, and was early taught to chop wood and grub and clear the land, which formed the foundation of his future successful life. He remained in his native State until 1856, when he came by wagon to Iowa, settling in Jefferson County, where he was among the early settlers, and where he remained five years; next, in 1861, he went to Monroe County, remaining five years; in 1870 he moved to Mills County, where he lived until 1876, and in that year he came to Pottawattamie County, settling on a farm near Council Bluffs. In 1878 he came to his present farm, which was then wild land, but which he has since improved until he now has 360 acres of well cultivated land.

Mr. Thayer was married when he was twenty-six years of age, to Margaret Splenfield, and by this union there were two children: Hiram, who resides in this county; and Lucy Ann, the wife of Scott Sneather, who lives in Troy, Kansas. After the death of his first wife he was again married, in Hamilton County, Indiana, to Tamar Michener, a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Phipps) Michener, natives of Pennsylvania. By this marriage there are five children, viz.: George

A., who is married and resides on the farm; Hattie, wife of James Tooley, of Neola; Luel, wife of Frank Cleveland, of Washington Township; J. W. Thayer, who is in partnership with George Thayer in the management of the farm. Politically Mr. Thayer is a Republican, having voted that ticket since 1856. Mrs. Thayer is a member of the Evangelical Church.



LVIN L. WEAK, a substantial farmer of James Township, Pottawattamie County, is descended from an old American family of Dutch descent. George Weak, grandfather of Alvin L., was of English descent, and moved from Pennsylvania to Ross County, Ohio, at a very early day. His son, Benjamin Miller Weak, the father of our subject, was born on a farm in Ross County, Ohio, and was married to Julia A. Staggs, and they were the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Melissa A. and Melitia, twins; Alvin L., our subject; Theresa, James A., Emma, Maria H. and Sarah E. (twins); Francis and Georgie (twins); Lewis; and two twins who died in infancy. Six of the children grew to maturity, the remainder dying in infancy. James A. was in an Iowa regiment in the late war, and died at Little Rock, Arkansas. The father lived in Ross County, Ohio, for many years, and then removed to Fulton County, Illinois. In 1854 he came to Clinton County, Iowa, where he was among the early settlers. He is still living in Mills County Iowa, at the age of seventy years. He has served as Justice of the Peace, and has the respect and confidence of the people. The mother of these children died in 1860, in Clarke County, Iowa.

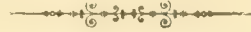
Alvin L. Weak, our subject, was born on

a farm in Ross County, July 13, 1844, and was but three years of age when his parents moved to Illinois, and but ten years old when they came to Iowa. He came to Pottawattamie County in 1866, and in 1871 he bought his present farm of 102 acres. It was then wild prairie land, but he has since converted it into a fine farm. Socially he is a Mason, being a member of the lodge at Oakland. He was married in Missouri, in 1879, to Maria A. Dawson, who was born at Oskaloosa, Iowa, the daughter of John N. and Mary A. (Moat) Dawson.

John N. Dawson was born in Ohio May 16, 1823, and August 3, 1845, he married Miss Mary A. Moat, who also was born in Ohio, February 23, 1831. Their children were: Hiram C., born September 23, 1846; Phylinda E., September 25, 1849; Anna E., October 9, 1851; Julius C., December 18, 1853; Maria A., August 23, 1856; Mary A., February 4, 1859; Irena C., June 21, 1861; Lienary B., February 27, 1866; and John A., June 24, 1871. Hiram served a time in the civil war, in Sherman's regiment. Mr. Dawson moved with his family to Barton County, Missouri, and died from the effect of being thrown against a sugar-cane grinding machine by a span of horses running away, in Ozark Township, that county, on Monday, September 16, 1878, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that county. He was a member of the United Baptist Church, a good neighbor and a kind husband and father. By his death he left a widow and eight children to mourn his loss. His widow is still living, in Liberal Township, that county.

Mr. and Mrs. Weak had six children, namely: Julius A., born Wednesday, March 17, 1880; Lewis L., Tuesday, May 9, 1882; Leroy Monroe, Friday, January 18, 1884; James A., Saturday, August 22, 1885; George Rosco, Monday, October 10, 1887;

and Flora A., Monday, February 10, 1890. Monroe, Rosco and Flora are still living; the others died in infancy.



BELL AND BERLINGHOF are architects and superintendents of building, having their office in rooms 405 and 406 in the Sapp Block, in Council Bluffs, and a branch office in room 615 Paxton Building, Omaha. The company was formed November 1, 1883, and they have erected some of the principal buildings in the city, as the Sapp Building, Marcus Block, Kearney Bank Building, Woodbury Building, City Hose House, etc., Saunders Block, and the residences of W. W. Loomis, J. J. Steadman, W. C. James, J. A. Herald, J. P. Hess, H. H. Van Brunt, Foster Flats, Dr. H. F. Hart's Block, Robling Block, the residences of C. L. Duel, E. E. Savage, J. Q. Gaston, Gus. Hengen, the Chautauqua Building, the residences of W. L. Kearney, W. H. Thomas and Dr. Chamberlin, and also additions to the D. and M. Institute of Council Bluffs, the Abner Graves Bank Building of Charter Oak, Iowa, the T. P. Phillips Block at Belleville, Kansas, the Second Avenue public school for the independent district of Council Bluffs, and the addition to the Twentieth Avenue school building.

Charles E. Bell, the senior member of the firm, was born March 31, 1858, in McLean County, Illinois, the son of Chalkley and Mary Bell, natives of the New England States. The mother was a daughter of James and Sarah Emlen, prominent in the Society of Friends. Mr. Emlen was a leading minister of that society, traveling through England, Scotland and Ireland. The parents are still living, residing at Bloomington, McLean County, Illinois. Six of their eight

children survive: Walter H. resides in Belleville, Kansas; Sarah is the wife of Isaac P. Garrett, living near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mifflin E., formerly supervising architect and now superintendent of the public buildings of Chicago; Samuel A. resides at Bloomington; Arthur H. is city engineer of Bloomington; and Charles E., the youngest, is the subject of this biographical sketch.

He completed his school education at Philadelphia, in the West Town Boarding School, under the direction of the Friends. Then he learned the carpenter's and builder's trade, which he followed for seven years, meanwhile studying architecture; one year he studied under the tutorship of his brother Mifflin. In 1884 he came to Council Bluffs, in the employ of the Government, and assisted in the construction of the Government building (the postoffice), and since that time has been a resident here. In September, 1887, he formed a partnership with J. W. Allen as architect for a year. He is an energetic and enterprising citizen, a Republican and a member of the orders of the Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum, Lodge No. 156.

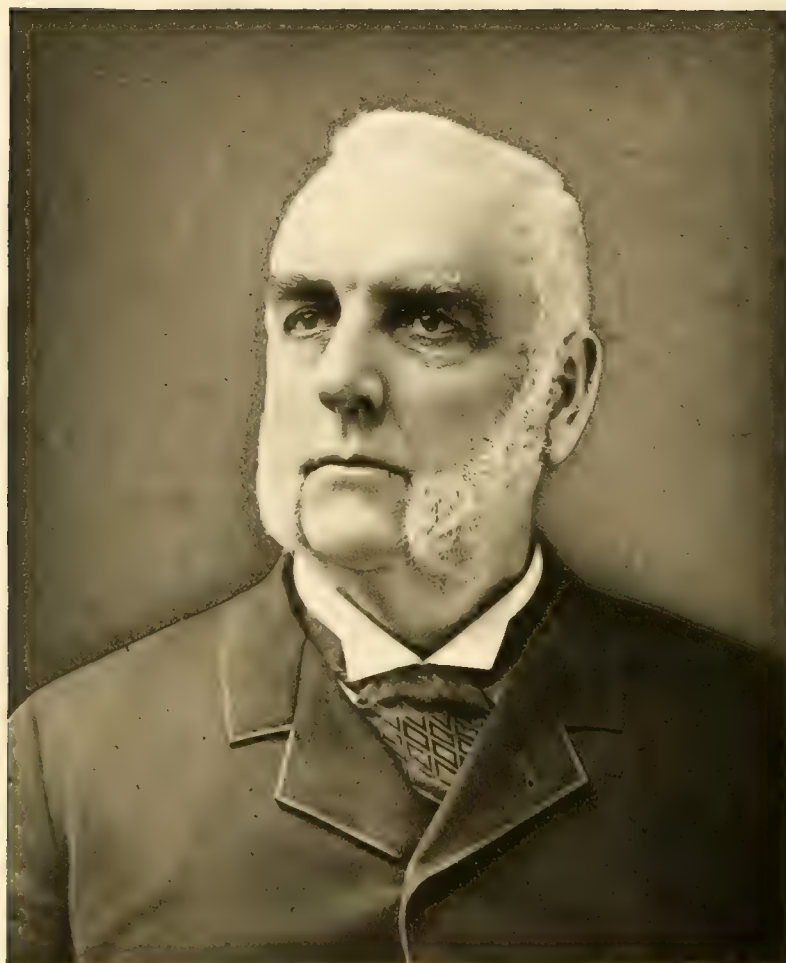
He was married November 11, 1880, to Miss Nellie L. Wickham, of Springfield, Illinois, the daughter of Henry M. and Emeline (Lathrop) Wickham, and they are the parents of three children: Walter H., Emeline L. and Edward Earl. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HARRY G. MCGEE is one of the leading real-estate dealers of Council Bluffs, in which business he engaged in 1887. He does a general real-estate business, but devotes his attention principally to the platting and improving of residence property,

and has platted several of the finest residence additions in the city,—among them being Morningside. This addition is owned jointly by Mr. McGee and his brother Judge McGee, who have expended a large amount of money in improving and beautifying it, and it is now acknowledged to be the most attractive suburb of Council Bluffs, which is noted for its beauty as a residence city.

Mr. McGee is a son of Manasseh McGee, who came to Council Bluffs in 1855 and entered a large amount of land which has since become very valuable. Mr. McGee was born in Virginia, in 1858, but his early life was spent in Pennsylvania. His father never became a permanent resident of this city, but came here and made investments in 1855, returning to the East, where he resided until his death. His family became permanent residents of Council Bluffs in 1874. Our subject was educated in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is now a successful business man and an enterprising and progressive citizen.

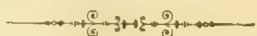
DRS. F. P. AND M. J. BELLINGER, of Council Bluffs, formed their present partnership in 1886, since which time they have been doing a general practice. The former is an expert in the diseases of the eye and ear, which he made a specialty, but gradually drifted into a general practice, as the city at that time was not sufficient to maintain a profession of that kind alone. They have received a very extensive patronage, and their general practice will amount to \$220,000 annually. In the spring of 1890 they erected a handsome two-story frame building, 80 x 40 feet, on the corner of Broad and Twenty-sixth streets, as a hospital, surgical and medical institute, which can accommodate forty patients. They handle all kinds of



Wm. H. M. Perry

chronic and private diseases with the best treatment.

They are both natives of New York State, and of German descent, their parents being J. H. and Molly (Smith) Bellinger. They were reared on a farm in their native State until they entered the medical college. F. P. is a graduate of the Albany (New York) Medical College, and M. J. also attended that institution one term, and then took one term in Omaha, Nebraska, and in 1886 graduated at the Des Moines Medical College. When these gentlemen started out for themselves they had to commence at the very bottom, and have since risen to a position of wealth and affluence. The senior member, F. P., is a married man. He was a member of the City Council of Council Bluffs two years. They both affiliate with the Democratic party, and F. P. is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

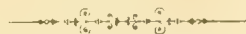


WILLIAM H. M. PUSEY, of the well-known firm of Officer & Pusey, bankers of Council Bluffs, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1826, the son of Nathan and Martha (Mills) Pusey. The former, a merchant and farmer by occupation, was a native of Culpeper Court-House, Virginia. He was of English and Quaker ancestry, his forefathers having come over with William Penn, settling in Philadelphia. Caleb Pusey, one of the number, was one of Penn's commissioners, and built the first mill in the colony at Philadelphia. Nathan Pusey, a man of excellent judgment, was very successful, and retired to Baltimore, Maryland, where he died in 1865. He had a family of five sons and two daughters.

William H. M. Pusey was educated at Washington, Pennsylvania, in the Washing-

ton-Jefferson College, and graduated at that college in 1847, in the same class with Hon. James G. Blaine. He removed to Iowa in 1856, settling in Council Bluffs, where he has made his home ever since. The same year he engaged in the banking business with his present partner, his brother-in-law, Thomas Officer, and has since devoted his whole life to that business. In 1858, however, he was elected State Senator from the Pottawattamie Senatorial District, then embracing twenty-seven counties bordering on the Missouri River and extending eastward. In 1882 he was elected a member of Congress from the Ninth Iowa District, and with these exceptions his entire life has been devoted to his present business. He has always taken a deep interest in the progress of his adopted city, and in the development of the State.

Mr. Pusey was united in marriage to Miss S. E. Officer, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1849, a sister of his partner. They have three children living, viz.: Ella, wife of Dr. C. H. Pinney, of this city; Frank S., a resident of Denver, Colorado, engaged in the construction of railroads and electric motor lines; and Kate, who resides with her father and mother.



DR. F. C. CLARK, a dentist of Council Bluffs, has been identified with the interest of Pottawattamie County since 1865. He is a native of the State of Maine, born in Waldo County, January 31, 1829, the son of Amasa and Martha Combs Clark, natives of Maine, and of English and French descent. The paternal ancestors came to this country on the Mayflower. Dr. Clark was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education. He resided in Maine until 1849,

when he was enticed by the accounts of the gold fields then discovered in California; previous to this he had worked at ship-building. He went as a passenger in the bark *Mitas* around Cape Horn, being 140 days from West Thornston, Maine, to San Francisco, at which place he worked for a time at \$12 per day. He soon engaged in mining on Feather River, which he followed for six years, with varying success. He then studied dentistry, practicing in California and Idaho until he came to Pottawattamie County.

Dr. Clark was married in Boise City, Idaho, June 11, 1865, to Mrs. Mary E. Babbitt, *nee* Miss Mary E. Page, of Elgin, Illinois, a lady of Scotch descent. About a year after their marriage he came to Council Bluffs, where he has since practiced his profession. By her former marriage Mrs. Clark had three children: Louisa Maria, William Newton and Albert Augustus; and by this marriage she has six, four of whom still survive: Mary Frances, Martha Ann, Marcia Lily, and Mittie Jane. Mrs. Clark is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Clark is a Master Mason of Excelsior Lodge, No. 259, A. F. & A. M. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

JOSEPH PARKER, one of the successful and popular farmers of Pottawattamie County, was born in Lincolnshire, England, June 2, 1851, the son of George and Elizabeth (Beat) Parker, who were also natives of England. The mother died when Joseph was fifteen years of age, and four years later he came with an elder brother, Henry, now a prominent citizen of Silver Creek, to America, settling in Mills County, Iowa, where they had relatives and friends. Here our subject was engaged in farming

until 1882, when he bought eighty acres of wild prairie land, at \$12.75 per acre, in Pottawattamie County, where he has since made his home. He has made many improvements on this place, which show the thrift and prosperity of its owner.

Mr. Parker was married in Mills County, January 7, 1877, to Miss Adeliza Wilson, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, and had also resided ten years in Mills County before her marriage. She was the daughter of George and Mary (Schofield) Wilson. The mother died when Mrs. Parker was eighteen years of age, and the father is still living in Mills County. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have four children: Lillie May, George William, Annie Eliza, and Joseph Ervin. Politically Mr. Parker is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the former has served three years as Sunday-school Superintendent.

MH. VAN was born in Jones County, Iowa, October 23, 1843. His father, R. T. Van, was one of the first settlers in Jones County, and the first to settle in Wyoming Township, he having located there in 1840 when Iowa was a Territory. R. T. Van was a son of James Van Voltenburg, a son of Holland Dutch parents. The last part of the name was dropped by the consent of Judge Huber, in 1847. The mother of our subject was Esther Ann Van, a native of Ohio. She and Mr. Van were married in Indiana, and their bridal tour was made by ox team to their new home in Jones County, Iowa. When they first settled in that county Dubuque was their nearest post-office, and it took a week to make the trip there and back with an ox team. Mr. and Mrs. Van had nine children, of whom five

are living, namely: W. H., S. F., L. A., Azilda and Mary A. Those dead are Mary Ellen, Melissa, Luman E., and John W. The mother died in October, 1884. The father is still living in Jones County, and, at this writing, is seventy-two years old. He has been a farmer all his life; casts his vote with the Republican party, and worships with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. H. Van was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the log school-house hard by. When the great war of the Rebellion broke out, he entered the service of his country, enlisting in Company K, Twenty-fourth Iowa, February 22, 1864. He was in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Fort Derusha, and the Red River Campaign. He was at Winchester, September 19; Fisher's Hill, September 22; and at Cedar Creek, October 19. Mr. Van received two slight wounds, but was not sent to hospital and no record was ever made of them. He was honorably discharged at Savannah, Georgia, and was paid off at Davenport, Iowa.

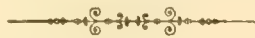
After the war he returned to his home in Jones County, where he remained until 1873. In that year he came to Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County, where he has since resided. He first bought eighty acres of wild prairie land in section 4, which he has increased by more recent purchase, now owning 225 acres of well improved land. He has a good house, which was erected at a cost of \$1,300. It is built in modern style, with bay window and porch, and all the lumber used is of the very best, there being only two knots in the entire building! The main part of the house is 16 x 24 feet, two stories, with an L, 16 x 16 feet. It is beautifully located and makes a comfortable and attractive home. Mr. Van's other farm buildings are in good condition, and much of his time is devoted to stock-raising.

In Jones County, Iowa, in 1866, Mr. Van married Miss Esther A. Lowe, a lady of intelligence and refinement, who was born in England, and was reared and educated in Jones County, Iowa. Her parents, Richard and Esther Lowe, lived in Jones County until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Van have four children, namely: Ella L., who is now attending the Iowa Western Normal at Shenandoah, Iowa; Willard R., Henry Harlan and Eva Azilda. Mr. Van is a member of the G. A. R., Worthington Post, No. 9, of Griswold, Iowa. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife and their daughter, Ella, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Walnut Valley.

GRASS, a contractor and builder, corner of Sixth and Mill streets, Council Bluffs, has been a resident of this city since 1856, having come from Marshall, Calhoun County, Michigan. He was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, March 18, 1833, the son of David and Phoebe (Cudney) Grass, natives of New York State, the former of Holland and the latter of Puritan descent. Our subject was reared in his native State until his sixteenth year, when he went to Orleans County, New York, and with his brother, who accompanied him, he learned the carpenter's trade. After two years spent in that State they went to New Orleans; thence to Natchez, Mississippi, remaining two years; then to Cleveland, Ohio, also remaining two years; then to Marshall, Michigan, where they remained until 1856, when he came to Council Bluffs. Since that time he has been engaged in contracting and building, buying real-estate, improving the same and selling it. He is the oldest living resident that has been engaged wholly in this line of business,

and has erected hundreds of houses, and has amassed a handsome competency. He does an annual business of over \$20,000. August 3, 1862, he enlisted in the Second Iowa Battery and served until August 7, 1865. He was engaged in some of the most noted battles: Vicksburg, Nashville, Tupelo, siege of Spanish Fort, and a number of minor engagements. He was never wounded or taken prisoner, and after the war he returned to Council Bluffs and opened his present business. He owns property aside from his own residence, which was remodeled in 1889, and is now a handsome two-story building. He has also taken active interest in political work in the Republican party.

Mr. Grass was married November 5, 1865, to Mary Covalt, a native of Wheeling, Virginia, born February 14, 1842, and they are the parents of nine children: Alexander, deceased; Dorinda, at home; Frances, deceased; Frederick, at college; Bertha, at home; Nettie, Sadie, Robert and Fannie. The family are associated with the Congregationl Church.



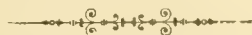
LEWIS PAINTER, one of the pioneer settlers of Lincoln Township, was born on a farm in Fulton County, Illinois, March 3, 1847, the son of Joseph Painter, who came from London, England. The father was born near the celebrated White Horse Chalk Hills, England, and learned the tailor's trade, having served as a tailor's apprentice at the age of thirteen years. He married Caroline Templer, a native of England, and they remained in that country until 1840, when he came to America, and by the Erie Canal to the then frontier city of Chicago. He was the first tailor in that city, and the first day took in \$9. He remained there a short time and then went to a point

in Illinois, and thence returned to Chicago, where he lived for some years, but finally settled in Fulton County, Illinois, where he worked at his trade and farming. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled in Jasper County, where he remained about thirteen years, and then, in 1869, came to Cass County, Iowa, and settled on a farm in Wright Township. He died in Pottawattamie County at the age of sixty-three years. He was a hard-working and industrious man, and was the father of eight children: James C., Emily M., deceased in infancy, who were born in England; Emily M., Caroline, Lewis, William H., Salina G. and Henry C. Politically he was a Republican. His wife died at the age of forty-two years, in Jasper County, Iowa.

Lewis Painter, son of the above and the subject of this sketch, was but eight years of age when his parents removed to Iowa. He learned farming in early life, and after marriage settled on a rented farm in Jasper County for two years. In 1869 he came to Cass County, and in 1870 came to his present farm of 280 acres in Lincoln Township, Pottawattamie County, which was then a wild prairie, but which he has since converted into a fine, fertile farm. When Mr. Painter came to this township he was the only settler, and thus he has the honor of being the first pioneer settler of Lincoln Township. He remained on his claim but one season, built a home and then sold it, and seven years afterward bought the same claim back. Politically he is a Republican, and has also taken an active interest in education, and is a man who stands deservedly high in his township for his sterling worth.

Mr. Painter was married August 11, 1866, at the early age of twenty-one years, to Mary L. Whitcomb, who was born October 22, 1844, in Huron County, Ohio, and was but eleven years of age when, in 1855, her parents

came to Jasper County, Iowa, in a company having twenty-one horses. It was in the early summer and the trip was a pleasant one, occupying one month. She was the daughter of Orrin and Lydia (Butler) Whitcomb. The father was born in Connecticut, and in 1855 settled in Jasper County, Iowa. He was married in New York State to Lydia Butler, a daughter of Samuel Butler, who was a farmer of Albany, New York, and also participated in the war of the Revolution. Both families were descended from old Connecticut families. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb had five children: Aaron, deceased at twenty years of age; Branch, Maria, who died in infancy; Levina and Mary L. The mother lived to the age of eighty-six years, and the father died in Jasper County, at the age of sixty-one. He was one of the old pioneer settlers of this county, was a devout church member, and respected by all who knew him. Politically he was a Democrat. When he moved to Huron County, Ohio, he had to cut his way through the heavy forests and fire the trees to make a narrow path. Postage was twenty-five cents for a letter to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Painter are the parents of eight children, viz.: Joseph U., born January 8, 1869; James F., October 31, 1870; Lydia, June 24, 1872; Ira V., April 1, 1874; Seth O., who died in infancy; Jennie, born April 27, 1877; Burleigh M., July 9, 1879; Jay C., October 14, 1882.



PERRY KERNEY is one of the prominent citizens of Silver Creek Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, having been a resident of this county since 1880.

Mr. Kerney was born in Andrew County, Missouri, December 30, 1851. His father, Caleb Kerney, was born in Pennsylvania, a

son of William Kerney, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Grandfather Kerney was a relative of General Kerney, of United States fame, the Kerney family being an old and prominent one in western Pennsylvania. Our subject's mother was *nee* Ruth Van Buskirk, a native of Pennsylvania and a descendant of Holland Dutch ancestry. She and Mr. Kerney were married in Richland County, Ohio, and some time afterward moved to Andrew County, Missouri. From there they went to Mills County, Iowa, becoming pioneers of that place. The parents lived in Mills County from 1853 until the time of their deaths, the mother dying October 6, 1865, and the father, February 23, 1880. He followed agricultural pursuits all his life; was a Democrat and a Baptist. He and his wife reared eight children, four sons and four daughters, Perry being the third born.

The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He remained in Mills County until 1880, when he came to Pottawattamie County and settled on his present farm in section 2, Silver Creek Township, which was at that time wild prairie land. He now has one of the best improved farms in the neighborhood. His cottage home is pleasantly located on a natural building site and commands an excellent view of the surrounding country. His barn is 28 x 34 feet, with sixteen-foot posts, and his grove and orchard of four acres are among the best in the township. Among other improvements are cribs, yards, cattle sheds, feed lots and a modern windmill. Everything about the Kerney farm shows the thrift and prosperity of the owner.

Mr. Kerney was married in Mills County, Iowa, February 16, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Tipton, a native of Atchison County, Missouri, daughter of Saul and Rachel (Woolsey) Tipton. She was reared and educated in

Mills County, Iowa. Her mother died when Mrs. Kerney was five years old. Mr. and Mrs. Kerney have three children: Nathan W., Pearly May and Lela M. Mr. Kerney is one of the leading members of the Republican party in his community. He is the present Township Trustee. Mrs. Kerney is a member of the Evangelical Church.

 HE MANHATTAN is a tobacco and cigar store and billiard parlor owned and managed by Nicholas O'Brien. It was established in March, 1887, at 418 Broadway, by George Rudio and Frank Yenewine. The present proprietor purchased the place in July, 1889, and carries a superb line of domestic and imported cigars, tobacco, etc., and keeps a nicely equipped billiard hall in connection.

Mr. O'Brien was born November 6, 1859, in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, the fourth child of John and Mary (Gauldin) O'Brien, natives of Ireland. His father is deceased and his mother is still living at Neola, this county. He was reared to farm life, began to take care of himself at the age of eighteen years, and in 1881 came to this city, where he was first appointed on the police patrol, in which capacity he served for seven years, and then appointed captain of police, where he served two years. He was next appointed Deputy United States Marshal for one year, under E. Campbell, then he engaged in his present business. Politically he is a decided Democrat. He is a member of the A. O. H., in which body he now holds the office of Marshal of the Day.

He was married October 3, 1883, to Miss Katie Madden, daughter of James and Ellen (Wallace) Madden, and born in Council Bluffs August 25, 1863. They are members of the

Catholic Church and reside at 1032 Sixth avenue.

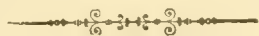


R. FOXLEY, successor to R. Foxley & Son, brick manufacturers, North Harrison street, Council Bluffs. This business was established in 1880 by R. Foxley and was conducted by him until 1885, when he formed a partnership with his son A. R., the present owner. The annual output of this establishment is 1,000,000 brick, and the number made daily is 18,000. Mr. Foxley gives employment to about fifteen men, and manufactures both the common and the dry-pressed brick.

Richard Foxley, the father of our subject, was born in Bedfordshire, England, in 1836. He remained in his native land until he was eighteen years old, when he came to America and located in New York State. A few years later he went to Toronto, Canada, where he made his home until 1859, and from there to Ottawa, Canada, until 1879, when he came to Council Bluffs, Iowa. In January, 1888, he removed to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick and where he died, August 17, 1890. He followed the trade of brick-maker and contractor all his life. Politically he was a Democrat. While in Canada, in 1856, he married Miss Charlotte Newlove, a native of Lincolnshire, England, born in 1838. She is now a resident of Vancouver. They had a family of nine children, viz.: Edith, wife of Joseph Tindale, of Downsville, Iowa; Eleanor, a resident of Vancouver; Alfred R., the subject of this sketch; Emily, a milliner of Vancouver; Herbert, also of that city; Percival, a resident of Council Bluffs; and Louisa, at Vancouver. Two are deceased.

Alfred R. was born near Ottawa, Canada,

June 21, 1864; was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of brick-making with his father. In 1887 he was married to Miss Carrie Burgess, of Council Bluffs. She was born in 1866 and died in 1888. Politically Mr. Foxley holds to Republican principles. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., No. 175, Council Bluffs Lodge, and at this writing, 1890, is Worthy Chief.



REV. JOSEPH KNOTTS, deceased, was born in Knottsville, Monongalia County, Virginia, September 24, 1832. The village took its name from his ancestry; it is now in West Virginia, near Grafton. He completed his school education at the Academy at Clarksburg, Virginia. At a very early age he became pious and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, entering at once with his characteristic zeal into an active Christian life. About this time he obtained his majority and came West to locate lands for his father through Iowa. He spent some time teaching school in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and in October, 1855, he married Rebecca Hall at Carthage, Illinois. Returning to Virginia, he was licensed to preach. After serving on several charges in his native State, he was transferred to Iowa, being a man of strong Union principles, in opposition to the most of his parishioners in Virginia. He was transferred in 1860 to the Western Iowa, now the Des Moines, Conference, and he filled successive appointments until in 1865 he was sent to Council Bluffs, and here the next year he built the Broadway Church edifice, in the face of difficulties that would have overcome any man but one of such invincible will and tireless energy as he always possessed. Becoming Church Extension Agent of the Des Moines

Conference, he traveled at large all over the field, laying the foundation of that infant society. In 1869 he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Council Bluffs district, and served it for three years. In 1871 he was elected a delegate to the General Conference which met in Brooklyn, New York, the May following, and at this session he was placed upon committees where he served during the four years following. Failing health caused him to resign his district after serving it three years, when he engaged in publishing the *Inland Christian Advocate*, in connection with which he established a book store for the sale of Methodist publications. The great fire in Council Bluffs, which destroyed the first Ogden House, carried off all his stock of books and publishing material in a few hours, leaving him nothing.

In 1874 or 1875, shortly after the fire, President Grant appointed Mr. Knotts, Consul to Chihuahua, Mexico, to the climate of which country he looked as a refuge from his failing health; but he soon resigned the consulship to engage in mining, and through his energy and enterprise the people of that Republic had their attention turned to the United States as an inviting field of commercial affiliation.

On December 26, 1887, he left his home in Council Bluffs on a business trip to Durango, Mexico. Riding in a stage, he suffered from the chilly weather, pneumonia set in, and on January 15, 1888, he was taken suddenly worse at Parral, sixty miles from the railroad. He insisted on being conveyed to the railroad, and he was accordingly taken there, reaching El Paso, Texas, Sunday, January 22, and died the next day at 3:15 p. m. His body was brought to Council Bluffs, and laid to rest in Walnut Hill Cemetery.

The following tribute was truthfully paid

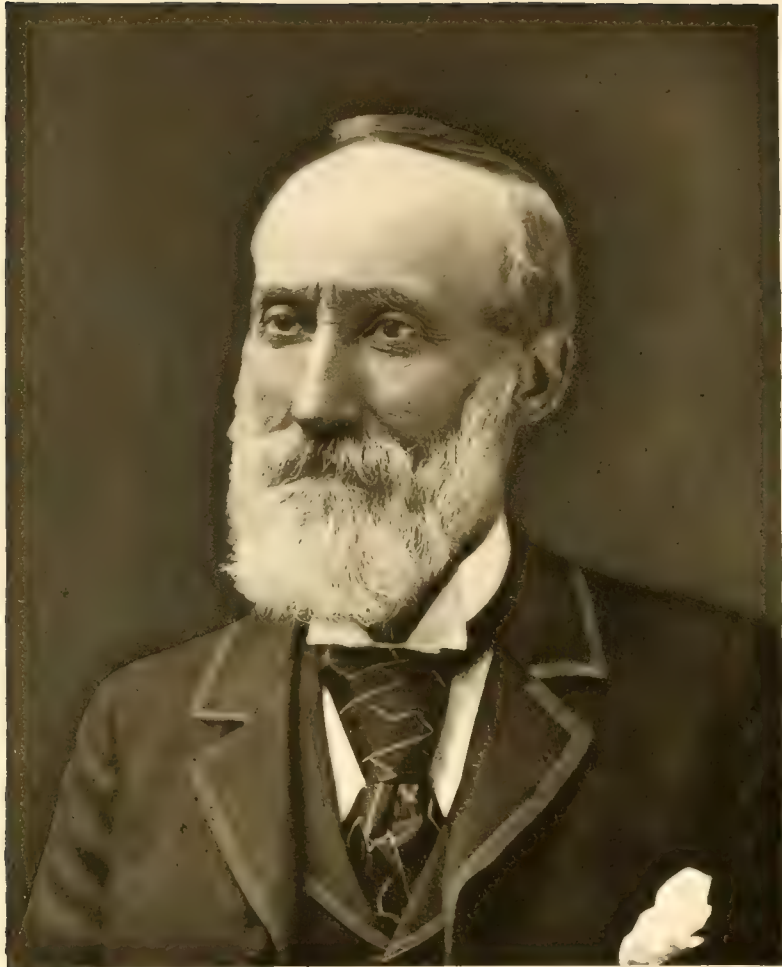
to his character by Rev. H. H. O'Neal, in his funeral discourse: "I think he was a man who feared the Lord in early life, who devoted himself to the service of God, and never in after years did he swerve from that consecrated service. In that whirl of excitement in which so many are ruined, with him the fear of the Lord was ever a pervading element of his character. It modified his aims, fortified his principles, strengthened his affections, was with him a permanent principle which dominated his life, passed with him from place to place and from stage to stage of his career; and when driven by broken health from the active work of the Christian ministry, he did not forget the church or leave his religion behind him. He was a man iron-nerved, strong with tireless energy. The erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which would have dismayed many men, displayed the judgment, enterprise and persistent energy that possessed him. He could not endure inaction. He was never engaged with trifles, and had always some work to do that was worth doing, and he did it with his might, putting all his energy into it, and also the force of his character.

"In the ministry of the church and in his palmyest days, he was a ceaseless worker. Whether in the pastorate, presiding-eldership or helping the public institutions of the church, he was full of zeal and industry, and such qualities, sanctified by grace divine, could not fail to make of him an instrument of great assistance, and he was eminently useful, especially in the ministry. Under his pastorate souls were converted and the churches strengthened. In the wider fields of presiding-eldership the work grew and prospered under his hand, and he won the highest esteem of his fellow ministers by his fidelity and success. He was a man of such

genial spirit and so faithful in the management of affairs that he commanded the highest respect of all, and won his way into the strongest and most enduring love of his personal friends."

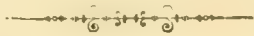
Mr. Knotts was of English ancestry, coming from the north of England, and traceable back for several generations. His grandfather was a soldier in the American war for Independence. His immediate parents were Absalom and Matilda (Sayre) Knotts. He was brought up on a farm. His wife, a native of West Virginia, and also of English origin, died at her home in Council Bluffs, January 26, 1890. They had ten children, two of whom died in infancy. The list is: Edith V., now the wife of Samuel Robertson, of Boulder, Montana; Absalom B., of Plattsmouth, Nebraska; Thomas H., of Des Moines, Iowa; Matilda, deceased; Lemuel G., of Council Bluffs; E. Franklin, also of Council Bluffs; James E., a resident of Des Moines; Gordon B., of Council Bluffs; Alice, deceased; Joseph, Jr., a resident of Council Bluffs.

Lemuel G. Knotts was born in New Virginia, Warren County, Iowa, April 3, 1865, and was reared from his fourth year in Council Bluffs, receiving his education here except one winter at Denison, Texas. During the summer months previous to the completion of his sixteenth year he worked on his father's farm, after which he devoted his entire time to his studies. At the age of eighteen he spent a year in Mexico, in the study of Spanish and mining. Returning to Council Bluffs he graduated here in the class of 1885. He went again to Mexico to look after the mining interests of his father at Parral in the State of Chihuahua and at Mapimi in the State of Durango, and was there about eighteen months. Returning here he engaged in various pursuits. In the



Thos. Officer

summer of 1887 he took a course at the commercial college here, and then entered the office of Wright, Baldwin & Haldam, to study law, and was there one year, when he engaged in his present business, dealing in coal and wood, in partnership with W. F. Sapp, Jr. On September 2, 1890, Mr. Sapp withdrew from the partnership firm of Sapp & Knotts, since which time Mr. Knotts had been conducting the fuel business alone.



THOMAS OFFICER, of the banking house of Officer & Pusey, Council Bluffs, the oldest and one of the most solid banking firms in Iowa, was born in Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1822. He is descended from those hardy Scotch-Irish Presbyterians so prominent in the history of Pennsylvania and the United States. His grandfather, Thomas Officer, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania; was a man of more than ordinary ability and intelligence, and held various offices of trust in his county. His great-grandfather, with a brother, came from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania soon after the Revolution, one settling near Knoxville, Tennessee, and the other in Chester County, Pennsylvania, from whom have descended about all now in America who inherit the family name. Our subject's father, Robert Officer, was born in Chester County, and when two years of age moved with his parents to Washington County, Pennsylvania. In early life he engaged in merchandising at Washington and Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and died in 1874, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Scott, the daughter of John and Jane (Patterson) Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Officer were Presbyterians, and were the

parents of eleven children, four of whom are living, viz.: Thomas, our subject; Rebecca, wife of Neal G. Blaine, a brother of the Hon. James G. Blaine (she is now a widow, and resides in Council Bluffs); S. Ellen, wife of the Hon. Wm. H. M. Pusey, a banker of this city; Robert, also of this city, engaged in the real-estate and insurance business.

Thomas Officer, our subject, graduated at Washington (Pennsylvania) College in 1840, and went at once to Columbus, Ohio, where he was employed as an instructor in the Ohio State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for five years. He was then called to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he organized, laid out the grounds, and built the Illinois State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and remained as principal and superintendent for ten years. He then resigned this position and came to Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1856 he formed his present partnership with Mr. Pusey, purchasing the same ground on which their present bank building now stands, and in the spring of 1857 opened their present bank, then as now a private bank. This is one of the solid firms in the county, and is worthy of record, as it is one of the few that passed through the panics of 1857-'71-'73. Out of seventeen banking institutions in Council Bluffs, this is the only one that survived the panic of 1857.

Mr. Officer was united in marriage, August 8, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth M. Pusey, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and is the sister of Hon. William H. M. Pusey, whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Officer rank among the very best people of Council Bluffs and also of Iowa, and are universally admired and respected for their sterling worth. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a ruling elder ever since its organization in 1856. They are the

parents of three children: Charles T., teller in the bank with his father and uncle, and married to Miss Boyle, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Julia E., a talented musician, and a graduate of the Petercilia School of Music, of Boston, Massachusetts, and also of the Rockford (Illinois) Female Seminary; and William P., an assistant with his father and uncle in the bank. Mr. Officer has never sought office, but yet has held various local offices of trust, such as Councilman and a member and president of the School Board. His known personal experience and prominence in connection with institutions for the deaf and dumb in other States was an important factor in securing the location of the Iowa State Institution at Council Bluffs. In conjunction with Hon. Caleb Baldwin and Major-General Grenville M. Dodge, he was appointed as commissioner in behalf of the State to select the site, purchase the grounds, decide upon the plans and erect the buildings, all of which was done under their management. He afterward served, under appointment by the State, as a member of the Board of Directors for a number of years, and part of the time as president of the board. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all, and is a gentleman of the strictest integrity.

J A. KILLION, an intelligent and successful farmer of Belknap Township, Pottawattamie County, was born in Menard County, Illinois, September 15, 1858, a son of James E. and Sarah E. (Hornback) Killion, both natives of Kentucky, the former a son of Michel Killion, also a native of Kentucky, and the latter the daughter of John H. and Abigail (Bracken) Hornback. Our subject's father died in Menard County

in 1876, at the age of fifty-six years. He had been a farmer all his life, and in his political views he was a Republican. Religiously he was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His widow is still living in Menard County. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are still living.

J. A. Killion was reared on a farm in his native county until 1883, when he came to his present farm of 146 acres in Pottawattamie County. When he first settled on this place it was wild prairie land, but he has since made many improvements, and he now has a fine large farm. He was married in Menard County, Illinois, March 3, 1881, to Miss A. M. Denton, a woman of intelligence and education, and the daughter of William G. and Elizabeth (Powers) Denton. Politically Mr. Killion is a Republican.

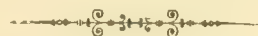
WILLIAM C. KLEPPINGER, a prominent farmer of Pottawattamie County, is a pioneer settler of Iowa. His grandfather was the founder of the family in America; he was a German by birth, and settled on a farm in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and also engaged in the wars with the Indians. He was married to a lady of English parentage, and they had five children: Lewis, Jacob, William, Eli and Catherine. He spent his days in Northampton County, dying at a good old age. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. Lewis Kleppinger, a son of the above and the father of our subject, was born on the old homestead in Northampton County, and learned farming in early life. He was married in his native State to Barbara Harmon, daughter of Jacob Harmon, a hotel-keeper at

Cherryville, who owned and built the old Stone Hotel in which every stone was the same size, picked and dressed, and which is still standing. He was the father of four children: Barbara, Catharine, Mary and Conrad. To Mr. and Mrs. Kleppinger have been born seven children: David, Thomas, Joseph, William C., Lewis, Rebecca and Sarah. After marriage Mr. Kleppinger settled in Northampton County, near his two brothers, Jacob and Eli, each locating on a large farm. Both he and his wife were natives of Germany, and were respected by their fellow citizens. Mr. Kleppinger was Township Supervisor eight years; was an industrious and honest citizen and a prosperous farmer. He was a devout Christian and trustee in his church for many years, and was also one of the building committee and founders of the church.

William C., the subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead in a stone house, December 27, 1829, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the coach-maker's trade in Bloomsbury, New Jersey. He was then engaged in driving cattle, horses and sheep over the Alleghanies for three years, having crossed the mountains hundreds of times. After his marriage he settled at Emaus, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, working at his trade, and remaining eight years. In 1859 he moved to his father-in-law's farm, remaining nine years; next he went to Kreidersville, where he lived five years, working at his trade; and in 1867 came to Iowa, settling on a farm in Muscatine County, where he lived thirteen years. In 1879 he came to his present fine farm of 160 acres, situated near Walnut.

Mr. Kleppinger married Elizabeth Seem, daughter of Conrad and Catharine (Sworit) Seem. She was born in 1829, and was of German descent. Mr. Seem owned a flax-oil mill and a woolen-mill, and was also a furniture-maker of Northampton County,

Pennsylvania. He lived to the great age of ninety-three years, living ninety years on one farm, which he inherited from his father. The last three years he lived with his son. He was the father of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity: Joseph, John, Samuel, David, Conrad, Reuben (deceased), Lucy, Mary, Patterson (deceased), Elizabeth, Katie, Judy, Polly and Leah. Mr. Seem was a member of the German Reformed Church, of which he was one of the founders, and also one of the builders of the church. He taught school in his early life, and was once a Justice of the Peace. He was truly one of the old patriarch Pennsylvanians, who brought up a large family and taught them industry and virtue. To Mr. and Mrs. Kleppinger have been born nine children, seven of whom lived to maturity: Mary A., Adelaide, Abyssinia (deceased at six years), Preston C., Elizabeth C., Rosie B., Robert D., James P., Meda S. (deceased at two years). Mr. and Mrs. Kleppinger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a member of the building committee, and was steward and class leader in Muscatine County. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and is now Road Supervisor of his township. He is an industrious man and honorable citizen, and one of the many self-made men of which Iowa may boast.



WILLIAM WINTERSTIEN was born in Johnson County, Iowa, December 28, 1843, son of William Winterstien, Sr., a native of Ohio. His grandfather, Nicholas Winterstien, a soldier of the war of 1812, brought his family to Johnson County, Iowa, becoming early settlers of that place. He and his son William and others surveyed the wagon-road from Iowa City to

Cedar Rapids with breaking plows and ox teams, William driving one of the teams. Among other early settlers in Johnson County there was a family by the name of Laramore who came from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Laramore were the parents of seven daughters, some of whom remained in the East. Their daughter Susan became the wife of William Winterstien, Sr., and by him had ten children, four of whom are now living, viz.: William, Jr., our subject; Jerome W., who resides in Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County; Philip, a resident of Hastings, Nebraska; and Franklin, who lives near Goldendale, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Winterstien in 1850 went overland to California, with ox teams, spending the first winter at Carson City, then called Gold Cañon. After a sojourn of six years in California they returned to Iowa, coming via water to New York and from thence to Johnson County. They subsequently went to Kansas, where they lived some ten or twelve years, and then removed to Washington, where they now reside. The father is seventy-four years old and the mother is seventy-two. During the late war Mr. Winterstien enlisted in the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, as a recruit.

William Winterstien, Jr., was reared on a farm in Johnson County, Iowa, and when the great Rebellion broke out he entered in the service of his country and fought bravely all through the war. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company H, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, and the first battle he was in was that of Port Gibson, near Grand Gulf. The bursting of a shell near his head caused a deafness in his right ear from which he has never recovered. At that time his regiment was supporting the First Iowa Battery. Mr. Winterstien was afterward in the battles of Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, the charge 19th and 22d of May, siege of Vicks-

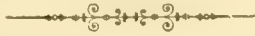
burg, Winchester, Virginia, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He was honorably discharged at Savannah, Georgia, July 25, 1865.

After the war Mr. Winterstien returned to Johnson County, Iowa, where he resided until 1870, when he removed to Benton County, same State. In 1871 he went to Montgomery County and settled twelve miles northwest of Red Oak. Three years later, in 1874, he came to Pottawattamie County and settled on his present farm in section 28, Wright Township. It was then wild land, but the well directed efforts of Mr. Winterstien have caused it to assume a different appearance. He has a story-and-a-half frame residence, 16 x 25 feet, located on a natural building site, surrounded by a grove of two acres. He also has other farm buildings and improvements. His home farm consists of eighty acres, and he owns another well improved eighty acre farm in Waveland Township.

June 10, 1869, in Johnson County, Mr. Winterstien was married to Catherine Louise Burnett, a native of Ohio. Her father, John Burnett, was born in Ohio, son of John Burnett, Sr., and her mother, *nee* Ann Eliza Veness, was born in York County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett came to Iowa about the year 1850 and settled in Cedar County, where they spent the residue of their lives. They reared five children, namely: Thomas, Catherine L., George, Smith and Charles. Mrs. Winterstien was reared and educated in Cedar County. She and her husband have nine children, viz.: Grant, Eugene, William Arthur, Ethel, Kate, Thomas B., Ray, Ben Harrison and Susan.

Politically Mr. Winterstien is a Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R., Robert Worthington Post, No. 9. He joined the Iowa City Post. He is associated with the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Winterstien is a man in the prime of life, is frank and cordial in his manner, and is honorable in all his dealings.



ROBERT MILLER, one of the representative citizens of Washington Township, Pottawattamie County, has resided here since 1882. He is justly deserving of honorable mention in a work of this character, and a *resume* of his life is herewith given.

Mr. Miller was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, twenty miles from Pittsburgh, near the Allegheny River, February 22, 1831. His father, Joseph B. Miller, was born near Freeport, Pennsylvania, son of John Miller, a native of Ireland. The latter was one of the two early settlers in that part of Allegheny County. The mother of our subject, Jane (McCall) Miller, was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania. Her father, John McCall, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. In 1854 Joseph B. Miller and wife removed to Rock Island County, Illinois, where they resided until their death, the mother dying at the age of seventy-five years and eleven months, and the father at the age of seventy-six years and eleven months. He was a farmer the most of his life, but for seventeen years acted as a county officer. In politics he was a Whig and an Abolitionist. He was one of the twelve men who first voted the Abolitionist ticket in Allegheny County. In religion he was a Seceder or a United Presbyterian. He and his wife reared eight children, seven sons and one daughter. Three of the sons served in the late war.

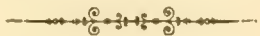
Robert passed his youth at farm work in his native county and received his education in the public schools. In 1854, when he was twenty-four years of age, he was married

in Allegheny County, to Miss Eleanor McKee, a lady of intelligence and refinement. She was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Crawford) McKee. Her parents were of Irish ancestry, and were born in Belfast, Ireland. They worshiped with the old-school Presbyterians. Robert Miller resided in Pennsylvania until 1854, when he removed to Rock Island County, Illinois, where he remained until 1868, with the exception of one year spent at Pike's Peak. In 1868 he removed to Page County, Iowa, and located northwest of Clarinda, being one of the early settlers of that place. He resided in Page County until the spring of 1871, when he moved to Thayer County, Nebraska, then called Jefferson County. After remaining there five years and four months he returned to Page County, and for one year made his home south of Essex. He then went to Atchison County, Missouri, and from there, in 1882, he came to Washington Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. In 1881 he purchased 160 acres of land from B. F. Clayton. The soil had been broken but there were no improvements on the farm. In 1886 he purchased eighty acres more, now being the owner of 240 acres of well improved land. Besides his own residence he has two tenant houses. His farm is devoted to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have six children, namely: Mary Jane, wife of George Fulton, Thayer County, Nebraska; Eliza Belle, wife of Samuel Bartle, Carson Township, Pottawattamie County; Joseph B. is married and lives on his father's farm; William John is also married and resides on the Perry place; James T., at home; and Robert R., at school. Two of their children are deceased, an infant son and Eleanor, who died at the age of seven months.

Mr. Miller casts his vote and influence with

the Republican party, and he has served the public in some of the township offices. He and his wife are members of the Sharon Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. He is also an active worker in the Sabbath-school. Mr. Miller is a man of three-score years, yet he bears his age lightly. He is a desirable acquisition to the community in which he resides, and is honored and esteemed by all who know him.

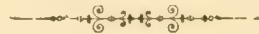


GEORGE V. BURNETT came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in July, 1884, and has since continued his residence here. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 9, 1848, son of John and Ann (Veness) Burnett, the former of Scotch extraction, and the latter born in Pennsylvania, a descendant of German ancestors. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett were married in Ohio, and when their son George was about three or four years old they came to Iowa, and settled in Cedar County. There the mother died two or three years later, and the father died in 1861, at the age of forty-two years and eight months. He was among the early settlers of that county, and his whole life was passed on a farm. Politically he was a Democrat. He and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian Church. They reared a family of four sons and one daughter, viz.: Thomas H., a well-to-do settler of Pottawattamie County, who died in Wright Township, March 23, 1886, at the age of forty-two years and twenty-three days. He had never married. Catherine L., who is the wife of William Winterstien, Wright Township, Pottawattamie County; George V., Smith J., Griswold, Iowa; and Charles of Pottawattamie County, Kansas.

George was reared on a farm in Cedar

County, and learned the trade of stonemason, which he followed four years in Iowa City before he came to this county. He is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising, owning eighty acres of improved land, well-adapted for stock or grain, located in section 31, Wright Township.

Mr. Burnett was married in June, 1878, to Mrs. Laura M. Parrott, a native of Fountain County, Indiana. Her father, Andrew B. Parrott, was born in Ohio, and her mother, Frances Ann (Furr) Parrott, in Fountain County, Indiana. Mrs. Parrott's parents were Kentuckians. Mrs. Burnett was but eleven months old when she came with her father and mother to Iowa. They settled in Johnson County, where, in March, 1866, the mother died, at the age of thirty-one years and nine months. Mr. Parrott still resides in Iowa City. By her first marriage Mrs. Burnett had one child, Frances Collins, now the wife of Frank Bevier, a resident of Carson, Iowa. By her present husband she has two children, namely: Maudie Odessa and Rachel May. They lost two children: John Earl, who died at the age of thirteen months and eighteen days, and Marion Oliva, their third child, at birth. In his political views Mr. Burnett is independent. He is well-informed on current topics, is out-spoken and cordial in his address, and is regarded as one of the worthy citizens of the community. Mrs. Burnett is a member of the Christian Church.



WILLIAM CONVERSE, a prominent farmer of Valley Township, descended from an old American family, of English descent, who settled in Vermont in early day. The grandfather of our subject, a farmer in Plattsburg, that State, was the

father of seven children, the sons being Erastus, William, Chase, Jesse and John, and the daughters, Polly and Jemima. Erastus, the father of William, went to Pennsylvania, and was there married to Elizabeth Van Wermer, and they had six children: John, William, George B., Henry B., Erastus and a daughter who died in infancy. George B. and Erastus served in the Union army four years, and George died in the service.

In 1842 the father brought his family to Iowa, settling on a claim where the land was not yet surveyed, in what is now Green Township, Iowa County. This State was then an entirely new country, and he had to go seventy miles for his groceries, the family having to rely upon their own productions for most of their supplies, which consisted mainly of corn bread and buckwheat cakes, with wild game and fish. For five years they were without beef, pork, coffee, sugar and milk. Tea they made of "red-root" (*Ceanothus Americanus*). The corn they ground with a hand mill. Their clothing was mostly made of buck-skin. They lived in a log cabin, with no sawed timber except the doors and window-casings, which were made from their dry-goods boxes, that they had brought from Pennsylvania, and their floors were of puncheon. But they had a comfortable home and were content. There were no schools, churches, roads, courts, lawyers, or even a justice of the peace, and but one doctor, who lived nine miles distant. The people were healthy, happy and peaceable; their habits were simple, and they were friendly and hospitable, helping each other for miles around. Mr. Converse lived to the age of forty-three years, dying from exhaustion brought on by riding seventy miles on horseback without a saddle, for a doctor for his sick son. His widow is still living, at

the age of eighty years, with her son William. When she first came to Iowa, the Sac and Fox Indians were very numerous but friendly, and Keokuk, the celebrated chief, used to come to their cabin, and frequently partook of their hospitality.

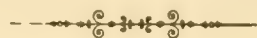
William Converse, the subject of this sketch, was born in Rockdale Township, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and was but nine years of age when his parents came to Iowa. He was brought up in the wilderness, and received no education when a boy, as the nearest school at the time of his father's death was twenty-two miles, and he never had the benefit of but six months' schooling. When his father died his brother, two years his senior, and himself were the support of the family, and at the age of fourteen he did a man's work. He learned from his father and the Indians to hunt, and the meat for the family was procured in this way. He often, when hunting with the Indians, partook of their hospitality, and describes their cooking as being clean and orderly. After his marriage Mr. Converse settled in what is now Greene Township, Iowa County, where he lived twenty-nine years, and where he owned a farm of 226 acres. He sold this place, and in 1871 came to Pottawattamie County, settling on his present farm of 320 acres in Valley Township. It was wild land when he purchased it nineteen years ago, but he has since converted it into a fine cultivated farm, to which he has since added until he now owns 400 acres. Mr. Converse set out all his shade and fruit trees; also has many good buildings, and a splendid orchard of 300 bearing trees, and a good vineyard.

Politically he is a Republican, but is an independent thinker, and liberal in all his views, voting for the man instead of the politician. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and is president of the Anti-Horse-

Thief Society, which office he has held for seventeen years. He has also been a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Good Templars orders. He is a strong temperance man, and has subscribed liberally for the cause. He has taken an active part in the cause of education and the good of the schools, and has served as School Director for years, and also as president of the School Board. Mr Converse stands high in his community as an upright and honorable man, is always found on the side of reform and in defense of the right. He has the honor of being one of the founders of the great and wealthy State of Iowa, as he has been with her from the beginning, endured all the hardships and privation allotted to her eldest sons, and has been equal to all the vicissitudes of life in her borders.

Mr. Converse was married at the age of nineteen, to Miss Jane C. Henry, then aged fifteen years, daughter of Williamson A. and Sarah (Richardson) Henry. The father was originally from Kentucky, but went to Ohio, and finally settled in Johnson County, Iowa, between 1835 and 1842. They were the parents of seven children: Nancy, Jane, Rebecca, Fannie, Mary A., William A. and Franklin P. Mr. Henry was a soldier in the Black Hawk war; was one of the pioneers of Iowa State and city, and assisted in drawing the stone for the State University. He kept a tavern in Iowa City for many years, and lived to the age of fifty-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. William Converse have been born six children: John, Charles, Mary, Ella, Emma and Clara. Mrs. Converse is a member of the Baptist Church. William Converse has practiced medicine for forty years, and for the last twenty-five years has had a large practice. He is now living on his own farm, and is dealing in imported Clydesdale and French draft horses, high-grade mares,

high-grade red-polled cattle and pure-bred Poland-China swine.



JAMES A. TAYLOR, one of the best known pioneers of the county, and a resident of Washington Township, has been a resident of this county for forty years. He was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, February 24, 1831, a son of Pleasant Taylor, a native of Tennessee and an old pioneer of this county. His father, Burzil Taylor, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Pleasant Taylor was married in Montgomery County, Indiana, to Jane Allison, a daughter of James Allison, who was born in Pennsylvania. They had five children, viz.: James A., our subject; Mary E. Gordon, of Oklahoma; Thomas and Pleasant, deceased; and William H., of Silver Creek Township, Pottawattamie County. They lived in Indiana until about 1840, when they moved to Missouri, then to Illinois, and in 1843 they came to Iowa and lived in Wapello County until 1850; then they came to Pottawattamie County and bought a Mormon claim in Silver Creek Township, being the first "Gentile" in the vicinity. Some years later he sold out and came to Washington Township and bought the place where he now lives. His wife died in June, 1868. Several years after her death he married Sidney Webb, with whom he still lives.

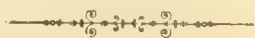
James A. Taylor, our subject, was about twenty years old when he came to this county. His education was obtained in the log school-houses of that period. In 1858 he took charge of a saw and grist mill on Silver Creek for two years. He subsequently purchased 120 acres of land and at once commenced its improvement. He now has a well improved farm of 400 acres, one of the best in Washington Township. In 1885 he erected a good



J. A. Murphy

house, which cost \$1,500. It is built in modern style, and is well furnished throughout. A grove of fifty-five acres and orchard near by makes his home an attractive one. Both general farming and stock-raising are carried on here. Mr. Taylor was married in Pottawattamie County, in 1859, to Miss Maria E. Piles, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1839. Her father, James Piles, was born in Ohio, in 1804, and died in that State, at the age of fifty. Her mother, Margaret (English) Piles, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1810, and died in this county at the age of forty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have had nine children, viz.: Mary E., wife of G. W. Hamilton, and a resident of Washington Township; William M., Henry P., who married December 4, 1889, Ada M. Cole, a teacher of Pottawattamie County, and is a resident also of Washington Township; Isaac, John, Martha Ellen (died in 1882), Alice M., Ira J. and Margaret J.

Mr. Taylor is a Democrat in politics. He has served the public as Township Trustee and as a member of the School Board. He, Henry and John, are associated with the Masonic Order, Coral Lodge, No. 430, at Carson. He and his wife, Henry and wife, John and Alice are members of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Taylor is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a fireside companion Mr. Taylor is jovial and cordial. He is well informed on all general topics, and is a good story-teller. He is regarded as one of the popular and worthy citizens of Pottawattamie County.



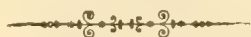
A. MURPHY, a contractor and builder of Council Bluffs, and also the owner of a planing-mill, sash, door and blind factory, which was erected in October, 1889,

is one of the most important business men in this city. He came here in 1881 and erected the Union elevator for the Pool lines, and after its completion he decided to remain here. He has erected a number of buildings, among which are the David Bradley building, the Massalon, the Morselles, the Sandwich, Electric motor, Marriam Block, Washington Avenue school building, the Grand Hotel, which is now under construction, and many other buildings. He does an annual business of about \$75,000. The second year of his residence in Council Bluffs, Mr. Murphy had secured some \$60,000 worth of work. At present he turns out all his work at his own plant, which is located at the corner of Twenty-first street and First avenue. It was erected at a cost of some \$14,000, and he employs about sixteen men in the plant and thirty to forty outside, all of whom are practical mechanics. He has in view the enlargement of his plant, as he has not sufficient space to do his work. Politically he is an adherent of the Democratic party, of which he is a hearty supporter. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Apollo Lodge, No. 139, of Chicago.

Mr. Murphy was born in Portage du Fort, Canada East, near Ottawa City, December 5, 1839, the son of Patrick and Rose Ann (Prentice) Murphy, and of Irish-Scotch descent. He attended school in his native country until nineteen years of age, when he commenced work in the pineries, continuing two years; he next served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with his father, who was a contractor and carpenter. His father died when he was twenty-four years of age, after which he took charge of his business and prosecuted the same two years. He then left Canada, and in 1863 went to Chicago, where he remained until 1864. He then went South with Sherman, and served in the employ of

the Government about two years and three months, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. Murphy then returned to Chicago, remained until 1869; thence he went to Montana for three and a half years; then back to Chicago for two years; next to San Francisco, California, three years; again returned to Chicago, where he remained until 1881; and then came to this city, where he has since made his home. During his travels from one place to another he was engaged at his trade. He has done much toward building up Council Bluffs, and in the fall of 1881 was the means of bringing 110 mechanics to this city from Chicago. At other times he has been the cause of bringing men from various parts of the country, and the result is that many are now permanent residents, and some are the best mechanics the city affords.

Mr. Murphy was married in Chicago, January 28, 1868, to Kate L. Wright, a native of Canada, and daughter of John and Isabella Wright, of Lancaster, Canada West, and of Scotch birth and German parentage. Mrs. and Mrs. Murphy have three children: George, Maud, and Harry.



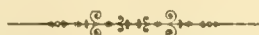
FRANK COLEMAN is another one of the representative citizens of Washington Township, Pottawattamie County. He was born in Tolland County, Connecticut, twenty miles east of Hartford, in 1841, son of Timothy Coleman, a native of New England, and Laura (Hunt) Coleman, who was born in Connecticut, of an old family of that State.

When Frank was fourteen years old his father moved to Kansas and settled near Lawrence. That city then contained two shanties and one tent, the latter being 100 feet long

and used as a hotel. Border ruffians were plenty in those days in Kansas, and when Mr. Coleman was ordered to leave or suffer the consequences he chose the former. Going East, he settled in Macoupin County, Illinois, near Bunker Hill. On a farm at that place Frank grew to manhood. Previous to their going West he had learned the hatter trade, at which he worked from the age of seven until he was fourteen. His mother died in Illinois, at the age of sixty-five years. His father passed away in St. Louis, at the age of seventy-five, while traveling in pursuit of health. He was a farmer the greater part of his life. In politics he was a Whig, and later, an Abolitionist. To him and his wife eleven sons were born, seven of whom grew to manhood. The subject of this sketch lived in Illinois until 1871, when he came to Mills County, Iowa, residing there two years. In 1873 he came to Pottawattamie County and for some time made his home in Macedonia Township. Then he moved to James Township, where he lived two years and improved two farms. His next move was to Washington Township. Here he purchased eighty acres of land in section 14, in 1881, and has made many improvements on the same. The whole farm is in a flourishing condition. His comfortable cottage home is surrounded by a grove and orchard of three acres, and all of his out-buildings show thrift and prosperity.

Mr. Coleman was married, March 14, 1876, at Macedonia, Iowa, to Miss Mary Willson, a lady of culture and refinement, who was born in Cass County, Iowa, near Lewis. Her father, Kirby Willson, who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, and her mother, Julia A. (Bartles) Willson, a native of Fulton County, Illinois, now reside near Charter Oak, Crawford County, Iowa. Mrs. Coleman was nine years old when they went to Mills County, Iowa, where she was

reared and educated. To Mr. and Mrs. Coleman seven children have been born, namely: Ella Grace, Frederick H., Bertie and Gertrude (twins), Timothy, Hobert and Roy. Mr. Coleman's political views are in harmony with Republican principles. Mrs. Coleman is a worthy member of the Evangelical Church. A man in the prime of life, intelligent and well informed on all general topics, frank and cordial in his manner toward all with whom he comes in contact, Mr. Coleman is regarded as a desirable acquisition to his community. He has served the public as Township Trustee and as a member of the School Board.

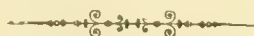


WILLIAM P. CRAFT, a wealthy and popular citizen of Pottawattamie County, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1839, a son of Peter and Tacy (DeGood) Craft, the former a native of Ohio, and a son of Samuel Craft, a native of Germany; the latter is the daughter of Joseph DeGood, of French parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Craft were married in Millsborough, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and in 1854 moved to Wapello County, Iowa, where, in November, 1859, the mother died. The father now lives in Ottumwa, Iowa, at the age of seventy-two years. In the East he was a coal dealer and boat-builder by trade, but in Iowa he has been engaged in farming. Politically he is a Democrat, and religiously is an Atheist, or a believer in the rotation or progress of souls.

The subject of this sketch remained on a farm in Wapello County until 1873, when he went to Montgomery County, Iowa, and bought forty acres in wild land, which he afterward improved. In 1880 he sold this place and came to Pottawattamie County, where he bought 120 acres of land on section

19, Washington Township, and later bought 160 acres on section 18, and in 1888 eighty acres more, and he now owns a well-improved farm of 360 acres.

He was married February 5, 1867, in Wapello County, Iowa, to Miss Mary Silvers, who was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, but was reared in Marysville, Iowa. She was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Prickett) Silvers. Mr. and Mrs. Craft have ten children, viz.: Ella M., now the wife of Ammi Woolf, a worthy and honorable citizen of Washington Township; Emma E., Sadie, James, Jessie, Ida S., Otis, Carl, Daisy and Myrtle. Politically Mr. Craft is a Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Craft is yet in the prime of life, is intelligent and well informed on general topics, and is one of the county's solid business men.

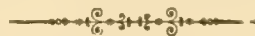


JAMES WILSON, one of the substantial farmers of Knox Township, is descended from an old American family. James Wilson, his grandfather, was one of the old pioneers of Perry County, Ohio, having settled there when the Indians were plentiful. He was from the Cumberland Mountains in Maryland, and when he first settled in Ohio they had great trouble with the Indians, and Mrs. Wilson would barricade the house when her husband was away. They reared a family of nine children: Jonathan, Michael, James, Thomas, William (who died at the age of seventeen years), Elizabeth, Rachel, Sarah and Martha. The father cleared his farm of 160 acres from heavy timber, and besides this he owned eighty acres in Van Wert County. He died at the age of seventy-five years, and was a member of the Methodist Church. He married Martha Ashby,

a native of Maryland. Mr. Wilson served as County Judge, and was an honorable and upright man. Thomas Wilson, a son of the above and the father of our subject, was born in Perry County, Ohio, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He married Abigail Sellers, a daughter of John and Martha Sellers, who were early settlers of Ohio, and of German descent. Mr. Wilson came out to the Des Moines River near Oskaloosa when a young man, and before there were any settlers there, but afterward returned to Perry County, Ohio, where he lived on a farm the remainder of his life. He was the father of three children: Francis, James and John. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were members of the Methodist Church. He died at the age of forty-five years, and was a hard-working and industrious man.

James Wilson, his son and the subject of this sketch, was born September 20, 1849, in Perry County, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one years, in 1871, he came to his present farm of 160 acres of wild land, which, by perseverance and industry, he has converted into a well tilled and fertile farm. He has since added to this place until he now owns 240 acres of land. He was married in Marysville, Missouri, to Maria A. Hammond, a daughter of William G. and Mary E. (Hatcher) Hammond. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born five children: Cora, Rosa, Dora, Orin and Oley. William G. Hammond was a native of Maine, but resided for a time in Perry County, Ohio, and then moved to Nodaway County, Missouri. He was the father of five children: Finley, Jesse, Melinda, Maria and Lena. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson has taken an active interest in the schools. He was the pioneer settler on his farm, has made all its improvements, and now stands deservedly high as a man whose

word is as good as his bond. His children descend from an old pioneer stock, who were the real founders of this country.

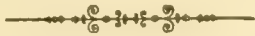


M J. CHENEY, a prominent farmer of Washington Township, was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, October 21, 1832, the son of Hurd Cheney, who traces his ancestry back to three brothers who came from England before the Revolutionary war, and one of whom participated in that struggle. Our subject's mother was Phoebe (Ballard) Cheney, a native of New York State, and daughter of David Ballard, of Scotch-Irish descent. The parents were married in Cattaraugus County; the father died in Wyoming when crossing the plains at the age of seventy-one years, and the mother died in Millersburg, Iowa, at the age of sixty-four years.

M. J. Cheney was reared in his native State until eleven years of age, when his parents moved to Stephenson County, Illinois. In 1854 he came to Mills County, Iowa, which he made his home until 1878, excepting ten months spent in Iowa County, Iowa. He then came to his present farm of 160 acres in Pottawattamie County, which he has since improved, and on which he has erected a fine house.

Mr. Cheney was married in Mills County, to Mary M. Dalph, who was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, a daughter of Aaron and Eveline (Miller) Dalph, both natives of New York State. The mother died when Mrs. Cheney was but ten years of age, and the father died in Cass County, Nebraska, when seventy-six years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Cheney have eight children, viz.: Milton H., a resident of Neola, Iowa, and a barber and jeweler by trade; Hiram E., who is married

and lives in Colorado, engaged in the stock business; Ananda E., wife of M. O. Inman, of Fremont County, Iowa; Charles O., of Colorado; Andrew M., at home; Otha C., Sadie May and Rhoda Ellen. Politically Mr. Cheney is a Democrat, is intelligent and of broad and progressive views, and is regarded as one of the best informed men in Washington Township.



J. JAMESON.—The Jameson family finds its origin in Scotland, the founders of the family name in this country being Nathaniel and Mary Jameson, who came to America about the year 1825, locating in Carlton County, New Brunswick. They remained there a short time, and then crossed the line to Aroostook County, Maine, where the father died, in 1868, at about the age of eighty-five years; his wife died in 1847, at the age of forty five years. They had a family of six children, all of whom are deceased but one, C. S., the father of our subject. He was born in Scotland in 1820, and came to this country with his parents. He is and has been a farmer all his life, and was always a quiet and unassuming man. He was married in 1846 to Miss Jane McIntyre, a native of New Brunswick, born in 1825, and is still living. They had six children, five boys and one girl: William J., the eldest, born August 23, 1847; Mary J., wife of George E. Tracy, of Carlton County, New Brunswick, was born March 24, 1850; Henry N., a resident of New Brunswick, was born July, 1853; John H., also a resident of New Brunswick, was born January 28, 1855; Charles O., born March 7, 1858, is a resident of Council Bluffs; Dr. G. L. S., a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born August 25, 1861. The mother's family originated

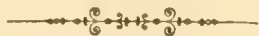
in Ireland, her parents being Patrick and Jane (Scott) McIntyre, the latter a sister of General Winfield Scott. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre came to America in 1890, locating in New Brunswick, where they still reside, at the advanced age of ninety-four and ninety-one years respectively. They had a family of thirteen children, all of whom are living but two, and all are residents of New Brunswick and Maine except one, who resides in Montana. They were farmers by vocation.

William Jameson, our subject, was reared in New Brunswick until he was twenty-one years of age, and his education was received by dint of hard labor and close application. When he was a small boy the bears were so thick that it was dangerous to venture out alone, and he was therefore deprived of much of his early schooling. In 1870 he came West to Creston, Iowa, where he remained eighteen years, and while there was employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, after which he came to Council Bluffs. In January, 1888, he took the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the largest Masonic Association in the world that confines its membership to the fraternity. This organization was incorporated in 1884, but commenced business in 1886, and in four years has written up over 10,000 applications. December 1, 1888, the assets on hand were \$84,238.55; income during the year 1888, \$161,686.21; total during 1889, \$139,346.75; total assets on hand December 31, 1889, \$106,578.01; assets December 31, 1890, \$129,311.61; total amount of death losses paid since organization, \$300,772.22; total amount of actual insurance in force, \$22,000,000. The annual report of the association is verified by the Iowa State Commission of Insurance. This association was founded by the exertions of our subject, William Jameson, and it is through his efforts that the associa-

tion stands where it does to-day. During the first two years of its existence, he could give it but a small part of his attention, as he was still in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but in 1888 he turned his whole attention to the same, and his presence is wonderfully felt. The Board of Directors are: Hon. Joseph R. Reed, President; W. O. Wirt, Vice-President; William J. Jameson, Secretary and Treasurer; T. B. Lacy, Medical Director; Fred. H. Brown, Manager of Agencies, and a resident of Chicago, Illinois. The office is located in rooms two and three, Masonic Temple, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., No. 71; Bluff City Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77; of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 17; El Kahir Temple, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; of the Mystic Shrine; of the I. O. O. F.; of the K. of P.; also of the I. O. of R. M., Pottawattamie Tribe, No. 21, and also Chicago Nest, No. 9, I. I. O. of Owls.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He was married in 1873 to Hattie M. Wing, of East Saginaw, Michigan, and they had a family of three children: Charles P., Guy B. and Gertrude Jane. The mother died in February, 1884, and Mr. Jameson was married to Miss Ella A. Glass in 1885, a native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She was born in 1860, and they have one child, Vesta E.

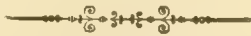


B. BOREN, a farmer of Hazel Dell Township, was born in Union County, Illinois, April 6, 1817, a son of Israel and Susannah Boren, natives of Tennessee. They came to Illinois in an early day, where the mother died, in Nauvoo, in 1842, and the father died in Madison County, Ten-

nessee, in 1825. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was reared in his native State until his seventh year, when he went to Tennessee with his parents, and remained until he was twelve years of age. He then returned with his mother and stepfather to Illinois, where he was reared to farm life. He remained at home until he was in his twenty-third year when he started out for himself. He remained in that State until May 3, 1846, when he came to Davis County, Iowa, and spent one winter, and in 1847 came to Pottawattamie County, which was at that time inhabited by Indians, wolves, deer, etc. He first located on his present farm, section 18 of what is now Hazel Dell Township, where he has since made his home. He erected at that time a small log cabin about 200 yards south of where his present residence now stands, and in which he made his home for a number of years. This was erected on the primitive plan, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof and door, and an old stick chimney. Here they started to make a home in the new country, and here they faced all the hardships incident to pioneer life, but faced them bravely. Their next residence was a hewed-log house on the more modern plan, with brick chimney and plank floor, and in this he made his home for a number of years, or until 1870, when he erected his present comfortable home, 26 x 38 feet, and one and a half stories high. He has accumulated in real estate until he now owns 320 acres in one body, sections 18 and 19, Hazel Dell Township; eighty acres in section 23, Crescent Township; 100 acres in section 22, and also eight residence lots in Crescent City. He has made all of the many improvements on his land, and has done much toward building up this part of the county. He was

formerly an old-time Whig, but is now a Democrat. He has held the offices of Trustee, Justice of the Peace, a member of the School Board, etc. He has always devoted himself to farming and stock-raising, and was also one of the first to engage in the bee business in this county.

Mr. Boren was married in Illinois, September 25, 1840, to Nancy McIntosh, who was born December 2, 1810, and who died in Iottawattamie County, April 12, 1868. They were the parents of five children: Israel, a resident of Crescent Township; Jane, deceased; Permelia, wife of Philip Ballard, a resident of Idaho; Cornelius, a resident of Hazel Dell Township; Laura, wife of James McMullen, a resident of Crescent Township. Mr. Boren was again married, October 1, 1868, to Mrs. Agnes Brownell, daughter of Matthew and Jennett Hutchinson, natives of Ayrshire and Glasgow, Scotland. They were married in that country, and came to America about the year 1841, locating in Providence, Rhode Island, where they both died. Agnes was born May 8, 1837, was reared in Providence, and on account of the death of her parents was thrown upon her own resources at the age of twelve years. She had two children by her first marriage: Eugene, a resident of Crescent City, and Mabel, deceased, the wife of John McMiller, also deceased. They left three children: Annie, Gracie and Edward; the two former make their home with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Boren.



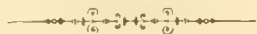
DEXTER M. BRIGGS, a substantial farmer of Knox Township, is a native of the State of Vermont. His grandfather on the maternal side was in the Revolutionary war, and was at the battle of

Plattsburg, New York. Royal Briggs, his grandfather on the paternal side, was from an old Puritan family who settled in Boston. There were three brothers of that name who came from England. Royal Briggs was a sea captain, sailing from Boston. His son, also named Royal, the father of our subject, was born in that city, learned the trade of blacksmith, and settled in the town of Hinesburg, Vermont. He was married in Leicester, same State, to Fannie Dow, daughter of Moses and Rebecca Dow, natives of France. The father was born in Germany and later was a Vermont farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs were the parents of ten children who lived to maturity: Murray, Dexter M., Nelson, Byron, Cummings, Royal, Amelia, Leticia, California and Julia A. The father lived in Vermont nearly all his life, having come from Boston at the age of sixteen years. He was in the war of 1812, and drove a team from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor. Both he and his wife were members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. Briggs held the office of Justice of the Peace, and was one of the Board of Selectmen of his town. He lived to the age of sixty-five years, and was an upright and honorable man.

Dexter M., the subject of this sketch, was born February 3, 1822, in Hinesburg, Vermont, and received a common-school education. He drove a stage sixteen years from Burlington, Vermont, to Montpelier. He was also engaged in the stock business, buying cattle for the Boston market eight years, but in the financial panic of 1857 lost all his property. In 1866 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and after six months moved to Council Bluffs, where he resided two years. He then came to Avoca, where he was a check-man of the railroad, checking the baggage and passengers across the Missouri River from Council Bluffs to Omaha. In 1871 he

bought his present farm, and has also interested himself in pure-bred Scotch collie dogs.

Mr. Briggs was married in Vermont to Emily Brown, daughter of John and Betsey (Grow) Brown. The father was an old settler of that State, and participated in the war of 1812. His father, also named John Brown, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Briggs were born two children: Frank, who married Rebecca Davis, and is now a farmer of Knox Township, and Clotilda, now the wife of Seth Hunt, a merchant of Burlington, Kansas. Mr. Briggs' first wife died in Brattleboro, Vermont, and he was married to Alma Tracy, daughter of Harry and Catherine (Reynolds) Tracy. The father was a prominent merchant at Barre, Vermont, and his father was in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Briggs were born three children, viz.: Emma, Charlie and William. Emma married David Gates, of Council Bluffs, a conductor on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.



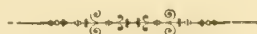
JACKSON LEWIS, one of the enterprising and well-known citizens of Washington Township, has been a resident of this county since 1878, in which year he came from Fremont County, Iowa. He was born in Hocking County, Ohio, March 27, 1848, the son of Samuel James and Rebecca (Hardin) Lewis, the former a native of New Jersey, and of Puritan ancestry, and the latter of Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. The parents were married in Perry County, Ohio, and afterward removed to Hocking County, Ohio, where the father died when Jackson was four or five years of age. He was a farmer and blacksmith by trade. Politically he was a Democrat, and religiously was a member of the Old-School Baptist

Church. The mother died August 9, 1888, in Lucas County, Iowa, at the age of eighty years. They were the parents of eleven children, two of whom died in childhood, but four sons and five daughters grew to maturity. Two of the sons served in the late war: Ben, who served in the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, died in Lucas County, Iowa, in 1882; Ammi, who served in the same regiment, now resides in Colorado. Jackson was a lad of eleven years when his mother and family moved to Clark County, Iowa, and they afterward returned to Hocking County, Ohio, where they remained for a time, and then returned to Iowa.

Our subject grew to manhood on a farm in Clark County, Iowa, and in 1871 removed to Fremont County, where he lived seven years. He then came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, first settling on eighty acres two miles south of where he now lives. In 1885 he bought his present farm of Chancey Serry, which consists of 160 acres of well improved land. It is watered by the Little Silver flowing through it, and everything about the farm shows the thrift and prosperity of its owner. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Lewis was married May 1, 1870, in Clark County, Illinois, to Isabelle Beal, a woman of intelligence and education, who was born in Washington, Tazewell County, Illinois, the daughter of John Beal, a native of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. He was a son of George Beal, a native of England. John Beal was County Judge of Blackford County, Indiana, many years, and died in Decatur County, Iowa, when seventy-two years of age. The mother of Mrs. Lewis was Ruth (Prichard) Beal, who was born in Virginia and died in Clark County, Iowa, in 1853. She was a daughter of Rev. John Prichard, who was a predestinarian or old-school

Baptist minister and baptized Alexander Campbell. Mrs. Lewis was reared and educated in Clark and Decatur Counties, Iowa, and was also a successful teacher before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have four children, viz.: Myrtle Irene, Sarah Elizabeth, Edgar B. and Cornelius Benjamin. They lost one by death, Eva May, their second born, at the age of one year. Politically Mr. Lewis is a Democrat, and has served as Township Trustee and as a member of the School Board. Both he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church, and both are workers in the Sabbath-school.

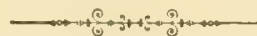


CHARLES GREEN, of Lewis Township, a native of the Province of Schleswig-Holstein, was born September 16, 1834, the son of Jurgen and Dora (Goldstadt) Green. The father died in 1846 or 1847, in the old country, and the mother died in Pottawattamie County, in 1883. She came to America in the year 1866, and had a family of eleven children, of whom nine came to Mills and Pottawattamie counties, where they all reside excepting one, who resides in Seattle County, Washington Territory, and two still reside in the old country.

Charles Green, our subject, was reared in his native country until he was twenty-one years of age. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed until October 28, 1860. After having been in the country five years he was married, in Mills County, to Julia Anna Elizabeth Bauer, who was born in Missouri, the daughter of Christian and Caroline (Plumer) Bauer. After their marriage they commenced farming in Mills County on a tract of eighty acres

which he pre-empted. They remained here for seven years, when he sold out and purchased 240 acres of improved land, where they resided until 1875. In that year they removed to Pottawattamie County, where he had purchased a farm of 280 acres, the most of which was prairie land, on section 22. There was a small frame house on the place, where they resided until 1876, when he erected a fine frame residence, 18 x 36 and 16 x 20 feet. He has also erected good barns for stock and grain, and planted groves, orchards, etc., and everything denotes thrift, energy and prosperity. He devotes his attention principally to farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Green served in Company C, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, serving nine months. Politically he is a stanch Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Green have a family of seven children: Maria Cornelia, born August 30, 1861, wife of B. Brandt, residing in Mills County; John A., born November 25, 1863, is a resident of Lancaster County, Nebraska; Henry F., born June 12, 1865; Christopher F., born March 25, 1870; Martha, born March 16, 1873; Julius, born October 25, 1875; and Ella, born June 3, 1880. They are members of the German Lutheran Church.

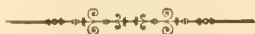


NICHOLAS LERETTE, a prominent farmer of Pottawattamie County, was born in Canada, the son of Lewis Lerette, who was born in Lower Canada. He was married to Eliza Delill, of French and Pennsylvania-German descent. In the family of Lewis Lerette were five children who lived to maturity, namely: Catherine, Margaret, Nicholas, Mary and Matilda. In 1852 Mr. Lerette came to Will County, Illinois, where he lived until his death, which oc-

curred in 1859, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a devout Catholic, and a hard-working and industrious man.

Nicholas Lerette, our subject, was but three years of age when his parents went to Illinois, and after his father's death he returned to Canada with the other children to live with his grandfather Delill. He remained with him one year, and then went to Will County, Illinois, his mother having married a man by the name of Gilbo in Canada, where they now live. Young Nicholas received but little education, and learned farming in early life. He remained in Will County until 1877, when he came to Pottawattamie County, and settled on his present farm, which was then wild land. By industry and perseverance he has converted this into a fine, fertile farm.

Mr. Lerette was married September 3, 1874, in Will County, Illinois, to Mattie Lasure, daughter of Wilson D. Lasure, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, and is of Pennsylvania-German descent. He was married to Mary Bell, and they were the parents of ten children, viz.: Mattie, John, Newton, Jane, Alura, Nelson, Carrie, Benjamin, Elisha, Clara and Guy Raymond. After marriage Mr. Lasure went to Illinois, settling on a farm in Will County, where he is now a substantial farmer, and an upright and honorable citizen. In his political opinions Mr. Lerette is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.



WILLIAM LEWIS, of Lewis Township was born in Monroe County, Michigan, November 28, 1834. His father, Silas Lewis, was a native of Onondaga County, New York, born in 1792, and in 1808 came to Monroe, Michigan, with his parents. In

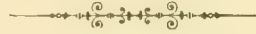
his youth he learned the shoemakers' and tanners' trades, which he followed a number of years. He then engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1852, at the age of sixty years, in Monroe, Michigan. He was married in Michigan, to Lydia Chilson, who was born in Delaware County, New York, in 1799. She had moved to Michigan in an early day, and died January 15, 1890, at the home of her son William, in Lewis Township, Pottawattamie County. They had a family of ten children, of whom all are living except three: Shubael, a retired farmer of Kansas; Samuel B., a nurseryman of Monroe, Michigan; Silas, deceased; Chilson, a farmer of Pottawattamie County; James, residing in Colorado; William, of Lewis Township, Pottawattamie County; Nelson, a dairyman of Pottawattamie County; George, a nurseryman of Monroe, Michigan. The father served in the war of 1812, under General Hull. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Lewis, our subject, was reared to farm life, and received his education in the public and private schools. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age, and then came to Iowa, stopping at various points until he finally landed in Pottawattamie County, where he located. He engaged at work by the month for a couple of years; the first man he worked for was D. B. Clark, of Council Bluffs. He then commenced farming for himself, renting for a few years, and in 1861 he purchased a tract of forty acres on section 9, Lewis Township, which had been broken. Here he erected a residence and spent one year, when he sold out and purchased 200 acres of J. P. Casady, of Council Bluffs, on sections 10 and 15, Lewis Township, which was partially improved. The farm contained a small house, in which they lived for some time, and in 1885 they

erected a fine two-story frame residence, 40 x 40 feet, which is one of the finest in this part of the county. He has also good barns for stock and grain, and three or four acres of grove. He has added to his first purchase 120 acres, making a total of 320 acres, all of which he has under good cultivation. It lies on sections 10, 11 and 15, Lewis Township. He devotes his attention mostly to farming and stock-raising, and takes an interest in all better grades of stock. He feeds quite a number of cattle each year for the market, and is one of the live, energetic business men of his township. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He is a lover of law and order, and strives to promote the best interests of his county.

William Lewis was married January 2, 1862, to Miss Lydia Edwards, who was born at Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan, July 27, 1844. She is the daughter of W. A. and Lucretia (White) Edwards, natives of Genesee County, New York, and Michigan. The father is a farmer during his later years, and is a resident of Appanoose County, Iowa; the mother died in 1848. They had a family of five children: Nelson, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Frank, residing in Lewis Township; Lydia, the wife of the subject of this sketch; and Daniel, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of six children, viz.: George, born November 15, 1863, residing on his father's farm in Lewis Township; Emma, wife of John Short, residing in Council Bluffs; Edward, born February 26, 1869, is at home; William, born March 28, 1872, is employed in a creamery in Dexter, Iowa; Elsie, born October 29, 1875; Katie, born November 24, 1877. Mr. Lewis is a self-made man, having risen from the very bottom of the financial ladder. When he landed in Council Bluffs he had but \$10 to call his own, and how well he has succeeded is

demonstrated by looking at his beautiful home, surrounded by his broad acres of well cultivated land. The family are among the county's most worthy and respected citizens.

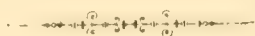


ELVIN C. GOUDIE, section 9, Waveland Township, has made his home in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, since the spring of 1882.

He was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, May 4, 1854, the son of Gilbert and Sarah (Harps) Goudie, natives of Scotland and New York State respectively. His parents were married in New York and subsequently came to Iowa, settling in Des Moines County. When Melvin C. was twenty years old, his father died, leaving a widow and nine children. The mother died in 1879. Eight of the children are now living, as follows: Jane, Fred, Henry, Joseph, Sarah, wife of Henry Kerr of Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa; William and Melvin C., also of Waveland Township, and Mary, wife of William Potter.

Mr. Goudie was reared on his father's farm in Des Moines County and received his education in the public schools. At Moline, Illinois, September 9, 1880, he, at the age of twenty-six, was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. McDevitt, aged twenty-one, who was born in Wapello County, Iowa, daughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Newby) McDevitt, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. Mrs. Goudie's father resides with her, her mother having died when she was six years old. Mr. Goudie bought his present farm of eighty acres of S. Graham, in March, 1882. It is well improved with good buildings and fences. Mr. and Mrs. Goudie have one son, Ross L., who was born July 6, 1882. Their

second son, Edgar L., died at the age of two years and four months. Mr. Goudie is a Republican. He and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Walnut Valley, and both are active workers in the Sabbath-school. Mr. Goudie is regarded as one of the representative citizens of Pottawattamie County.

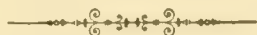


BRUCE B. DENTLER, one of the well-known citizens of Pleasant Township, has filled an important office in this county for many years. His grandfather, George Dentler, was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He was the father of six children: John, William, Frederick, Franklin, Maria and Rachel. He died in Pennsylvania in early life. His son Franklin, the father of our subject, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1819, and was reared to farm life. At the age of twenty-one years he went to St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he was married to Mary Cathcart, daughter of William and Mary (Burrows) Cathcart, and to them were born nine children, viz.: Bruce B., William C., Frank D., James B., John E., Flora A., Luella, Nettie and Emma Lista. The father settled on a farm in St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he lived several years; next he went Kalamazoo County, remaining twelve years, and then returned to St. Joseph County, where he still resides. He is one of the pioneers of that county, and is a well-known citizen. His wife was born in Pennsylvania, but when ten years of age came with her parents to Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Dentler were for many years members of the Presbyterian Church, but having no church near they united with the Methodist. Mr. Dentler was an elder in the

former church for many years. He is a prosperous man, a good farmer, and a law-abiding and honorable citizen.

Bruce B., his son and the subject of this sketch, was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, February 26, 1845, and in early life was inured to farm work. He was married in Kalamazoo County, when twenty-five years of age, to Flora Cox, daughter of George and Amanda (McHuron) Cox. The father, a native of Vermont, and from an old New England family, settled in Kalamazoo County in 1868. He had two brothers in the civil war. Mrs. Cox was born in New York State, and her daughter, Mrs. Dentler, was born in the town of Lysander, Onondaga County, same State, April 29, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Dentler have three children: George E., born September 8, 1873, in Schoolcraft, Michigan; Dora M., born March 29, 1876, in Schoolcraft; and Claude B., born January 1, 1885, in Pleasant Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Dentler lived for five years on a farm in Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County; then one year in St. Joseph County; and in 1882 they came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and settled on their present farm. Mr. Dentler has been township clerk for seven years, and in his political opinions is a stanch Democrat. Socially he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Canopy Lodge, No. 401, Shelby, Iowa, in which he is Noble Grand. He is interested in the schools, and has been a director four years. He has an excellent reputation in his township, and is known as a capable and intelligent business man. His children have descended from good old pioneer stock who have aided in founding the institutions of our country, and also helped to subdue the wilderness and make possible the pleasant homes and privileges of the present generation. The Amer-

ican farmer is a man of wide intelligence and great energy of character, and upon his shoulders rest the hopes of our country, and from his descendants may we look for the future of America.

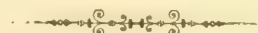


JOSEPHUS KIRBY, an enterprising farmer of Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, has resided here since 1881. He was born in Warren County, Illinois, March 19, 1858. His father, Isaac Kirby, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, fifty miles north of Pittsburg, son of Joseph Kirby. Isaac Kirby married Eliza Ann Bailey, a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania. They settled in Peoria County, Illinois, in 1850, and two years later removed to Warren County, that State, where they still live. The father is now sixty-five years old and the mother is sixty-three. They have eight children, as follows: Emily Jane, K. B., O. P., Ruth Allen, Josephus, Mary E., George M. C. and Madison. Josephus is the only one in Pottawattamie County. His brother, K. B., is also in Iowa, located in Cass County.

The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm and was educated in the common schools and one year at Monmouth College in Illinois. For a short time he was engaged in teaching. In 1881 he came to Pottawattamie County and settled on an eighty-acre farm in section 5, Waveland Township, which he improved and which, in 1888, he exchanged with M. C. Talbert for 160 acres where he now lives, in section 33. He has a small frame house, buildings for stock and other farm improvements.

Mr. Kirby was married, May 30, 1882, to Clara Belle Yoho, who was born in Fulton County, Illinois, daughter of Jasper and

Mary E. (Collins) Yoho. Mr. Yoho, eldest son of Thomas and Eliza Jane Yoho, was born at Mansfield, Ohio, May 25, 1837; was a mechanic; married December 17, 1861, and had three children: Clara B., Dora A. and William J. He died October 15, 1871. Mrs. Yoho was born in Hancock County, Illinois, February 21, 1843, and is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby have five children: George Melvin, Orloff Ray, William Isaac, Freddy Lewis and Edgar Ellsworth. Politically Mr. Kirby is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Walnut Valley, as is also his wife.

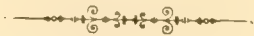


MAX REIMER, one of the prominent German farmers of Walnut, Iowa, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, October 26, 1844, the son of Ditlof Reimer, who was a prominent German farmer. He died at the age of fifty-one years, when our subject was but two years old. His wife, *nee* Mary Reimer, was of the same name, but of a different family. They had five children: Katie, Maggie, Mary, George and Max. Katie was married in Germany to Claus Roch, a wealthy farmer of Clinton County, Iowa, and came to America in 1857. They had one son, named John. She died in 1864, and the remainder of the family are still in Germany.

Max Reimer, our subject, came to America in 1866, at the age of twenty-one years, landing at New York from the English steamer Superior. He sailed from Holstein, and was four months on the way. He came direct to Iowa and engaged in farm work in Clinton County, and also in the brewery at Lyons for seven years. In 1874 he came to Pottawattamie County, where he bought 160 acres of wild land, which, by industry and

hard work he has converted into a fine, fertile farm, and to which he has wisely added until he now owns 320 acres, and where he has a fine barn costing \$1,000, a good house and windmill and many other improvements. Mr. Reimer is a trustee of his township, and stands high as a citizen of sterling worth whose word is as good as his bond. Politically he is a Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a self-made man, having by his own industry made his property in America, having had but \$9 when he landed. He well illustrates what good, honest, hard work will do in America.

He was married in Lyons, October 21, 1871, to Maggie Roona, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Frahan) Roona. The father was a native of Germany, was a well educated man and a school-teacher in Holstein. He died in this county, and was the father of four children: Katie, Annie (who died in Germany), Maggie and George. All of the children came to America. Mrs. Roona came in 1884, and is living with her son-in-law, the subject of this sketch, at the age of eighty years. Her daughter, Maggie, now Mrs. Reimer, was born August 4, 1850, and came to America in the spring of 1869. To Mr. and Mrs. Reimer have been born nine children, six of whom are now living: Henry W., Emil W., Alvenia M., Bernhart, Katie P. and Annie.



 F. VAN is one of the early settlers and successful farmers of Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. He has made his home here since the spring of 1873. Mr. Van is a native of the Hawkeye State, born in Jones County, October 11, 1850. His father, R. T. Van, was born in

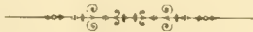
Ohio, and reared in that State and in Indiana. He was a son of James Van, a descendant of Holland ancestry. Our subject's mother was Esther Ann Van, a native of Indiana. The Vans were among the early pioneers of Jones County, being the first to settle in Wyoming Township. For a time they lived in their covered wagons and tents. The country abounded in wild game, and it was not an infrequent sight to see deer come within view of their camping ground and snort and stamp their feet as if to say, "From whence do you come, and why are you here on our domains?" Mr. and Mrs. Van reared five children: W. H., Azilda Tompkins, S. F., Lamon and Mary A. The father has been a farmer all his life, and is still living in Jones County, aged seventy-two years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican. His wife died in 1884, at the age of sixty years.

S. F. Van grew to manhood on his father's frontier farm, and received his education in the typical pioneer school-house, a log cabin with slab seats and a fire-place. In 1873, as already stated, Mr. Van came to Pottawattamie County, and bought eighty acres of wild land in section 4, Waveland Township. With three horses he broke the sod, and here he has since lived, worked and prospered. He has added to his first purchase, and is now the owner of 240 acres of well improved land. He has a good frame house, stables, granary, cribs, sheds, yards and feed lots, a modern wind pump, and a grove and orchard. His land is fenced into several different fields, and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Van was married September 9, 1878, in Fremont County, Iowa, to Eva J. Lewis, a lady of education and refinement and a popular and successful teacher. She taught

the first school in the district where they now live. Mrs. Van was born in Warren County, Iowa, and reared and educated principally in this State. She is a daughter of Rev. J. B. Lewis, a Methodist minister, who was born in Illinois, and Martha A. Lewis, a native of Indiana. Her parents are now residents of Republican County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Van have two sons, Walter Scott and Lemuel Ray. They lost one son, Robert Don, who died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Van is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Walnut Valley. Mrs. Van is the efficient superintendent of Walnut Valley Sabbath-school, where she is doing a good work. Mr. Van is a man in the prime of life, and for his many estimable qualities is highly regarded by all who know him. He and his worthy companion are both friends to education, good morals and religion, and any enterprise that has for its object the advancement of the best interests of the community finds in them earnest supporters.



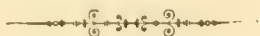
WILLIAM V. ROCK, a prominent farmer of Pleasant Township, was born March 19, 1851, on a farm in the Province of Waldeck, Prussia, the son of Frederick Rock, who was born in the same province, September 26, 1818. He was married to Louisa Schnore, who was born in 1822, and they had eleven children: Caroline, Louisa, Fred, Carl, William, Christian, Christiana and Henry, three others dying in infancy. The father was a soldier in the Prussian army, but saw no active service. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. In 1882 Mr. Rock came to America to visit his children, nearly all of whom had emigrated here, and spent about

eighteen months in Iowa, and then returned to Prussia. He is yet living on his farm, at the age of seventy-two years. One son and one daughter, Carl and Caroline, are still living in Prussia. The father is a leading man in his town, having been Justice of the Peace for many years, also School Director, and an Elder in his church. His children are all prosperous in life, owning good farms, and from such sturdy stock the people of Iowa have been indebted for much of their prosperity and steady progress. The hardy Germans bring with them to this country traits of industry and perseverance which overcome all obstacles, and these are being infused also into the blood of the young Americans who are destined to become our best citizens, and who will form a new generation of Prussian-Americans that will be a liberty-loving, loyal and industrious race.

William V. Rock, the subject of this sketch, received a part of his education in the old country, and when but a lad of fifteen years, in 1866, he came with his brother Fred to this country. They went to Davenport, Iowa, and for four years worked at farm labor in Scott County and four more in Clinton County. In 1873 he purchased 160 acres of wild land in this county, and in 1874 broke up eighty acres, on which he built a home. He has been very prosperous in farming, and has added to his first purchase until he now owns 400 acres of fine land. He is also a raiser and breeder of cattle, and is one of the most energetic and prosperous farmers of Pleasant Township. In 1880 he set out 2,000 fruit and shade trees. In his political views he is a staunch Democrat, and has filled the offices of Road Supervisor, Township Trustee, Assessor, School Treasurer for five years and is School Director at the present time. He is a self-made man, and stands deservedly high as one of the best citizens of his county.

His children are being well educated, and he takes pride in aiding their desire toward improvement and cultivation, and he may well take an honest pride in what he has accomplished in life. His honest efforts and purposes have been well rewarded, and it may be truly said that "his word is as good as his bond."

March 8, 1875, Mr. Rock married Louisa Freese, daughter of Ludwig and Wilhelmina Freese, and to them have been born six children, viz.: Minnie, born November 15, 1875; Frederick, September 12, 1877; Henry, January 23, 1880; Christina, August 17, 1883; Albert, October 2, 1886; and Louis, April 11, 1890. The father of Mrs. Rock died in Prussia, in the same town where Mr. Rock's father now lives, and his widow came to America with her children, Wilhelmina, Fred and Louis. She was again married in America, and is now living in Clinton County, Iowa. Mrs. Rock was born in Prussia, January 10, 1856, and was but eleven years of age when she came with her mother to this country. Mr. Rock and family are members of the Lutheran Church.



JOHAN FLINT is another well-known pioneer of Pottawattamie County. He cast his lot here in 1856, and has since made this place his home.

Mr. Flint was born in Madison County, Ohio, August 28, 1838, son of Samuel Flint, who was of English extraction and a native of New Hampshire. Samuel Flint married Miss Nancy Dominy, who was born in New York, a descendant of English ancestors. After their marriage they removed, in 1834, to Madison County, Ohio, where the mother died, leaving nine children, when John, the youngest, was six years old. Six years later

the father died. All the children grew to adult age. For two years John was engaged in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers with his brother, H. M. He afterward went to La Salle County, Illinois, where he worked by the month on a farm two years and where he attended the common schools in winter.

In 1856 Mr. Flint came to Pottawattamie County. In 1857 or '58, he entered a quarter section of land in Wright Township, which is now owned by Samuel Passmore. In 1860, in company with his brother Hannibal and others, he went to Pike's Peak on the hunt for gold, and prospected the most of the summer, failing to make it pay. In 1861 he bought his present farm, 178 acres on section 11, Waveland Township. A part of this farm is timber land. During the years of his residence here Mr. Flint has made great improvements in his place. He has a good frame house, 26 x 32 feet, situated on a natural building site and surrounded by shade and ornamental trees. Other improvements are a barn, sheds, yards, feed-lots and an orchard and grove. The school-house of District No. 1 is located only a few rods from his house, and it is a pleasant drive of three miles from his home to Griswold. Like many other farmers of this county, Mr. Flint's attention is divided between stock-raising and cultivating the soil.

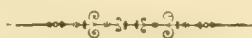
During the late war he served eight months and a half in the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, Company B.

Mr. Flint was united in marriage, January 18, 1863, to Miss Mary E. Pierson, a native of Shelby County, Indiana. She was ten years old when her parents, Joseph and Sarah Pierson, came to Pottawattamie County, where she was educated and grew to womanhood. Her father died in Griswold, where her mother still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Flint



Horner Everett

have seven children: Delia A., wife of John W. McCaskey, of Waveland Township; Alvin also of Waveland Township; Warren, Rhoda, Ada E., Ida M. and Edna. Mr. Flint is a Democrat. He has served officially in the township at different times, but never aspired to political distinction. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Nashabotna Lodge, No. 409, of Griswold. Mrs. Flint is a worthy member of the Christian Church, as is also one of her daughters. Two other daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Flint is frank and cordial in his manner, broad and progressive in his views, and is well known throughout the county.



HON. HORACE EVERETT, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, descended on both the paternal and maternal sides from the oldest and best known of the early Pilgrim families of Massachusetts. His mother, Mary Leverett, was a daughter of William Leverett, of Windsor, Vermont. The founder of the family in America arrived in Boston in 1633, in the ship Griffin, from England. His son, Sir John Leverett, was Governor of Massachusetts from 1673 to 1679. His grandson was Rev. John Leverett, President of Harvard College from 1707 to 1724. Mr. Everett's father, the Hon. Horace Everett, of Windsor, Vermont, came from Foxborough, Massachusetts, and from the same family as the great and polished orator, Edward Everett. Richard Everett, the forefather, came from England in 1635, and the family for many generations lived in Dedham and Waltham, Massachusetts. Hon. Horace Everett was a prominent lawyer of his State and represented the Windsor district in Congress for fourteen years, where he established a reputation that cannot be overrated and ex-

erted an influence which will long be felt. His labors in the cause of justice to the Indians are in themselves a monument to his memory.

Horace Everett, the subject of this sketch, was born at Windsor, Vermont, February 8, 1819. With the keen desire that the parents of that day had "that their children should be brought up to learning," he was sent at the early age of eight years to the Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, New Hampshire. When fourteen years of age he entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, and graduated therefrom in 1837. After graduation he spent two years in the study of law under his distinguished father, and was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he decided to seek a wider field for his talents, and settled in Gainesville, Alabama, where he practiced in the courts of that State and Mississippi, for fifteen years.

In 1851 he was married to Mary, daughter of Judge Abiel Leonard of the Supreme Court of Missouri, also a descendant of Sir John Leverett. In 1855 Mr. Everett settled in Council Bluffs, where he resided at the time of his death and with whose best interests he was ever identified. He was appointed by President Lincoln to the responsible position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Iowa, embracing all southwestern Iowa. He served one term as member of the city council, but so distasteful to him were the petty annoyances of the office he declined a re-election. He was one of the trustees of the Fairview Cemetery Association, had been its president ever since its organization, and to his taste and wise forethought was due the selection of the romantic and beautiful site it now occupies. His interest in the cause of education was great. He was twice elected by the Legislature as one of the Regents of the State University in Iowa City,

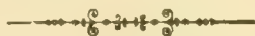
and was regarded as one of the most zealous and efficient members of that board. Mr. Everett had a remarkable literary ability, his private and business letters show a decided genius for composition. It is to be hoped that a collection of his letters may be published. He repeatedly interested himself to have the Legislature abolish corporal punishment in the schools of the State, considering the use of the rod on little children as barbarous and cruel.

Mr. Everett was a member of the Episcopal Church, and had been a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Church since the organization of the parish. To his long continued benefactions during all the years of his residence in Council Bluffs the church owes much of its present success. Always a liberal giver to every worthy object, he was sadly missed in the two institutions in which he took a special interest, the church and the public library; of the latter he was really the founder, and was the president of the board of trustees at the time of his death. While Mr. Everett was a successful and practical man of affairs, yet his tastes and pleasures were those of a scholar. He enjoyed poetry and literature, and only those who knew him intimately realized how largely sentiment and imagination characterized his mind. In every enterprise relating to the welfare of Council Bluffs he was an active factor. He was one of the men to whose zeal the city was indebted for the location of the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. A life time Whig and Republican and strong Union man, always an advocate of the emancipation of the negro, he sacrificed large property interest in the South rather than remain where free speech was denied him. Mr. Everett was a devoted lover of nature; he never tired of the beautiful scenery of the Missouri River bluffs, and the prairies bordering on them, and was

never happier than when rustivating on his large "Highland" farm of 4,000 acres near Council Bluffs, where under his personal supervision were planted 100 acres of forest trees and forty acres of apple orchards. He had the pleasure of gathering nuts from his walnut groves and of seeing his orchards red with apples. The trees planted by himself in front of his residence are now four feet in diameter and seventy feet in height. Mr. Everett retained to the last a warm place in his heart for his birthplace, "delightful Windsor," as he called it. He never looked upon a Vermonter as a stranger, and never forgot the hills, brooks or mountains of his native State. He was not willing that the old homestead, situated on the banks of the beautiful Connecticut River, should ever pass into the hands of strangers: so early in life he purchased the interest of the other members of the family, and made provision in his will for retaining this beloved old home in the family. Mr. Everett's great interest in everything that related to the early history of the country and his zeal and enthusiasm in the collection and preservation of manuscript and books led to his appointment as trustee of the Iowa Historical Society. Mr. Everett's private library was a very large and well selected one. His collection of rare old books was complete and interesting. He took great care of all interesting papers and manuscripts which came into his possession and has preserved many autograph letters of great value.

Mr. Everett was a man of unfailing courtesy, great dignity and beautiful refinement, one of the most sympathetic of men, but of a retiring nature and wholly unambitious of public life, preferring the quiet comfort of home and society of his family and books. Exemplary in all the relations of private life, genial, benevolent and hospitable, he was

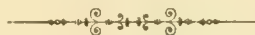
tenderly beloved by his family and friends, and honored by the esteem of all who knew him. He was in failing health for a year previous to his death and was stricken with paralysis on the 30th day of September, rendered almost helpless thereby, but lived until the 3d day of November, 1890, tenderly and assiduously ministered to by his devoted family until the end. When the appointed time came he had passed to that world where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying nor any more pain. He was buried in the family grounds in Fairview Cemetery beneath the beautiful elms he had so carefully planted and cared for. Mr. Everett left surviving him of his family his widow, Mrs. Mary L. Everett, his sons, Leonard, Torrey and Edward, and his daughter Ada, wife of Prof. J. A. L. Waddell, of Kansas City, Missouri.



WILLIAM STEELE, a farmer of Lewis Township, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, July 1, 1841, the son of S. K. and Rebecca (Kerby) Steele. Our subject, the second in a family of eight children, was reared in his native county until fifteen years of age, when he removed to Burlington County, Iowa, where he remained until 1869. He then entered the United States service in the great Rebellion, in Company H, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served eleven months and four days, being honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa. He participated in four different battles: Franklin, Tennessee, Nashville, Wise's Forks, North Carolina, McCarver's Station, Tennessee, and was also in a number of skirmishes. After his discharge he returned to Des Moines, where he was engaged in farming for three years, and in 1869

he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, purchasing forty acres of wild land on section 14, Lewis Township. Here he erected a small frame house, 14 x 16 feet, in which they lived until 1880, when he erected his present neat frame residence, 16 x 26, one and one-half stories high, with an L 16 x 18, one story high. He has added to his first purchase until he now owns eighty acres of land, which is all well improved. He devotes himself to farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing, and is preparing to devote his entire attention to the growing of all kinds of fruits and vegetables. He is one of the live, energetic men of this part of the county, and has by honesty and integrity won a large circle of friends. He has assisted largely in opening up and developing this part of the county, and is deserving of all the honor and esteem shown him. Politically he is a staunch Republican, has served his township as Assessor for the past four years, and has also served as Constable two years.

Mr. Steele was married December 31, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Houx, who was born in Champaign County, Ohio, near Urbana, May 2, 1844. They are the parents of seven children: Lucy B., at home; Clara J., wife of E. L. Gladwin, a resident of Lewis Township; James H., at home; William, John W., Hattie M. and Mabel B.



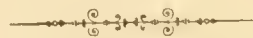
J. HALL, a farmer of Hazel Dell Township, was born in Crawford County, Indiana, May 20, 1817, a son of William and Anna (Copeland) Hall, natives of Virginia, and of Irish and English extraction. They were married in Grayson County, Virginia; then removed to Kentucky; thence to Tennessee; in 1851 to Crawford County, Indiana; in 1824 to Ver-

million County, Illinois, which was at that time a wild and unsettled country, the Indians far outnumbering the white men. They improved two farms in that State, and was also engaged extensively in stock-raising. In 1839 they removed to Bates County, Missouri, where the father died in the fall of 1840, at the age of sixty-three years. His widow died in Decatur County, Iowa, in 1858, at the age of seventy-two years. They had a family of eleven children, three of whom still survive, viz.: Elijah, deceased; Fielden, Mary, Eli, William, Andrew J., our subject; Ransome, Eliza J., Miles, a resident of Utah; and David, also a resident of Utah.

Andrew J., our subject, was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common schools. He remained in his native State until May, 1846, when he removed to Lee County, Iowa, where he remained five years; thence to Decatur County, same State, remaining eleven years; and in 1862 he came to Pottawattamie County, locating for one year at Crescent City. In 1863 they removed to Utah, and remained until 1866, making the trip by wagon. He returned in 1866 and located a tract of land in Boomer Township, this county, thirty acres of which was partially improved. In the spring of 1872 he located upon his present farm, which consists of 195 acres on section 14, Hazel Dell Township. Mr. Hall first erected a log cabin, 16 x 20 feet, in which they made their home until 1879, when he erected his present comfortable home, 28 x 16 and 16 x 22. Politically he is a stanch Democrat.

Mr. Hall was married in Vermilion County, Illinois, May 16, 1839, to Ellen Trimmell, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Sampson Trimmell. She died about two years after their marriage, leaving one child, who died a short time afterward, both dying in Missouri. Mr. Hall was again married, Feb-

ruary 12, 1843, in Bates County, Missouri, to Miss Nancy W. Hudson, who was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, December 6, 1815, the daughter of William and Sarah (Bigham) Hudson, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson were the parents of eleven children, six of whom still survive: Mary A., wife of S. Ellis, a resident of Missouri; Nancy, wife of our subject; Campbell, deceased; James and Eliza (twins), both deceased; Ewing, a resident of California; Reed, of California; Macklin, a resident of Arkansas; Vance, deceased; Margaret, deceased; and La Fayette, a resident of California. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are the parents of seven children: Elethe J., wife of Dalorma Parish, a resident of Hazel Dell Township; Mary Ann, deceased; Sarah E., wife of Morris Hough, of Hazel Dell Township; Miles, residing at home; Eliza, deceased; Ewing, of Bayard, Nebraska; and Isabella, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have assisted largely in opening up and developing this country in many ways, and have always aided any enterprise tending to the good of the county. Their eldest son Miles is a live, energetic young man, and is among the most prosperous citizens of this county, owning 658 acres of land in Pottawattamie County, 239 in Hazel Dell Township, section 24, 160 acres on sections 10 and 14, fourteen acres on section 9, five acres on section 20, and 240 acres on section 5, Neola Township. Politically he is a Democrat.



REV. THOMAS J. MACKAY, the present rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, was born January 8, 1844, in County Mayo, Ireland. Our subject was reared in his native county until his ninth year, when he came to America with his par-

ents, locating in western Pennsylvania. When he was sixteen years of age he engaged in the dry-goods business in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he remained one year. He then enlisted in the Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, serving six months, after which he again engaged in the dry-goods business in western Pennsylvania. Next he entered the St. Stephen's College, Amundale, New York, from which he entered the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School. He took his first parish in 1874, in Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1877; thence he went to Fort Worth, Texas, where he erected a church and remained one year; next he went to Central City, Colorado; thence to Leadville, Colorado, where he erected St. George's Church, having held services in the opera building two years. He remained there four years, and then came to Council Bluffs, where he has since remained.

Mr. Mackay was married September, 1878, to Georgia Coons, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have three children: Odin C., Ralph R. and Robert M. Mr. Mackay is a member of the Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., No. 17; Bluff City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the R. A. M., No. 156. He has been Eminent Commander and Prelate of Ivanhoe Commandery, and Regent of the Royal Arcanum. In connection with this sketch we will add a short history of his present church, the St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Council Bluffs.

The parish of this church was organized April 17, 1856, through the efforts of E. W. Peet, then of Des Moines, he being the first Episcopal minister to hold services in this county. The congregation worshiped at that time in the rooms now occupied by the American Express Company, corner of Broadway and Main streets. The first vestry was composed of the following members: J. B.

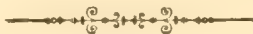
Bess, Horace Everett, W. C. James, J. P. Conady, D. C. Bloomer, A. Cochran, J. P. Treynor, Samuel Perin and G. M. Dodge. Two of these, Horace Everett and D. C. Bloomer, have always been and are still members of the same vestry.

August 1, 1857, the corner-stone of a proposed church building was laid by the Right Rev. Henry W. Lee, the Bishop of Iowa, assisted by the Rev. George W. Watson and the missionary in charge. A brief history of the parish, the newspapers of the city, a few coins and other interesting articles were deposited in a box prepared for the purpose, and over this a large stone was placed. The hard times coming on, nothing further was done toward the building of the church, and the corner-stone remained undisturbed with its contents until about three years ago, when some one overturned the stone and stole the contents. A small frame edifice was erected, however, on the same lot in 1860, and this building was enlarged in 1868 by the addition of transepts, and is still standing as a place of worship, being used by the congregation of All Saints' Mission.

The first pastor was Rev. George W. Watson, who took charge in February, 1857, and who also had a charge in Omaha, dividing his time equally between the two. He remained in charge until 1862, when he was succeeded by Rev. Faber Byllesby, who remained from 1862 to 1865. The third rector was Rev. John Chamberlain, who resigned in 1871, and was succeeded by Rev. Theophilus Brooks, who remained three years. The Rev. F. T. Webb was then elected, and held the position until the fall of 1882, when he accepted a call in Helena, Montana, and the present rector, T. J. Mackay, was called, and entered upon his duties in January, 1883.

The present edifice, the only church in the city built of stone, was erected at a cost of

about \$50,000, and is the finest, both in interior and exterior, in Council Bluffs, and is surpassed by but few in the West. It was opened for services Sunday, September 5, 1886, and since that time the society has had a period of wonderful prosperity. A fine new pipe organ has been placed in the church, the services being equal if not superior to many of the old established churches. Since the accession of the present minister, Rev. T. J. Mackay, the church has more than doubled its membership, and has now a flourishing mission church in the western part of the city, with a Sunday-school of over 100. The church building and grounds were the gift of Mrs. S. C. Key, a noble-hearted Christian, who is well known as a warm friend to all worthy objects. Another church, Unity Mission, is organized and at work in the eastern part of the city, and the present rector hopes soon to have three self-supporting Episcopal churches in Council Bluffs. This church has the following healthy organizations: Ladies' Aid Society, Unity Guild of Unity Mission, All Saints' Guild of All Saints' Mission, Daughters of the King, and Missionary Host. The present officers of the church are: Rev. T. J. Mackay, Rector; Rev. C. H. Bohn, Associate Rector; D. C. Bloomer and M. Duquette, Wardens; John Baldwin, Horace Everett, J. F. Kimball, S. P. McConnell, H. C. Besley, Thomas Calvin, W. J. Jameson, M. E. Smith, John T. Stewart, Vestry; J. F. Kimball, Treasurer; Charles Calvin, Secretary. The church has a membership of over 400.



WILLIAM H. TAYLOR is one of the early and best known settlers of Silver Creek Township. He came to

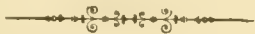
Pottawattamie County in 1850 and has since made this place his home.

Mr. Taylor was born in Clark County, Illinois, March 5, 1842. His father, Pleasant Taylor, a prominent citizen and pioneer of that county, was born in Smith County, West Tennessee, and his mother, *nee* Jane Alison, was born in Pennsylvania. They were married in Indiana and subsequently removed to Barry County, Missouri, settling near the Ozark Mountains. From that place they went to Clark County, Illinois, and from there, in 1843, to Wapello County, Iowa. Seven years later they came to Pottawattamie County and settled in Silver Creek Township. Pleasant Taylor was the first Gentile to settle among the Mormons here. He bought a claim of Mr. D. Jacobs for which he paid \$450. This was before the land here was put upon the market. For several years Mr. Taylor kept the stage station, the proprietors of the stage line between Des Moines and Council Bluffs at that time being Frink & Walker. Mr. Taylor is now eighty years of age and resides in Washington Township. His wife died in 1868, leaving three children living, namely: James A., of Washington Township; Mary A. Gorton, of Oklahoma, and William H., the subject of this sketch. The latter was reared on his father's frontier farm and received his education in a log school-house with a board against the wall for a writing-desk and wooden benches for seats, free-schools not being common those days. In 1864 he made a trip to Montana, Virginia City and Helena, and was engaged in mining.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Taylor returned to Pottawattamie County. He came down the Missouri River from Fort Benton to Omaha on a steamboat named *Twilight*. September 28, that year, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Bratton, a native of Guernsey

County, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Rebecca (Harris) Bratton, who was born November 22, 1845. Her father is a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. They removed to Mills County, Iowa, in 1855, and are now residents of Silver City, that county. Mr. Bratton has been a carpenter and a farmer, a County Judge and a minister. Religiously he is a Methodist. Mrs. Taylor was reared and educated in Mills County. After his marriage Mr. Taylor resided on Silver Creek two years and then removed to York Township. In 1869 he came to his present location. He is the owner of a one-fourth section of rich bottom land on Silver Creek. This is well improved and is one of the best stock and grain farms in the township. Mr. Taylor has a good frame house, a fine grove and orchard, stables, cattle-sheds, and a corn-crib made of logs that were hewed by the Mormons forty-three years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have three children: George P., at home; M. R. J., wife of F. M. Smith, of Silver Creek Township; and Emma L., at home. Mr. Taylor is a gentleman in the prime of life, is broad and progressive in his views on general topics, and is regarded by all who know him as an upright man and a popular citizen. His political views are in accordance with Democratic principles.



WILLIAM STEVENSON, one of the pioneer settlers of Valley Township, came from Ohio in March, 1870, and settled on his present farm. It was then wild land, but by dint of industry and perseverance he has converted it into a fine, fertile farm. William Stevenson, his grandfather, was born in Virginia, near what is now known

as the Cow Pens. His father came from Ireland, and was a Scotch-Irishman. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was the father of a large family of children. He had two wives, his first being Rachel Wilkins, by whom he had eight children: Robert, John, William, Charles, Samuel, Elizabeth, Polly and Jennie. This wife died and he married a widow by the name of Scott, who had a large family of children by her first husband. By this marriage Mr. Stevenson had five children: James, Daniel, Homer, Preston and Rachel. The father lived on a farm in Virginia for some time, and then moved to Kentucky, and next to Tennessee, where his eldest son, Robert, was born, July 4, 1788. In 1796 he moved to Ohio, settling on the banks of Massie's Creek, in what was then Greene County. After a short residence at this place, Mr. Stevenson moved to the Little Miami, near Clifton, where he was among the early pioneers, and where he lived until he was a very old man. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a soldier in the war with Indians, and a typical pioneer of the American wilderness. He had held the office of Justice of the Peace.

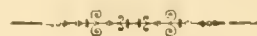
Robert Stevenson, a son of the above and the father of our subject, was born in Tennessee, July 4, 1788, and was eight years of age when he went with his father to Ohio, and was brought up in Greene County. He was married to Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah Cohagan. The father was a native of Maryland, and was a prominent farmer of Greene County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson were born eleven children, viz.: William, Caroline, John, Thomas P., Charles W., Samuel, James, Robert, David, Henry H. and Eliza. The father lived in Greene County all his life, was a substantial farmer, and a soldier in the war of 1812, serving

under General Harrison. He was afterward a Lieutenant in the militia, and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. He sold his farm and moved to Xenia, Ohio, where he lived for fifteen years, dying at the age of eighty.

William Stevenson, the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's farm in Greene County, Ohio, November 17, 1814, and learned farming in early life. He remained in his native county until March, 1870, when he came to this county, where he has since resided. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and has taken an active interest in the schools of his township, having been school director for many years. He is a self-made man, and stands high as a citizen whose word is as good as his bond. The family is from an old American stock of pioneers and soldiers, and their histories should descend to the most remote generations.

Mr. Stevenson was married in Greene County, to Catherine Mills, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Webb) Mills. The father was an American, and a farmer of Greene County, and his wife was an American of Welsh descent. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have one child, Catherine Owens. The mother died, and Mr. Stevenson married Emily Goldthwaite, daughter of Thomas and Abigail H. (Skinner) Goldthwaite. The father was from Massachusetts, a descendant from an old American family. He enlisted in the civil war, in the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry, as the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and served under General Thomas. He was killed in one of the skirmishes preceding the battle of Shiloh. He was born in 1800, in Northbridge, Massachusetts, and was over sixty years of age when he enlisted. He was very patriotic, having a very great desire to serve his country, and made several efforts before he was accepted. He was the father

of six living children: Franklin, Emily, Sarah, Jeanette, Freeman and Maria L. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson were the parents of four children: Benjamin J., William R., Mary A. and James F.

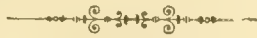


S W. REYNOLDS, contractor and builder, has his residence at No. 419 North Eighth street, and his office at the corner of Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue.

Mr. Reynolds was born in Brighton, Northumberland County, Canada, in May, 1840, son of Silas and Maria (Potter) Reynolds, of English extraction and natives of New York State. Both are deceased. Mr. Reynolds lived in Canada until he was seventeen. He was reared on a farm, and at the age of fourteen entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. In 1857 he went to New York, and soon afterward, as first mate of a vessel, he sailed on the lakes, remaining thus employed for six years. From 1863 until 1868 he was in Saginaw, Michigan, engaged in the lumbering and carpentering business. In 1868 he came to Council Bluffs and continued work at his trade. The next year he began to take contracts and since then has been engaged in contracting and building. He has also been interested in other enterprises. From 1872 until 1877 he dealt largely in lumber. He afterward erected buildings and placed a plant for sash, doors, blinds, etc., the establishment located on E avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets. This he conducted some three years. Mr. Reynolds has erected a number of buildings in Council Bluffs, Omaha and vicinity, and has furnished a vast amount of employment for others, at some times having as many as seventy men in his employ. He is also an

architect and drafts many of the buildings he constructs. In addition to seeing after the many details of his various enterprises, Mr. Reynolds also finds time to devote to journalistic work. He is a regular correspondent of the St. Louis *Trade Journal*, and occasionally writes for other papers. His political views are in harmony with Republican principles. He is a member of the V. A. S.

Mr. Reynolds was married in April, 1868, to Ellen I. Hollenbeck, who was born in Jackson County, Michigan, in 1846. They have had seven children: John H., Edith E., May, Arthur C., Wilbur G., Ethel L. and Warren W. May and Warren W. are deceased. The other children are at home. The family are associated with the First Baptist Church.



FRANCIS ASBURY DE HART is the name of one of the enterprising citizens of Waveland Township, who has made his home in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, since 1874. He is a son of the late Larkin De Hart, a well-known and highly esteemed early settler of Waveland Township, who was born in Tennessee, a son of John and Letta De Hart, both natives of Tennessee. Larkin De Hart was married in Kentucky, to Sarah Collett, daughter of William Collett, a Kentuckian. The De Harts are of French extraction. The great grandfather on the maternal side was an Englishman, the son of an English lord by the name of Tolison; but, being a spendthrift in his school days, he became involved in debt; and being ashamed to face his parents he contracted with a man to act as valet to get across the water to America; twice he took passage to visit his father, but each time was shipwrecked. This so discouraged him that he

settled here and raised a family. Some of his descendants became wealthy people. Some time subsequent to his marriage Larkin De Hart moved from Kentucky to Indiana, and from there to Warren County, Illinois. He remained in the latter place until 1874, when he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and located on the land where his son, F. A., now resides. To Larkin De Hart and Sarah, his wife, sixteen children were born, nine of whom are now living, four sons and five daughters, viz.: Verleny, wife of G. Rawlins, Guthrie County, Iowa; Elisha F., Allen County, Kansas; Elizabeth, wife of W. T. Johnson, Saunders County, Nebraska; Mary, wife of Ben Conklin, Ringgold County, Iowa; James, Saunders County, Nebraska; Asa, an old soldier, resides at Los Angeles, California; Miranda, wife of John Chapman, Allen County, Kansas; Ellen, wife of Clarkson Godfrey, Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa; and Francis Asbury. Mrs. Godfrey was a successful teacher before her marriage. For many years Larkin De Hart was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, doing much toward advancing the cause of his Master. Later in life he was a Baptist. His wife was a Methodist all her life, her father having been a local Methodist minister for years.

F. A. De Hart was the youngest child of his parents' numerous family. He was reared at farm work in Warren County, Illinois, and received his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa. In April, 1875, he married Miss Rosa M. Blaney, daughter of William and Catherine (Nogle) Blaney. Mrs. De Hart was born in New York city, in 1856. Her father, a worthy citizen of Grove Township, settled in this county many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. De Hart have five children: Charles Frederick, Clarence L., Lillian

May, Maud Ethel and Larkin Ewall. Julia Irene died at the age of eight months.

Mr. De Hart's farm consists of 120 acres and is located in section 7. It has good buildings, orchard, grove and wind-pump, all being kept in first-class condition. On December 16, 1890, his house burned to the ground, with about all its contents. The ashes were cleared away, and with the help of his neighbors a new house was soon raised, in every way superior to the old one, and on January 23, 1891, the family moved into their new home. Mr. De Hart is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Cass Lodge, No. 412, Griswold, Iowa. He casts his vote and influence with the Democratic party.

PETER BRADEN, section 12, Silver Creek Township, ranks among the enterprising and well-known citizens of his community. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 11, 1837. His father, Samuel Braden, a native of Washington County, that State, was a son of John Braden. The Bradens were of German ancestry. The mother of our subject, Margaret (Gates) Braden, was born in New Jersey, daughter of Peter Gates. When they were children Samuel Braden and his wife came to Ohio with their parents. They grew up and were married in that State. The Braden family was one of the first to settle among the Indians in Ohio. Samuel Braden lived in Richland County until 1849, when he came West and settled in Macon County, Illinois. His wife died in Ohio when her son Peter, the subject of this sketch, was about ten years old. By her Mr. Braden had five children, and after her death he was twice married. He died in Iowa, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a farmer all his life; was a member of

the Lutheran Church, and affiliated with the Democratic party.

Peter Braden was about twelve years of age when he went to Macon County, Illinois, with his father. There he was reared on a farm and was educated in the common schools. He was married at that place in August, 1864, to Miss Sarah A. Poole. She was born in Henry County, Illinois, daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth (Parmeter) Poole, and was left an orphan at the early age of four years. Mr. Braden lived in Illinois until 1866, when he removed to Otoe County, Nebraska, where he lived nine years, at the end of that time coming to Pottawattamie County. He settled near Macedonia, where he resided until he purchased his present farm of eighty acres in Silver Creek Township. It was then wild land, and with the enterprise and push which characterized the western pioneers he went to work to improve his farm. He now has a good frame residence, a grove, orchard, stables, feed lots, and everything about the place shows the thrift of the owner. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

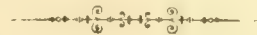
Mr. and Mrs. Braden have seven children, namely: Belle, wife of John Harburt, of Carson Township, this county; Elmer E., of Macedonia, is a painter; Ida, wife of A. E. Seaburg, of Silver Creek Township; Willie, Gracie, Claude and Archie. They had three children who died in childhood. Mr. Braden has always been a Democrat, but has never aspired to public office.

HENRY H. SPETMAN, a resident of Lewis Township, Pottawattamie County, was born in Holstein, Germany, April 21, 1825, a son of G. H. and Ann H. (Ellis) Spetman. They had a family of nine chil-

dren, six of whom came to America, and four still survive, namely: H. H., our subject; William H., a resident of Mills County; J. H., a resident of Omaha, Nebraska, and Margaret C., wife of Charles Wymiller, also of Omaha. Henry H. was reared on a farm in his native country until he was seventeen years of age, after which he engaged as a seaman on a sailing vessel in the employ of German merchant ships for seven years, and three years in American ships on the coast of China. After this he went to California, where he engaged in mining for a period of three years. He then returned to his home in Germany, spending about one year, and in 1853 returned to America. He came to Iowa and spent one year in Davenport and St. Mary's, and in 1854 came to Pottawattamie County, locating on his present homestead, which he purchased of a Mormon. His farm consists of 240 acres, on sections 34 and 35, Lewis Township. Here he commenced life in the then new country, where Indians were frequently seen and the wild game plentiful.

Mr. Spetman was married October 15, 1854, to Catherine H. Beck, daughter of A. H. and E. H. (Kickbush) Beck, natives of Germany. She was born June 27, 1830, in Holstein, and in 1854 emigrated to America with her parents, and the same year was married to Mr. Spetman. About six months afterward they came to Pottawattamie County, where they commenced housekeeping in a small log house erected by the Mormons for a church, but with the expectation of something better in the future. They gradually ascended the ladder of wealth until they have reached the topmost round, with 960 acres of fine farm land, and the following property in Council Bluffs: four dwelling-houses and lots, three brick store buildings and lots and two vacant lots, all located in the business

portion of the city. Their anticipated home has been realized in a nice frame residence, unpretentious but roomy, with a number of buildings for stock and grain. Mr. Spetman is a public-spirited man, and has enjoyed seeing his county come to the front in every respect, and has assisted the Democratic party to the extent of his ability and vote. He has represented his township as Trustee for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Spetman's life is brightened and made happy by eight children: Fred W., a resident of Council Bluffs; William C., also of this city; Mary, the wife of D. Holz; Henry and Lizzie, of Council Bluffs; Wilhelmina, wife of Frank Fox; Carl L., at home, and John, deceased. The family are worthy and consistent members of the Lutheran Church, and are highly respected citizens.

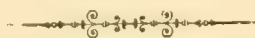


WILLIAM O. YOUNG has been a resident of Pottawattamie County since 1876. He was born in Seneca County, Ohio, near Tiffin city, September 16, 1848. His father, Alfred Young, was a native of Maryland, and his mother, Sarah (Montieth) Young, was born in Ohio, of Scotch ancestry. William O. was but a small boy when his parents came to Iowa in 1856, and settled in Iowa County, near Marengo. The parents still reside in Iowa County, on a farm where they have lived since 1861. They are consistent members of the Methodist Church, and in his political views the father is a Republican.

William O. was reared at farm work and was educated in the public schools of Iowa. In 1876, as already stated, he came to Pottawattamie County, and in 1878 he bought his present farm, eighty acres of which had been broken. On this place he has made many

improvements, and now has one among the best farms in the neighborhood. He has a large frame residence, which was erected at a cost of \$1,400. It is well situated and is surrounded by shrubs and shade and ornamental trees. Near by is a fine orchard of about three acres. Mr. Young's barn is 34 x 36 feet, with 16-foot posts. He has yards feed lots, a wind-mill, and other farm conveniences. He devotes his time to general farming and stock-raising, and everything about the premises shows the prosperity which has attended his labors.

Mr. Young was married at the age of twenty-six years, in Iowa County, to Miss Alice Tibbles, a native of New York State. She was reared there and in Wisconsin. The three children born to them are Bertie, Orley and Elsie. Politically Mr. Young is a Republican.



BENJAMIN F. BIXBY descends from an old American family who have been famous as soldiers and pioneers from old colonial times. Deacon Solomon Bixby, grandfather of our subject, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, and was the father of eight children, viz.: Amasa, Rufus, Amos, Sumner, Jotham, Jonathan, Simon, Deborah and Nancy. The father emigrated to the State of Maine, and settled at Norridgewock, on the Kennebec River, during the latter part of the eighteenth century. He lived to the age of sixty-six years, and was a prominent member of the Congregational Church, in which he was a deacon for many years. He was one of the founders of the church in Norridgewock, and was a prosperous farmer, owning one of the finest farms in the State. Rufus Bixby, a son of the above and the father of our subject, was born

on the old homestead at Norridgewock in 1796, and received a common-school education. He was married to Betty Weston, daughter of Deacon Benjamin Weston, who was born at Skowhegan, Maine, and was a son of a Revolutionary soldier. He was one of Arnold's brave soldiers who invaded the then impenetrable and unexplored forests of Northern Maine in the late fall and early winter. Mr. Weston received his death from exposure. He reached home and died two weeks after his return. Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Bixby were the parents of fourteen children, three of whom died young: Solomon, William, Benjamin F., Augustus, Mary, Caroline, Elizabeth, Eunice and Sarah. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a deacon in the Congregational Church. He lived to the age of eighty-five years.

Benjamin F. Bixby, the subject of this sketch, was born on his grandfather's farm at Norridgewock, Maine, June 17, 1828, and received a good academical education at the old academies of Bloomfield, Anson and Thompson. He began life as a school-teacher at Madison, Maine, and on the Penobscot Bay. In March, 1852, he sailed from Boston around Cape Horn to California. While his vessel was stopping at Chili for a supply of water during an insurrection there, they found Captain Brown, of the bark Florida, held a prisoner by the Chilian authorities, accused of aiding the insurgents; and at night the captain of Mr. Bixby's vessel rescued Brown and immediately put to sea, expecting to be followed by a man-of-war. The former carried two large guns, besides small arms and cutlasses, and was ready for defense. The next day, however, Captain Brown was placed aboard his own vessel, and went on his way rejoicing.

On arrival in California Mr. Bixby mined for gold at Volcano, Placerville and Cedar-

ville. He followed this business quite successfully four years, and then went into the dairy business in Jackson, California, which he continued two years. He then returned to Maine to visit his relatives, and in 1858 came to Winterset, Iowa. He obeyed the call of his country, and enlisted in Company E, Forty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served at Helena, Arkansas. He was taken sick with malarial fever, and came near death. He was in the hospital at Helena, in the old residence of General Hindman, a noted Confederate General. After serving out his time, Mr. Bixby returned home to Winterset, and was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, September 28, 1864. He was shattered by the malaria and for two years was disabled. He then went into the employ of the Rock Island Railroad in the depot at De Soto, Iowa, for five years. In 1874 he came to Walnut in the employ of the same railroad company, as station agent, in which capacity he served fourteen years; he was also agent for the United States Company. Mr. Bixby's long service with the Rock Island Company is the best indication of his character and of his faithful and honest services. In 1889 he was appointed Postmaster under Harrison, and is now filling that office to the satisfaction of the Government and the people of Walnut. He is well fitted for this position by his long business training, his pleasant and courteous disposition, and his accommodating way of dealing with the people. He is a member of John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., No. 408, Walnut, of which he has been Adjutant many years. In his political principles he is a Republican.

Mr. Bixby was married in Winterset, Iowa, in September, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Hornback, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (McConnell) Hornback. The father was a native of Ohio, and of German descent, and

was a resident of La Fayette, Indiana, for many years. He settled in Madison County, Iowa, in 1852, and died in 1884, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was the father of six children: James, George, John, Elizabeth, Nancy and Mary A. To Mr. and Mrs. Bixby have been born five children: Franklin (deceased at five years of age), William, Loyd, Maud and Bessie. William W. Bixby, the next eldest brother of our subject, made the first survey ever made to the Pacific Coast, about 1854-'55, which was made for a railroad from St. Paul to Puget Sound. Lyman, the younger brother, was a soldier in a Maine regiment, and was captured at the battle of Cold Harbor. He was a Lieutenant, and was in charge of the company when captured. He was six months in Andersonville and Libby prisons, and escaped from the former, and after nine days in the swamp was recaptured by means of blood-hounds. He was finally exchanged. He saw service before Richmond, being for two weeks under fire at one time.

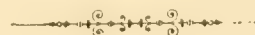
MARTHA MARTIN is one of the self-reliant women of Valley Township, who, after the death of her husband, Robert Martin, has successfully carried on the farm and reared her family. Robert Martin was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was the son of James Martin, who was born at that place, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Susan Taylor, and they were the parents of four children: Daniel, James, Robert and Jane. The father lived to the age of eighty-seven years, dying in his native place. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. His son Daniel married and was the father of five children, and also died in County An-

trim. The remainder of the children came to America.

Robert Martin, a son of the above, and the husband of our subject, was born about 1832, on his father's farm, who had been born, reared and died there. At the age of seventeen, wishing to better his fortune, he came to America, landing at Philadelphia. He learned the trade of ingrain-carpet weaver, at which he worked until about 1860. In 1856 he went to Illinois, and June 3 was married to Martha McBride, of Fulton, Illinois, and the daughter of John and Elizabeth McBride. The father, a Scotch-Irishman, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and after marriage moved to County Derry, about three miles from where James Martin lived. In 1842 he came to America, settling at Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade of weaver, which he had learned in Scotland. He died in Philadelphia about three years after his arrival. Mr. and Mrs. McBride were the parents of five children: Isabel, Mary J., William, Ellen and Martha. The mother also died in Philadelphia, previous to her husband's death, and they were both members of the Presbyterian Church, in which the father was an Elder and a devout Christian.

Martha was a little girl of about six years when her parents died, and she was brought up in Philadelphia by a married sister, Mary J. Thompson, wife of Daniel Thompson, who moved to Fulton County, Illinois, where she lived three years, until her marriage to Robert Martin. They then returned to Philadelphia, remaining until 1862, when they settled on a farm in Ontario, Canada, remaining until 1871, and in that year they came to their present home. When they settled here it was wild land, and they first lived in tents, but by industry and economy this faithful pioneer couple converted their

farm into fine, fertile land, and to which they have added until Mrs. Martin now owns 160 acres in her own right, and her sons have 240 acres more, making in all 400 acres of splendid farm land. January 16, 1880, Mr. Martin died, since which time his widow has carried on the farm and brought up her family. She possesses good business ability and is an excellent manager. She is the mother of seven children, viz.: Mary J., deceased in infancy; Ella J., also deceased in infancy; William J., of Hancock, was married to Margaret J. Dool, and they have one child; Robert J. was married to Louisa E. Bair; Daniel T. married Mina Britton; Annie E. married Albert Peterson, this county, and Emma M. Both Mr. and Mrs. Martin were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the former assisted in organizing the Knox Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder until his death. In his political views he was a Republican, and he had an honest ambition to have his family in comfortable circumstances, and to grow up good, moral and industrious men and women, with Christian principles. He was a kind father and loving husband, and his descendants may well revere his memory. Mrs. Martin has, in a measure, since his death filled his place, and has instilled in her children the same principles of truth and honesty.



TIS HARDENBERGH, one of the prominent farmers of Lincoln Township, is from an old American family of Dutch descent. The remote ancestors of the family came with the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock, in 1620. There were three brothers of that name who landed at that time. The Hardenberghs were soldiers in the war of the Revolution, and were early pionee

settlers of Ulster County, New York State. Nicholas Hardenbergh, the father of our subject, was born on a farm in Ulster County, and was a man of education, and was a surveyor by occupation; he did a great deal of business for the people, such as writing deeds, etc. He was married in that county, to Margaret Cronk, of Scotch ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Hardenbergh were born twelve children: Cornelia A., Mary J., Thomas H., Susan, Abraham, John B., Garrett C., Gertrude, Otis, Rachel, Nicholas, Eliza, all of whom grew to maturity, and of whom five are now living: Thomas, Garret C., Otis, Mary J. and Eliza. The father lived on a farm in Ulster County, New York, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a man of honorable character, respected by all who knew him, and a man of great intelligence and quiet disposition. He was an excellent, sensible and well informed gentleman.

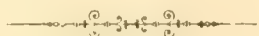
Otis Hardenbergh was born October 3, 1828, and learned farming and carpentering in early life. He followed the former occupation in Ulster County, until twenty-eight years of age, when he came to Iowa and settled in Lewis, Cass County, as a carpenter, where he remained six years. In 1866 he went to Colorado, settling in Arapahoe County, seven miles from Denver, where he worked on a ranch and also at his trade for fifteen years. In 1881 he returned to Iowa and settled in Lincoln Township, Pottawattamie County. Mr. Hardenbergh has the respect of the people, and has served as Township Trustee, and was also Township Clerk in Cass County. In religious principles he is a Reformed Episcopal, but both he and his wife attend the Congregational Church at Lewis. In politics he is a stanch Jacksonian Democrat, and socially is a Master Mason, being a member of the lodge No. 117, at Lewis, Iowa. He has accumulated his prop-

erty by his own unaided efforts, and stands high as an honorable and industrious man. He is a practical farmer, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to his township and county. He is a man of good judgment, a clear thinker, and expresses his thoughts in a vigorous manner. He has always lived a life of probity, has been self-sacrificing, and endeavored in all ways to lead a correct and moral life.

Mr. Hardenbergh was married in January, 1860, to Margaret Hopley, daughter of Thomas and Francis (Arrowsmith) Hopley. The father came to Iowa from England in 1856, and became a prominent farmer in Lewis, Cass County. He lived to the age of sixty-eight years, and was the father of eleven children, ten of whom lived and came to America: John, William, Thomas, James, Peter, Joseph, Margaret, Hannah, Anna and Fannie. The father was shipwrecked and lost nearly all his property, and part of his family were sent back to England, but finally came to America. Mr. and Mrs. Hardenbergh were the parents of three children: George H., Sophia (who died in infancy) and Jessie. George was born October 25, 1860, and Jessie was born August 11, 1864, and was married to Henry Conn, of Beatrice, Nebraska, and they have two children: Otis and Harrold. Mr. Conn is connected with the Union Pacific Railroad. In February, 1882, Mrs. Hardenbergh died, and in 1889 Mr. Hardenbergh married Eliza Wilson, daughter of Knight and Margaret (Rathborn) Wilson. The father was born in Churnley, Cheshire County, England, and was a prominent farmer, within five miles of the old city of Chester, famous for its splendid cathedral. He died at the age of fifty-five years, from the effects of an accident. His father, Samuel Wilson, was a Scotchman by birth, who settled in England in 1800. Mr. Wilson's

wife was of an old English family, who lived on the home farm eight miles from Chester, for 200 years. He lived to the age of sixty-four years, and died in England. By his last marriage Mr. Hardenbergh has one daughter—May W.

Thomas H., the eldest brother of our subject, served through the Seminole or Florida war, and was shot through the hand; he now receives a pension.

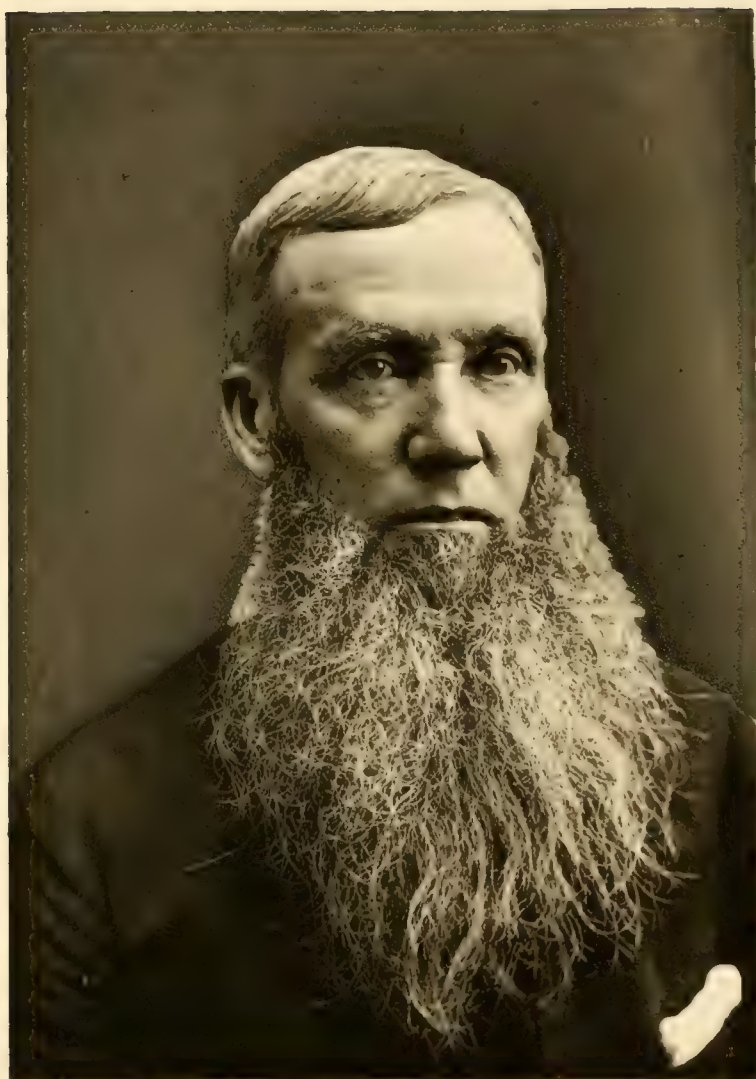


ALBERT E. FULLER is one of the well-known citizens of Center Township, Pottawattamie County. He was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, April 7, 1860, the son of Ezra Fuller, deceased.

Ezra Fuller came to Iowa in April, 1861, soon after the firing on Fort Sumter. He was born near Bloomfield, New York, in 1803, the son of Jerrod and Cynthia (Wait) Fuller. During the war of 1812 his father was employed in hauling provisions from Bloomfield to Buffalo, New York. When a youth Ezra removed with his parents from his native State to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He married Rachel Hickby, a native of New York. By her he had six children, as follows: Corydon, who resides in Florida; Jerrod, who was a soldier of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and who died in Missouri of a fever contracted in the war; Moses, a resident of Cuyahoga County, Ohio; Calestea died in Pottawattamie County, in 1865; James, who was in the same regiment with his brother Jerrod, also died of disease contracted in the war, his death occurring in Syracuse, Missouri, and Sophronia, a resident of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. In 1842 Mr. Fuller wedded Arloa Turner. She was born in Washington County, New York, in 1825, the daughter of

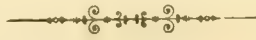
James M. and Charity (Mora) Turner, both natives of New York State. Mrs. Turner died two years and a half after the birth of Arloa. Mr. Turner died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fuller, in Center Township. By his second marriage Mr. Fuller had five children, viz.: Marion, who lives in Ohio; Sarah Wynans, who resides near Avoca, this county; Vienna, wife of John Rollins, Center Township; Hannah, wife of Alexander Hair, also of Center Township; and Albert E., whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Fuller made his home in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, until 1861, when he came to Iowa and settled in Cedar County. In 1864 he located in Center Township, Pottawattamie County, on the farm where Albert E. now resides. It was then wild prairie land, and Mr. Fuller broke the soil the first season he was there. The Indians were so troublesome on the western frontier at that time that the Fuller family returned to Cedar County to spend the winter, returning the next spring to the same farm. Mr. Fuller had traded Ohio land for 800 acres in this vicinity, which he divided among his children. He was a man well posted on political matters, and cast his vote with the Republican party. He was upright and honorable in all his business dealings; was retiring in his disposition, and had a great love for home. The golden rule was the one he followed all through life.

Albert E. Fuller is the youngest of the family, and was but four years of age when his parents came to this county. He was reared on the home farm, and received his education in the public schools. Arriving at the age of manhood, he was married, July 6, 1880, to Miss Martha Swain, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Ira and Fanny Swain, of Grinnell, Iowa. Two children have been born to them: Frances and Ida. Politically Mr. Fuller is a Republican. Like his worthy



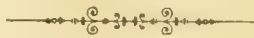
Oscar F. Lodge

father, he is fair and honest in all his business transactions, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens.



A E. AVERY, Street and Sidewalk Commissioner of Council Bluffs, was elected to his present position in 1887. Previous to that time, during the years 1882-'83, he officiated in the same capacity, and in 1883-'84 he was Sidewalk Commissioner.

Mr. Avery was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in January, 1843, son of George L. and Mary L. (Harding) Avery. His father and mother were descendants of English ancestry and were natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts respectively. Mr. Avery was reared on a farm in his native county and was educated in the public and commercial schools. At the age of twenty-one he began to do for himself, and in 1867 he came to Council Bluffs. In the fall of the same year he went to Monona County, Iowa, where remained until 1869. Since his return to Council Bluffs he has principally been engaged in corporation work. He is a Democrat, and is one of the energetic men of this city.



O SCAR F. LODGE, of Walnut, is the pioneer merchant of that thriving town, and a man who has been identified with the business interests there since its foundation. He was born December 31, 1827, in Greenville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. His father, Samuel Lodge, a tanner but afterward a farmer, was of English descent. His grandfather, Benjamin Lodge, was a lieutenant in the war of the Revolution.

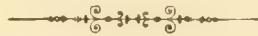
He also was born in Pennsylvania, and was a farmer in Westmoreland County. Samuel Lodge was an industrious and economical man and in comfortable circumstances. For many years he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. At the age of about fifty he moved to Henry County, Illinois, where he bought a farm, and where he died at the age of about sixty years. He was a man of excellent character and had descended from a long line of American pioneers and soldiers. Mr. Lodge married in Pennsylvania, Miss Jane McCord, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Mossman) McCord. Both families were old settlers and pioneers in Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Lodge were the parents of eleven children: Benjamin, Oscar F., Elizabeth, George, Margaret, Martha (died in infancy), Albert, Leander, Mary A., Samuel H. and one who died an infant.

Oscar F. Lodge, the subject of this sketch, learned when young the business of farming, and the greater part of his life has been devoted to that most primeval calling. At the early age of twenty-three he came to the State of Iowa, and near Davenport carried on a farm, on which he lived nine years, in company with his brother, Benjamin, who was a man of family. In 1871 he came to Walnut, which at that time contained no store and but three or four houses, and here he established a mercantile business, in company with his brother, Leander, the stock consisting of general merchandise. This business continued until 1880, and was successful, and in 1883 Mr. Lodge went into the hardware business with Alfred E. Kincaid, under the firm name of Lodge & Kincaid. This has also been a prosperous business. Mr. Lodge has naturally taken an active interest in assisting to build up the town. He has been School Director and Township

Trustee. He has seen the town's steady growth from a small hamlet to its present prosperity.

In political opinion he is a stanch Republican. When the great civil war broke out he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served fifteen months, receiving an honorable discharge. He was in the great battle of Shiloh, but escaped without wounds.

In 1880 he married Jennie Elliot, daughter of Benjamin Elliot, of McDonough County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Lodge have had six children, namely: Arthur E., Walter B., Oscar L. and Harry G. (twins), Nellie H. and Edna. Mr. Lodge is a man of quiet tastes and a citizen well known and highly respected by all the people who know him. He is a self-made man, having by his own industry and economy accumulated his property. The family is American on both sides, coming from good stock.

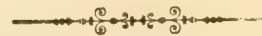


T. LAINSON, contractor and builder, No. 32 Fourth street, residence, No. 120 Franklin street, Council Bluffs. Mr. Lainson's business was established in 1887 and during the year 1890 aggregated \$40,000. He employs an average of twenty-five men per day. Some of the principal buildings in Council Bluffs have been erected by him. Among them we mention the following: the residences of W. C. James, W. W. Loomis, J. J. Steadman, A. W. Askawith, O. P. Wickham, George W. Crane, J. A. Herreld, Henry Van Brunt, Forest Smith, Mrs. T. B. Lewis, H. A. Baird, three flats for S. H. Foster, and the interior work of the Grand Hotel, besides other buildings of minor importance.

Mr. Lainson is a native of Kent County,

England, born near London, December 28, 1853, son of William and Mary Ann (Argles) Lainson, the former a second cousin of William Cubit, Lord Mayor of London. His parents have been residents of Council Bluffs for two years. The father, although now seventy-two years old, is following his trade, that of carpenter, and is assisting his son. The mother is in her sixty-eighth year. Mr. Lainson was only three years old when the family came to America and located in Canada, where they lived three years, after which they moved to Pennsylvania. Thirteen years later they came to Iowa and settled in Carroll, where they remained three years. In 1876 they took up their abode in Ida County, this State, and in 1883 came to Council Bluffs. His father being a carpenter, Mr. Lainson was brought up to that trade. He received a common-school education. He gives his undivided attention to his business, and has met with eminent success. He makes interior work a specialty.

Mr. Lainson was married, in Ida County, Iowa, December 20, 1880, to Miss Cassie E. Battin, who was born in Wisconsin, December 27, 1862. They have one child, Harry A., four years old. Politically Mr. Lainson is independent, casting his vote for the man he thinks best qualified to fill the position. He is ranked among the energetic young business men of Council Bluffs.



ISAAC N. GARDNER, a prominent citizen of Pottawattamie County, descended from a prominent American family. His grandfather, James Gardner, was an English soldier, and came to America with the British army at the time of the war of the Revolution, when but nineteen years of age. He deserted from the English army and joined

the American forces. After the war he married and settled in Ohio, and was the father of eight children: William, James, Robert, John L., Washington, Nancy, Betsey and Fannie. The father settled on a farm in Marion County, Iowa, where he died, at the age of eighty-seven years. John L. Gardner, his son, and the father of our subject, was born in Muskingum County, and was a farmer and miller by occupation.

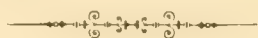
He was married in Marion County, Ohio, to Sarah Goodwin, daughter of Asa and Margaret (——) Goodwin, and they were the parents of four children: Isaac, John, Smith and Sarah. The father was a pioneer settler of Ohio, where he lived to the age of seventy years. He then settled in Blackford County, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin were born ten children: Margaret (who died in infancy), James W., C. V., John N., Asa A., Isaac N., Rhoda A., Mary H., Sarah and Washington. After marriage Mr. Gardner settled on a farm in Marion County, Ohio, which was then Delaware County, and where all of his children were born. He lived there until 1853, when he came to Iowa County, Iowa, where he remained until his death, which occurred in Atchison, Kansas, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was an upright man and a good citizen, and held the respect of his fellow-townsmen. He was Justice of the Peace at Marion, Iowa, and also held several township offices. Politically he was an old time Whig and Republican. He had five sons in the war: James M., who enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and served through the great struggle; Croven V., Company A, Twentyninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was Captain of his company and served through the war. He was in the same regiment with Hon. James Lyman, and was promoted from Orderly Sergeant to Captain. Asa A., Company D, Thirty-fifth

Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served through the war, and was promoted as Captain. He was badly wounded at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, the ball passing through his body below the heart and through the breast, and he is now suffering from the effects of this wound. He was again badly wounded at Chickamunga, Tennessee, through the upper right thigh. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and all the engagements until he was wounded at Stone River. He was absent about six weeks. Isaac N., Company C, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served seventeen months, and was transferred to the Twenty-seventh United States colored troops, as First Lieutenant, serving until the close of the war. Washington was in Company D, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was but sixteen years of age when he enlisted, in 1861, and was awarded a medal at Stone River for bravery. He was in every march and battle that his regiment took part in; was wounded at Resaca, Georgia, and was conveyed from the field by three comrades in the heat of the battle. He went to school in Ashley, Marion County, Ohio, and then went to Hillsdale, Michigan, but was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, in Delaware, Ohio. He is now Vice-President of Albion College, Albion, Michigan, and has also been Commander of the G. A. R. Post of Michigan. This is one of the most remarkable army records to be found in any family.

Isaac N. Gardner, the subject of this sketch, was born October 7, 1841, on the old homestead, six miles from Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and was but twenty years of age when he left the farm and school, where he had taught four terms, to begin the life of a soldier. He entered as a private, was promoted to First Lieutenant of a colored regiment, and came out as Captain. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Fort Fisher, Petersburg,

was not wounded or taken prisoner, and did active service throughout the great struggle. He returned to Ohio, where he was honorably discharged, October 7, 1865. He then went to southwestern Missouri, where he bought a tract of land, and remained one and a half years. In 1869 he came to Iowa, settling on his present place, which then consisted of 160 acres of wild land, but which he has since converted into a fine farm, and by energy and industry has added to it until he now owns 240 acres.

He was married to Emily W. Kearney, daughter of Thomas Kearney. The father, a native of Ireland, came to Council Bluffs from Galena, Illinois, in 1857. He is still living, at the age of sixty-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have been born six children: Frank, Gerald, Chester A., Marcus, Mary L., and an infant yet unnamed. Mr. Gardner is a staunch Republican, has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and has also been School Director. He is a well-known citizen of this county, and his descendants for generations will hold in respect the names of the soldiers of this family who fought for their country.



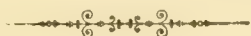
W. WILLIAMS, contractor and builder, No. 123 West Broadway, is a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio. He was born May 2, 1842, son of James and Sarah (Woodruff) Williams, both natives of New York State and descendants of old Puritan families. When the subject of our sketch was four years old his father died, and when he was twelve he left his native State and went with his mother to Michigan and located near Coldwater. After remaining there three years they removed to Warren, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where they lived one year.

In the fall of 1857 they located in Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, where the mother died the following autumn. In December of that year, 1858, Mr. Williams and his two sisters came to Council Bluffs, where he has since made his home. In 1860 he began a two years' apprenticeship to the trade of brick-laying and plastering, but before his time expired, in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served six months, until February, 1862, but was not accepted. He then returned to Council Bluffs and completed his trade, after which he worked as a journeyman until 1870, when he commenced contracting. In 1883 he turned his whole attention to contracting and has since been extensively engaged in the same. During the year 1883 he took the contract for seventy houses. His annual business the past two years aggregates \$45,000. During the busy season Mr. Williams employs about thirty men. On upper Broadway he has a brick-yard where he manufactures his own brick besides supplying the trade. Some of the contracts he has taken are numbered among the best business blocks and private residences. In connection with the business already referred to he also has a wholesale flour and feed store and deals in wood and coal, lime and all building materials. He handles the Diamond Bluff flour of St. Peter's, Minnesota, and is agent for the Acme Cement Plaster, one of the best plasters in existence, just entering the market in this city.

Politically Mr. Williams is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Pottawattamie Lodge, No. 46, and of the Modern Woodmen, Hazel Camp.

Mr. Williams was married, July 21, 1863, to Miss Charlotte E. Armstrong, a native of Nauvoo, Illinois, born May 6, 1844. They

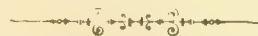
are the parents of seven children: Fannie, Ralph, Mark, Stella, Olive, Emma and Ruth. Fannie, Stella and Olive are deceased. Mr. Williams and his family reside at No. 111 Stuttman street. He is the owner of a number of city properties, eleven in all.



EDWIN J. ABBOTT, Assistant Clerk and Treasurer of Council Bluffs, has been serving this city in various capacities at least eight or nine years. He was born in London, England, September 27, 1841, the son of Joseph and Mary (Bamford) Abbott. At the age of twelve years, he came to America, locating at Cleveland, Ohio, where he received his education, and remained until his fourteenth year, when he commenced work for himself. He was variously employed until he entered the service of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (Northern Indiana) Railroad. In 1861 he enlisted in the hundred-day service, after which he did hospital duty for some time. Mr. Abbott then enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged September, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio. After the war Mr. Abbott returned to Cleveland, and connected himself with the Metropolitan Police force, in which capacity he served until 1871. In that year he came to Council Bluffs, where he has since remained. He has served as Deputy Recorder and Township Clerk for several years, and since that time he has been twice elected as Justice of the Peace and in the employ of the city as Finance Clerk. He has been a faithful friend to the public, and has been untiring in his duties. He is a member of the G. A. R., Abe Lincoln Post, No. 29, of which he is a charter member, and Past Judge Advocate

and Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Iowa, G. A. R. He has organized fifteen posts in this locality. He is also a charter member and Post Commander of St. Albans Lodge, K. of P., No. 17, and also a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

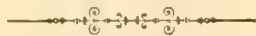
Mr. Abbott was married October 27, 1861, to Sarah E. Packer, of Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio, who died December 26, 1888, leaving the following children: Mrs. James H. Craig-mile, of Council Bluffs; Mrs. James. R. Barrett, also of Council Bluffs, and two deceased. Mr. Abbott was again married, January 7, 1890, to Mrs. Mary H. Dougherty, a native of Rome, New York. They are both members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.



ALEXANDER WOOD, Alderman at large, and a resident of the First Ward of Council Bluffs, was elected to his present position first in 1882, serving two years, and was re-elected in March, 1890. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1836, a son of James and Jennie (Glass) Wood, both of Scotch descent. The parents died when Alexander was quite young, and he went to live with an uncle in Ayrshire, Scotland, where he made his home until he reached his majority. He then came to America, locating at Florence, Nebraska, and in 1870 came to Council Bluffs, where he has since made his home. Shortly after he came to this county he established a vineyard of twelve acres and an orchard of two acres in the corporate limits of Council Bluffs. The average yield of this place is about 6,000 pounds to the acre, and he has turned his whole attention to horticulture, and has made a decided success. He is a live, energetic business man, and strives to

promote the welfare of the public good. He affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of the Western Iowa Horticultural Society, and also of the Pottawattamie County Fruit-Growers' Society.

Mr. Wood was married in 1870 to Mrs. Pyper, *nee* Ellen Watson, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. She had one child by her former marriage—William Pyper.



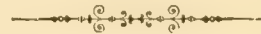
JOSEPH MCGINNIS was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1850, son of John McGinnis, Jr., also a native of that county. His grandfather, John McGinnis, Sr., was born in London, England. He was a saddle-maker, at which trade he worked in London for seven years. John McGinnis, Jr., married Elizabeth Hoffman, a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, a descendant of German ancestry. They reared ten children, seven sons and three daughters, Joseph being the seventh born. His parents passed their lives and died in their native county, the father at the age of sixty-two years, and the mother at seventy-six. The latter was a member of the Baptist Church, and the children were reared in that faith. Their father was a farmer all his life. In politics he was a Republican.

At the age of six years Joseph McGinnis went with his parents to Ritchie County, West Virginia, where he remained until he was nineteen. Then he came to Iowa, and first settled in the eastern part of the State. In 1872 he came to Pottawattamie County and bought his present farm in section 16, Wright Township. At that time it was wild land, and he was one of the earliest settlers in the neighborhood. He at once went to work to improve his place, the present flourishing condition of his farm being the

result of years of labor and well directed efforts. Mr. McGinnis erected a comfortable frame house on a natural building site, and surrounded it by a grove and orchard of two acres. He also has other buildings and farm improvements. A branch of Walnut Creek flows through his premises, furnishing an abundant supply of water for stock purposes. The most of the grain raised on the farm he feeds to his stock.

Mr. McGinnis was married March 31, 1878, to Miss Roxanna Bridges, of Madison County, Iowa. She was born in Des Moines, and was reared there and in Madison County. Her parents, Lawson and Malinda Bridges, both natives of Rush County, Indiana, now reside in Madison County, Iowa. Mr. Bridges was born in 1822, and Mrs. Bridges in 1829. They moved first to Burlington, Iowa; next to Pleasant Grove, then to Des Moines, and in 1869 to Madison County. Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis have two children: Hattie, born February 11, 1879; and Joseph, July 19, 1885. They lost two children: David, the second child, who died at the age of seven years, and an infant daughter not named.

Mr. McGinnis' political views are in accordance with Republican principles. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both are Sabbath-school workers. He ranks among the representative citizens of Pottawattamie County.



AMON L. ALLEN, a substantial farmer of Layton Township, descended from a prominent American family, who were early settlers of Maryland. His grandfather, Isaac Allen, was born in that State, settled on a farm in Harrison County, Ohio, and died from cholera in Burlington in 1851. His son, Isaac Allen, the father of our sub-

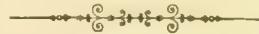
ject, was born in Ohio, and learned farming in early life. He was married in his native State, to Sarah A. Lemmon, daughter of Jacob Lemmon, of Scotch descent. They were the parents of five children: Amon L., Madison, Alvin, Alice and Frank. In 1851 the father moved to Iowa, settling in Washington County, where he became a substantial farmer. He passed the remainder of his days on this farm, and was a hard-working and influential man. He held many of his township's offices, and died at the age of fifty years.

His son, Amon L., our subject, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 5, 1847, and was reared to farm life. When but three or four years of age his father moved to Iowa, so that he has passed nearly his whole life in this State. In 1882 he moved to Pottawattamie County and bought his present farm of 160 acres, which is now under a good state of cultivation. He was married in Washington County, at the age of twenty-three years, to Mattie Maxwell, daughter of Robert and Rachel (Thompson) Maxwell. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been born two children—Sheldon and Roy. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

Robert Maxwell, the grandfather of Mrs. Allen, was born in America, but his father was a native of Ireland, and settled in this country in an early day. Robert Maxwell was a farmer of Harrison County, Ohio, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was married to Martha Crowson, of Scotch descent, and to them were born eleven children: William, Thomas, Robert, Samuel, Martha, Rachel, John, Nancy, Walter, and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell were both members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1847 they came to Iowa, settling in Washington County, where the father

lived to the age of eighty-seven years. Robert Maxwell, a son of the above, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1819. At the age of twenty-eight years he was married to Rachel J. Thompson, and in 1846 they settled in Washington County, Iowa. They were the parents of nine children: Ella, Martha, Mary, Jennie, Thomas, Florence, Estella, and two who died in infancy. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the father was a hard-working and substantial farmer, and is still living at the age of seventy years. He was one of the men who helped to build up the country in which he lived, and has added his quota in making the State of Iowa one of the grandest in the Union.

Thomas Thompson, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was also a pioneer of Ohio, and lived in that State when the Indians were very troublesome. He married a lady of German descent, and they were the parents of eleven children.



WILLIAM A. COOPER, section 15, Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County, postoffice Griswold, is another one of the enterprising and successful citizens of the township. He has resided here since 1881.

Mr. Cooper was born in Scott County, Iowa, near the Muscatine County line, October 6, 1855. His father, John Perry Cooper, owned land in both counties. He was a native of Tennessee, of Irish extraction. Mr. Cooper's mother, *nee* Jane Pace, was a native of Kentucky. His parents were married in Illinois, near Rock Island, and were among the early settlers of Iowa. The mother died in the fall of 1877, and the father, at this writing, aged seventy-eight years, resides in

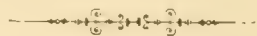
Muscatine County, Iowa. They reared a family of eleven children, ten of whom are now living, viz.: Robert, Mary, John P., Louisa, Catherine, Harriet, William A., Emma, Josephine and Winona. Vilena, the second born, is deceased. Robert, the eldest, served all through the late war, and now lives in Adams County, Iowa.

The subject of our sketch passed his youth on a farm, eleven miles from Muscatine, and attended the public schools in Muscatine and Scott counties. In 1877 he took up his abode in Montgomery County, Iowa, where he worked at farm work by the month. He was married in that county, March 24, 1880, to Miss Mary Everett, a native of Henry, Marshall County, Illinois. Her father, Charles Everett, a native of Ohio, born near Urbana, is now a resident of Cheltenham, Illinois. He was formerly a druggist, but is now engaged in the grocery business. Her mother, Sarah (Jenkins) Everett, a native of Virginia, is deceased. She was a Methodist, as also is Mr. Everett. Politically he is a Democrat.

In 1881 Mr. Cooper came to Pottawattamie County and bought eighty acres of improved land. He sold that property, and in 1889 purchased his present farm of J. G. Cramer. Mr. Cooper has a good frame residence situated on a natural building site and surrounded by shade and ornamental trees. He has barns, sheds, cribs, hog house, yards and orchard. His farm is well watered, and is considered one of the best improved in the neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have four children: Earl, Edna, Howard and Ida. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church, of which he is a trustee. Mr. Cooper is a man yet in the prime of life, He is fair and honorable in all his dealings, and is regarded as one of the representative citizens of Wave-

land Township. Politically he is a Democrat.



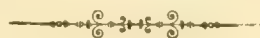
BENJAMIN WINCHESTER, retired, is a well-known pioneer and the pioneer brick-manufacturer of Council Bluffs and Omaha, having arrived here in May, 1854, and ever since made this county his home. He was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1817, a son of Stephen Winchester, a native of Orange County, Vermont. The family trace their ancestry back to two brothers, who settled one in New England and the other in Virginia. Stephen's father was Benjamin Winchester, who served with distinction and bravery for seven years in the Revolutionary war, under General Putnam. Mr. Winchester, our subject, was reared in agricultural pursuits and at brick-making. At the age of fifteen years he became a Mormon, and attended the laying of the corner stone of the Mormon Temple at Kirtland, Ohio, in 1836. At eighteen he began as a missionary and preached both in New England and in Europe, his headquarters being at Philadelphia; and for nine years he was thus a zealous laborer for the Mormons' cause. He became disgusted, in 1844, with the leaders, owing to their immorality, and withdrew from the church. About this time Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, was killed. Mr. Winchester resided then for a time at Philadelphia, and next was engaged in the tobacco trade in Pittsburg. In the spring of 1854 he arrived at Council Bluffs, coming by railroad to Alton, Illinois, and thence up the Missouri River. In the fall, by team, he went by way of Davenport to Pittsburg for his family. At this time Council Bluffs comprised about 1,500 inhabitants, dwelling mostly in log cabins along

Broadway and Madison streets. The leading hotels then were the Robertson House and the Pacific House,—the latter just opened. Mr. Winchester engaged in the manufacture of brick, being the first in the county to engage in that business to a considerable extent, very few small lots having been previously made by the Mormons. Subsequently he assisted in laying out the town of Omaha, and afterward broke the ground for making the first brick-yard there. He entered into a contract with the Ferry company to make a quantity of brick, and built a log cabin near by in which to keep the laborers. Mr. Duell and wife did the cooking; but Indians and squatters stole their lumber and other supplies to such an extent that brick-making was not profitable. He sold out and retired to this side of the river. Mr. Winchester, however, continued in this business from that period to 1887, when he also sold out and retired. In 1867 he made the brick for the Ogden House and several business blocks, manufacturing \$20,000 worth that season and employing twenty to thirty men. He now lives at 420 Washington Avenue, where he has a fine residence.

In his political principles he is a zealous and active Democrat. He has served two years as City Councilman, and during the war was a candidate for the State Legislature, but then his party were more than ever in the minority.

He was married, February 25, 1840, to Miss Mary Hannah Stone, an intelligent and well educated lady, who was born and reared in Brooklyn, New York. She is a daughter of Robert and Maria (Smith) Stone, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Winchester have three sons and two daughters, namely: Savillion A., of Garner Township; Americus, at home; Benjamin, Jr., at home; Josephine Marion, wife of Thomas Owen, of Garner

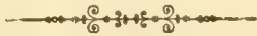
Township; and Frances Amelia, now Mrs. Joseph Abel, also of Garner Township. Three children died: Orlando, at the age of seven months; Richard A., when seven years old; and a babe. Mr. and Mrs. Winchester celebrated their golden wedding February 25, 1890, when five children and eleven grandchildren were present.



GEORGE S. DYE, of section 9, Carson Township, was born in Lee County, Iowa, April 6, 1854, the son of Henry and Jane (Mickelwait) Dye. The father was born in Miami County, Ohio, and was the son of John Dye, who was a native of Kentucky and of Scotch ancestry. Henry Dye is now living with his son, George S., and is one of the old pioneers of Iowa, who settled in this State in 1839. The mother was a native of England, and died in Lee County, in 1861. She was a member of the Baptist Church. The Mickelwaits of Mills County, Iowa, are brothers of hers.

George S., our subject, resided in Lee County, Iowa, until in 1883, when he came to Pottawattamie County, and purchased 160 acres of wild prairie land, where he now lives. He has since improved the same, and now has a fine farm of 200 acres. He also owns eighty acres of land in Silver Creek Township, on section 24. He is engaged in general farming, stock-raising and feeding. Mr. Dye was married in Grant County, Wisconsin, November 7, 1879, to Miss Julia C. Kirk, of that county. She was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, the daughter of Joseph and Charlotte (Meyer) Kirk. The father was engaged by the United States Government as civil engineer and surveyor, and was sent to Russia to take plans of certain portions of railroad from Petersburg to

Moscow. Here he met Charlotte Meyer, to whom he was married. During the civil war he was engaged in building gunboats and ships for the United States Government. Mr. and Mrs. Dye have six children, viz.: Harry K., Ralph B., Albert L., Olga J., Georgia S. and Merl. Politically Mr. Dye is a liberal Democrat, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge No. 444, of Carson, Iowa. Mrs. Dye is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dye has always taken an active part in educational matters. Has been a member of the School Board in some capacity ever since he has resided in the county.

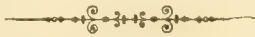


WILLIAM N. CONFARR, one of the substantial farmers of James Township, descended from an old American family of German descent. His great grandfather participated in the war of the Revolution, and his remote ancestors settled near Reading, Pennsylvania. Colonel Long, the great-grandfather of our subject on the maternal side, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and received his pay in Continental money, which became worthless, and was used for papering the walls of a room in his residence. Michael Confarr, the paternal grandfather of our subject, who spelled his name Confer, was a farmer in Berkeley County, Virginia, and was married to Elizabeth Gildner, who lived to the great age of ninety-six years. They were the parents of three children: David, John and Catherine. John Confarr, a son of the above and the father of our subject, was born in Berkeley County, Virginia, and learned the blacksmith's trade. At the age of nineteen years he was married clandestinely to Eve C. Stimmel, daughter of Abraham Stimmel. To Mr. and Mrs. Confarr were born eight children, viz.: Eliza,

William N., Mary C., John W., Sarah L., Isaac T., Charles E. and Susannah C. The father began business as a blacksmith near Winchester, Virginia, where he lived until about 1838, when he went to Clifton, Greene County, Ohio, where he still resides. He was very prosperous, and began loaning money before the civil war, and is now worth at least \$25,000. He is greatly respected by his fellow townsmen, and has been Treasurer of his township for twenty-five years, and has also held the office of Township Trustee. Politically he is a Democrat. His wife is still living; they have been married sixty years.

William N. Confarr, our subject, was born March 5, 1833, near Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, and in early life learned the trade of blacksmith from his father, and was also a clerk in a general store. He was then in the mercantile business at Clifton, Ohio, until 1883, when he came to James Township, Iowa, and settled on his present farm of 160 acres. Politically he is a Republican. He has served in the civil war, and was called out when Cincinnati was threatened by the rebels. He also served in the National Guards for 100 days, and is now a member and commander of the U. S. Grant Post, No. 123, G. A. R., at Avoca, Iowa. Socially he is a member of the Mount Nebo Lodge and Rabboni Chapter of Masons at Avoca, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. Mr. Confarr has served as Justice of the Peace, and has also been a member of the Board of Education. He is an active man of wide experience and much practical information, and stands deservedly high as a citizen. The family are from old Colonial stock, and they should take an honest pride in the sterling ancestry from which they sprung.

Mr. Confarr was married to Eliza Bickmore, daughter of Sedate Bickmore, who was of English descent, and emigrated from Maine to Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Confarr have been born one son, Herbert O., who is a well-read young man, and has spent four years at Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio. The Bickmores own St. George's Island off the coast of Maine, which has been in the family for many generations.



EDWIN A. WOOD, one of the old soldier citizens of Pottawattamie County, is from an old American family of Scotch descent. Thomas G. Wood, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Massachusetts, and the father of five children: Thomas, Henry, Gideon, Nancy and Tabor. Tabor Wood, a son of the above and the father of our subject, was born near New Bedford, Massachusetts, and learned the manufacture of woolen cloth, which he followed in that city for many years. He was also a farmer and sheep-raiser. He married Eliza Fuller, and to them were born seven children: John, Samuel, Ellen (deceased at the age of fifty-eight years), Edwin, Francis, and Thomas,—all born in Massachusetts except Thomas H., who was born in Chautauqua County, New York. In 1841 the father moved to Jamestown, New York, and engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth, where he remained seven years; next he went to Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo, New York, and here he resided three years; about 1852 he moved to Elvira, Lorain County, Ohio, remaining three years; in 1854 he went to Brownhelm, same county, where he resided on a farm until 1863; next he went to a farm near Oberlin, and in 1887 moved to Oberlin, where he still resides, at the age

of ninety years. He was born March 4, 1800, in the town of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. Mr. Wood took an active interest in local affairs and in the cause of education, and at Elvira was a member of the School Board, and when a citizen of other places he was usually a member of the same board. He was also a member of the Board of Supervisors in Elvira, and was a member of the Congregational Church; a man of excellent character and morals, and exceedingly temperate, as his long life will show. He won the confidence of the people as a neighbor and friend, and was also true to his profession. He is now retired, and is spending his last days in peace in the beautiful town of Oberlin.

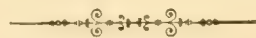
Edwin A. Wood, a son of the above, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, August 5, 1834, and received but a limited education in the public schools. At the age of ten years he went to work for his father in the woolen mills, and the remainder of his education was gained at odd times by diligence and hard work. Being very strong physically he was obliged to work when he was very young, to assist his father in the care of the family, and thus his youthful years were passed. At the age of eighteen years he went to Ohio, where he remained on a farm in Lorain County until Lincoln made his first call for 300,000 men. He promptly responded, and on August 5, 1862, on his natal day, he enlisted, leaving his wife with two young children. He enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years and ten months, which period closed our great civil war. He was one of the soldiers who chased John Morgan through Kentucky, and was in many skirmishes with him. The next year he crossed the mountains with Burnside into East Tennessee and

was in the battles of Knoxville, Tunnell Hill, Resaca, and was with that great General, who, with his victorious army, marched through the heart of the Confederacy to the sea. Mr. Wood was with his regiment all through the heavy fighting until they reached Atlanta, when they were ordered back, and reached Nashville in time to participate in that battle, and assisted in driving Hood across the Tennessee River and annihilated his army. The regiment was then ordered to Washington, District of Columbia, and they then went by boat to Cincinnati, and by rail to Annapolis, where they took a steamer to Fort Fisher, where they were engaged in the capture of Wilmington. They then fought their way into the heart of North Carolina, and during the march had one continual skirmish. They joined Sherman at Columbia, North Carolina, which they had captured, and here the regiment was discharged and brought by boat to Baltimore, and then home to Ohio. Mr. Wood was promoted as Corporal at Frankfort, Kentucky, and detailed as clerk for the Adjutant General at brigade headquarters, and served in this capacity about one year. He was in active service all of the time, and was but a short time sick. When he entered the army he was the perfection of physical manhood, but like many others of those brave men who risked their lives for their country's cause, he came from the army with a constitution shattered by exposure.

On returning home he found that farm life did not agree with him, and he engaged in the mercantile business in Brownhelm, Ohio, which he continued three years, but was burned out and met with a loss of all his property. He then engaged in buying produce for one and a half years, and was in New York city one year. In 1879 he came to Avoca, Iowa, and engaged in the dairy busi-

ness, which proved very successful. He was appointed Postmaster under Harrison, March 10, 1890, which office he still holds, to the general acceptance of the people. Being naturally a man of good nature, this office is particularly adapted to him, and due him as an old soldier who risked in his young manhood life and health in the service of his country. Mr. Wood is a man of quiet tastes, and his straightforward character has always given him the confidence of his fellow townsmen. In Ohio he held the office of Township Assessor and Clerk, and was also a member of the School Board. Politically he is a staunch Republican, voting as he fought. He is Chaplain of the G. A. R., U. S. Grant Post, No. 123, Department of Iowa, in which he was one of the commanders.

At the age of twenty-three years Mr. Wood married, at Brownhelm, Ohio, Miss Angelina Cooley, daughter of Rensselaer and Julia (Wells) Cooley, both descended from old American families who had been connected with the early history of our country as pioneers and soldiers since the first settlement. Mr. Cooley was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and his wife was from Connecticut. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood have been born ten children: Eliza F., Almira E., Julia M., Rensselaer T., Mercy Anna, Sarah G., Edwin, Thomas G., Dora B. and Frank H. The daughter, Mercy Anna, is deputy postmistress, which position she fills with ability and skill.

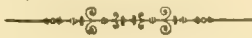


HENRY PIEPER, one of the pioneer settlers and a prominent merchant of Minden, was born in the village of Leet, Holstein, Germany, August 26, 1848, the son of John N. Pieper, who was a farmer by occupation. He was the father of six children:

Henry, Christina, Emma, Nicholas, Herman and Reimer.

Henry Pieper, our subject, came to America in 1867, landing in New York. He came directly to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained seven years engaged in farm work. In 1874 he bought 280 acres of wild land one and a half miles northwest of Minden, which, by hard work and industry he has converted into a fine, fertile farm. He remained here two years and then came to Minden, where he engaged in running the first livery stable in this city. In 1885 he engaged in the hardware business in company with John P. Stuhr, and they carry a large stock of furniture and hardware, having a commodious building for the purpose. Personally Mr. Pieper owns the building in which Dr. Wyland's drug store is located, and also the building in which the Bank of Minden is situated. He still owns his original 280 acres, which is now one of the best farms in the township.

Mr. Pieper was Constable of Minden three years, and for two years was a member of the School Board. In 1881 he married Abel Rollfs, and they have two children: Sophie and Rudolph. Mr. Pieper deserves much praise for his manly and straightforward course in life, and is a credit to the sturdy German-American people who have done so much to develop this country.



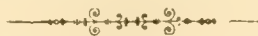
 ALONZO GROUT, a prominent farmer of Pottawattamie County, is of Holland Dutch ancestry. Three brothers of that name came from Holland before the war of the Revolution, one settling in Massachusetts, one in New Hampshire and one in Vermont. The grandfather of our subject, Hezekiah Grout, was a soldier in the Revolutionary

war, and was a farmer of Wethersfield, Windsor County, Vermont, but passed most of his life in Rutland County, that State. He lived to the great age of ninety years. He was the father of seven children, viz.: Hannah, Chloe, Elmina, Nabia, John, Hezekiah and George. The father was an honest man, a patriotic soldier, and one who assisted in founding this great Republic. John Grout, the father of our subject, was born in Wethersfield, Vermont, and learned farming in early life. He was married to Polly McAllister, and they had nine children, namely: Elkana, Daney, Alonzo, William, Henry, Rockwood, Marcia, Lucia and Louisa. The father lived all his life in Vermont, and died at the age of sixty years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was an industrious and hard-working man.

Alonzo Grout, a son of the above and the subject of this sketch, was born April 10, 1829, in Wethersfield, Vermont, and learned the mason's trade in early life. In 1849 he came to Kane County, Illinois, and worked at his trade in Aurora for ten years. He then moved to De Kalb County, Illinois, where he remained four years, and next settled on a farm in Will County, where he lived fourteen years. In 1876 he came to Pottawattamie County and settled on his present farm of 250 acres, where he has made many good improvements. The farm is in a good condition, showing the effects of careful husbandry. Mr. Grout has always held the respect of his fellow-citizens, and in Will County held the office of Assessor, and in Knox Township, this county, has been Trustee, Supervisor and School Director several times. In his political opinions he is a Republican.

He was married in Aurora, Illinois, to Emeline Rice, daughter of Layton and Mandana (Waters) Rice. The father came from Vermont, and settled near Aurora. Mrs.

Grout was born in Rutland County, Vermont, December 26, 1831. Her great-grandfather, Joshua Vallet, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Grout have been born eleven children, namely: Addie E., Clara C., deceased at thirty two years of age; Fred A., Edgar R., deceased in infancy; Cora G., who died at the age of two years; Lizzie M., John D., Maude E., Merton B., Harry E. and Roy, deceased in infancy. There were eleven brothers and sisters in Mrs. Grout's family, viz.: Asahel, Emeline, Philander, John, Isaac, Alphonso, Mary, Edgar, Albert, Eugene and Emigene. Mr. Grout had three brothers in the civil war: Henry, William and Rockwood. Henry was in the Fifty-seventh Illinois, and was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, the ball passing into his stomach and being evacuated from his bowels, and he is still living. Rockwood was in a Vermont regiment. Mrs. Grout had two brothers in the war: Isaac and Alphonso. The former was in the Thirty-sixth Illinois, held the office of Orderly, and served all through the struggle. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Shiloh and many others. Alphonso was also in an Illinois regiment, and was killed in his first battle—Vicksburg, May 16 and 17, 1863.



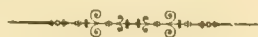
ROBERT M. WHITE is one of the prominent pioneers of Valley Township. His grandfather, Nathaniel White, was a farmer in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and of English descent. He lived to the great age of eighty years. He was married to Mary Little, and they had nine children, viz.: Nicholas, David, John, Nathaniel, Samuel, James, Mary A., Jane and Eliza, all born in Washington County. The father moved to Lawrence County, where he owned

a farm of 200 acres, and where he died. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and was a man of industrious habits and integrity of character. Samuel White, his son, and the father of our subject, was born on the farm in Washington County, in 1806, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He married Mary Leslie, in Lawrence County, where he had gone with his father when a boy. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Nathaniel, Nancy A., Margaret, Robert, Samuel, Maria and Eliza—all born in Lawrence County. The father owned a farm in that county, where he died at the age of seventy-three years. Both he and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian Church, and the father was a comfortable farmer, an honorable man, and enjoyed the respect of his fellow-citizens. His son Samuel was a soldier in our great civil war, belonging to the First Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, was in several battles, and had the drum of one ear destroyed by the discharge of the artillery.

Robert M., the subject of this sketch, was also born in Lawrence County, December 7, 1833, and, like his father before him, was reared to farm life. At the age of nineteen he left home, and began work for himself. At the age of twenty-one, in 1854, he went to Mercer County, Illinois, where he remained five and a half years. In 1860 he went to Brown County, Kansas, but returned to Iowa the same year, and settled in Valley Township, Pottawattamie County, on his present farm. Iowa was then a new country, and Valley Township had but few settlers. His land was wild, but by dint of energy and perseverance he has converted it into a fine fertile farm, to which he has added until he now has 480 acres. He is a prominent citizen of this county, and a pioneer, and as such his name will go down to posterity in

the annals of the State of Iowa. He has given each of his three sons 160 acres of land.

He was married in Mercer County, Illinois, to Martha Clark, daughter of Charles and Sarah Clark. The father was a native of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and settled in Mercer County, Illinois, in 1850. He came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1860, and died in 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as was also his wife, but in Iowa they joined the Baptist Church. He was an industrious man, and well known to the early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were the parents of six children, viz.: Uriah, William, Samuel, Margaret, Martha and Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. White have had six children: Charles, Warren, Uriah, Leslie, Edmond, and one who died when young. Warren was a graduate of the State University, and was a lawyer by profession, but while at his home, and while assisting in the harvest field, he was instantly killed by lightning. He was unmarried, but was a young man of great promise. His death was a severe blow to his parents and friends. Socially Mr. White is an Odd Fellow, and politically a Republican. He was Township Trustee seven years and Clerk sixteen years. He stands high in his county as a man of integrity and good judgment, and his honor is unimpeached.



LEXANDER KENEDY, an enterprising and well-known citizen of Center Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, has resided on a farm in section 1 since 1880.

He was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1819. His father, Gilbert Kenedy, was born in Belfast, County Down, Ireland, son of John Kenedy. Gilbert

Kenedy was only two years old when his parents came to America and settled in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. John Kenedy was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought bravely all through that struggle for his adopted country.

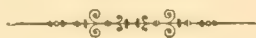
Gilbert Kenedy married Jane Applebee, who was born on the ocean, of Scotch-Irish parents. They reared six sons and three daughters, Alexander being the youngest son. The father died at Shade Gap, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, at the age of eighty-five years; and the mother died in Pike County, Illinois, when past eighty. Mr. Kenedy followed the vocation of a farmer all his life. He was in politics a Whig, and in religion a Presbyterian.

Alexander grew to manhood on a farm in Pennsylvania, receiving a somewhat limited education. Arriving at the age of manhood, he was married, November 3, 1852, to Jane Gillis, who was born in Bedford County, near the Fulton County line, Pennsylvania. Her father, Daniel Gillis, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and when a young man he came to America and settled in Pennsylvania. Her mother was also a native of Scotland, her maiden name having been Margaret Carlisle. Daniel Gillis and wife passed the remainder of their lives in Fulton County, Pennsylvania, the former living until he passed the seventieth mile-post, and the latter reaching the advanced age of eighty-eight years. They reared nine children, three sons and six daughters. Two of the sons, David Andrew and John McCoy, were soldiers in the late war, the latter dying of disease contracted while in the service. Daniel Gillis was a farmer all his life; was a Whig and a Presbyterian.

Mr. Kenedy resided in Pennsylvania until 1856, when the family moved to Pike County, Illinois, where they lived six years. He

also spent some time in other portions of Illinois. In 1874 they took up their abode in Chariton County, Missouri, where they remained until 1880. In that year, as before stated, he came to Pottawattamie County and settled on his present farm. Mr. and Mrs. Kenedy have eight children: John Calvin, at the homestead; Mary Rebecca, wife of J. L. Phillips, Center Township, Pottawattamie County, has seven children; Sarah Emma, wife of Thomas B. Phillips, of Wright Township, same county, also has seven children; Margaret Jane, at home; James Chalmers, who is married and has two children, resides in Layton Township, this county; Newton Daniel is married, has one child, and lives in Wright Township; Virginia Adeline, wife of Daniel P. McLain; and Luella P., wife of S. J. Smith, of Lincoln Township, has two children.

Our subject was rocked in an Abolitionist cradle, and is now a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as also is his wife. They have reared their children in such a manner that they are fitted to occupy worthy and respected positions in society. Although over seventy years of age Mr. Kenedy is well preserved. He has traveled extensively, is well informed on general topics, and is one of those frank and cordial gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to meet. By all who know him he is regarded as an honored and esteemed citizen.



ABEL A. RANDALL, a prominent farmer of Knox Township, came from Virginia in 1859, and settled at Newton, Iowa. His father came with his family the same year, and settled on 160 acres at Newton and 120 at Highland Grove. Jacob Randall,

the grandfather of our subject, was a farmer of Hardy County, West Virginia, all his life, dying at the age of eighty-one years. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and was the father of twelve children: Catherine, Ruth, Elizabeth, Margaret, Rebecca, Jemima, Asenath, Amelia, Abel, Silas, Mary and Tabitha. Abel Randall was born in Hardy County, West Virginia, in October, 1803, and learned farming and blacksmithing in early life. He was married in his native county, to Mary Gailey, of Irish descent, and they had seven children: Jacob Y., deceased; George W., deceased; Asenath T., Mary R., Isaac D., deceased, and Margaret A. After marriage Mr. Randall settled on the old homestead, where he remained until 1859, and where he followed blacksmithing part of the time. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, but later in life joined the United Brethren Church, in which the former was a local preacher, class-leader and steward. In West Virginia he held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years. He died at the age of seventy-seven years, having lived from 1864 to 1868 in Washington County, Iowa. He was a good, substantial farmer, a law-abiding citizen, and a man of integrity of character.

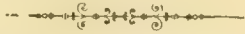
Abel A. Randall, our subject, was born in Hardy County, West Virginia, July 3, 1833, and was twenty-one years of age when he came with his father to Iowa. After his marriage he settled one-half of a mile east of Newton, where he remained until 1879. In that year he moved to his present farm of eighty acres. He lived in Washington County four years before his marriage, and served as Township Trustee. In his political principles he is a Republican.

Mr. Randall was married February 22, 1870, to Emma Sinclair, daughter of James A. and Martha (Adkisson) Sinclair. The



Lucius Wells

father settled in Newton, Pottawattamie County, in 1854, and was the father of six children: Cora A., Emma M., James L., Ada A., Frank E. and Foy. The father has been Justice of the Peace, Supervisor and Township Clerk, and also School Clerk of his county. Both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, in which he is class-leader, steward and trustee. He is still living, at the age of nearly sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. Randall are the parents of five children, only two of whom survived: Effie L. and James Edward.



LUCIUS WELLS is of the firm of Deere, Wells & Co., wholesale dealers in agricultural implements, wagons, and vehicles, being the leading and the largest house of the kind in the Northwest, and one of the largest in the whole country, and as such deserves special notice here. The firm is made up of Deere & Co. and the Moline Wagon Company, both of Moline, Illinois, and Mr. Wells, who is resident partner. The former company are proprietors of the John Deere Plow Works, which were founded by John Deere in 1847, and is the largest steel plow works in the world. John Deere was the pioneer of steel plow-makers, hammering the first steel plow out of saw steel, and was the founder of the Grand De Tour Plow Works, which establishment he left when locating at Moline. The Moline Wagon Company have one of the largest factories of the kind in the country. The house of Deere, Wells & Co. was established November 1, 1881, and was the pioneer of the many establishments of the kind whose aggregate business at this time makes Council Bluffs the second largest implement center in the Northwest.

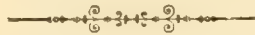
Mr. Wells was born February 9, 1845, near Moline, Illinois, and spent his early days on the farm. After receiving a common-school education he attended Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, taking an elective course. Upon leaving that institution he took a position with Deere & Co. and continued with them for a period of fourteen years, contributing his mite toward building up that great business, and during that time saw the establishment double its capacity no less than three times. He has been a resident of Council Bluffs since the opening of the house of Deere, Wells & Co. in 1881, and to his untiring energy and business management is due the success of the business.

Mr. Wells is known in the West as an active business man who believes that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and acts upon that principle.

His ancestors on his father's side were English, who left the old country in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in Connecticut. His ancestors on his mother's side were Scotch-English and settled in New England before the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfathers on both sides were soldiers under George Washington. His father, whose name also was Lucius Wells, was born in Windham County, Vermont, in 1803, and his mother in Genesee County, New York, in 1808, they both emigrating with their parents to Wayne County, Illinois, in 1823, and were married there in 1825. They soon after removed to northern Illinois, locating in what is now Rock Island County, and in that removal passed nearly the entire length of the State of Illinois through a country inhabited only by wild animals and Indians. His father died at the homestead in Rock Island County, in 1875, after celebrating their golden wedding. His mother is at this writing (March, 1891),

enjoying good health at the age of eighty-three.

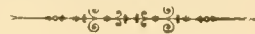
Mr. Wells was married March 26, 1868, to Miss Martha A. Wadsworth, of Dixon, Illinois, whose parents came from Maryland and were of German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have two daughters: Miss Eunice M. aged twenty years, and Cherrie, aged seven years.



JOHAN A. WOLF, one of the enterprising and representative citizens of Washington Township, came to this county in the spring of 1881, where he has since resided. He came from Mills County, Iowa, where he had lived several years. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, May 19, 1850, a son of Philip Wolf, a native of Pennsylvania; the Wolfs were of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. The mother of our subject was Mary (Lewis) Wolf, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, and her family were of an old American family of New England. Philip Wolf came to this county in 1887, where he resided until his death in June, 1889, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a farmer by occupation, and politically a Democrat. In religion he was connected with the Lutheran Church for several years. The mother died in Lucas County, Iowa, near Chariton, in 1865. The parents reared five children. John A. was about two years of age when his parents moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, where they were early settlers. He was reared in southern and western Iowa, and at the age of seventeen years he obtained employment with a well-known stockman, J. M. Strand. He was in his employ near Dallas, Marion County, Iowa, one year, and then came with him to Malvern, Mills County, in 1869, and was in his employ in

that county eight or nine years. He then rented land for two or three years, and in 1881 bought eighty acres of his present farm, paying \$10 per acre. Later he bought forty acres more, and one year later added forty acres still more, and he now owns 160 acres, all under a good state of cultivation. Besides his general farming, he is now feeding twenty-one head of cattle and 115 head of swine.

Mr. Wolf was married at Red Oak, Iowa, November 30, 1876, to Miss Henrietta Miller, a daughter of John and Ann (Strand) Miller. The mother is a sister of J. M. Strand, a prominent stockman of Mills County, Iowa. Mrs. Wolf was reared mostly in Henderson County, Illinois, and was educated in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have three sons: Ira Lewis, Philip Miller and Eugene Earl. Politically Mr. Wolf is a Democrat, but has never aspired to public office. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, a class-leader in the same, has served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and is at the present a teacher. Mrs. Wolf is also a worthy member in the same. Mr. Wolf is yet in the prime of life, frank and cordial in his manner, and is honorable in all his business dealings. He is numbered politically, socially and financially among the representative citizens of his neighborhood.

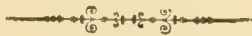


JK. MURCHISON is one of the thrifty Scotchmen who left his native land and sought a home in the United States. He was born at Lochcarron, Rosshire, in the Highlands of Scotland, in August, 1846, son of Kenneth and Christy (McLeod) Murchison, both natives of that place. The father died in Scotland, at the age of fifty-six years, and the mother is still

living there, aged sixty-five. Of their three sons and two daughters the subject of this sketch is the oldest. He was reared on a farm and educated in his native land. At the age of twenty-one he bade good-bye to home and friends and set sail from Glasgow for New York. After traveling over Ohio and Kentucky he went to Stark County, Illinois, where he worked by the month for two years. Then he went to Henry County, same State, where he rented land near Kewanee for five years.

In August, 1869, while in Stark County, Mr. Murchison married Ann McKinzie, also a native of Rosshire, Scotland, the daughter of Scottish parents, John and Eliza McKinzie. Mr. Murchison then made his home in Elmira, Stark County, until 1883, when he came to Iowa and settled in Pottawattamie County. He bought 120 acres of improved land in section 17, Waveland Township. In 1887 he purchased eighty acres more, now owning 200 acres in one body. He has a comfortable frame house, grove and orchard, stable, feed yards, granary, cribs, etc. The farm is well improved and everything about the premises has a look of prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. Murchison have five children: Mary, Kenneth, Willina, John Alexander and Christena. Two of their children, Lizzie and a babe, are deceased. In politics Mr. Murchison is a Republican. He is a Presbyterian, in which faith he was reared. His intelligence combined with his honesty and industry has brought prosperity to him and won for him the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.



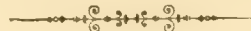
RIGAN STILLINGS, one of the pioneer settlers of Layton Township, was born in Illinois, February 18, 1839, the son of Josiah J. Stillings, who was of Ger-

man descent. His father died in Baltimore, Maryland, when Josiah was but three years of age, and his mother died when he was but six years old, and he was brought up on a farm by his uncle, Abraham Swartz, a farmer of Knox County, Illinois. When about seventeen years of age he left his uncle and went to Galena, where he worked in the lead mines. He afterward returned to Knox County, and was married to Lucy A. Coy, daughter of Benjamin Coy, a native of the Eastern states, and who was a pioneer of Kentucky. He was a great hunter and a fast runner, and could outrun his Indian companions. He married a Welsh lady in Kentucky, and here Lucy, the wife of Josiah Stillings, was born. Her family settled in Iowa, where they were among the early pioneers. To Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Stillings were born eight children: Arena A., Mary A., Origan A., Eliza J., Sarah E., Martha E., James B. F., Emeline and one who died in infancy. The father was a miller in Illinois for some years, and in 1844 came to Iowa, settling in Washington County, where he ran a mill for four years. He then moved two and a half miles northwest, where he built and ran a mill. He then went into a grocery store and also kept a hotel at Wassonville, one of the oldest towns in Iowa. He also owned a small farm, where he died in 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was in the Black Hawk war when a young man; held the office of Constable twenty-four years in Iowa—seventeen consecutive years; and was a member of the Methodist Church; Mrs. Stillings was a member of the Baptist Church.

O. A. Stillings, our subject, was reared to farm life, and when five years of age he came with his father to Iowa, and was early accustomed to the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and well remembers seeing the Indians buy

goods of his father, who could talk and understand some of their language. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age when, in 1861, he enlisted in Company F, First Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and served one year in Missouri. He was in the battle of Black Water, where 1,300 Confederates were captured, and he was also in the battle at Silver Creek, where a ball struck the visor of his cap. He was honorably discharged at Sedalia, Missouri. Returning home he engaged in farming; then went to Illinois; thence to Kansas, where he drove a Government team to Salt Lake, Utah; next he went to Virginia City, Montana, where he remained through the winter of 1863-'64, and was a member of the celebrated committee which established law and order in Montana, and who executed a great many desperadoes. The next August Mr. Stillings returned to Iowa, and in 1867 was married to Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Dean) Phillips, and they have five children: Bertha, Frank, Wilber, Frederick, and one who died in infancy. The mother died, and Mr. Stillings married Hortense Van Meter, in 1886, during which year he came to Pottawattamie County and bought his present farm of eighty acres, but which he has since converted into a fine farm of 120 acres. He is a member of Methodist Episcopal the Church, in which he is a class-leader and steward. Mrs. Stillings is a member of the Christian Church. Politically he is a Republican, voting first for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, and is a man who stands deservedly high in his township as a straightforward and honorable man. He was injured in the United States service, and is now drawing a pension from the Government. Mrs. Stillings was born in Johnson County, Iowa, the daughter of Elias B. Howell, who was born in Ohio, and

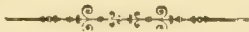
was an early settler of Johnson County. He was married to Rachel Preston, and they have had seven children: Mattie, Lorena, Hortense, Cora J., Fadilla, Ralph, and one who died when young. Both Mr. and Mrs. Howell are members of the Christian Church, in which he has for many years been a deacon and class-leader. The Howell family originated in New Jersey. Elias Howell, the father of the above, was an old pioneer of Licking County, Ohio, and was a member of Congress from that State in the time of William H. Harrison, and was also prominent in the Log Cabin and Hard Cider campaign. He was Sheriff of Licking County for many years, was the proprietor of the silk interest in Ohio, was married three times and was the father of twelve children. His son, James B. Howell, was United States Senator from Iowa.



G. BRYANT, Mayor of Carson, Justice of the Peace, agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads and also express agent, was born in Parke County, Indiana, November 3, 1863, the son of S. B. J. and Martha (Strother) Bryant. The father is now in Atlantic, Iowa, and general agent for an insurance business, and is a respected citizen of the town. T. G. Bryant was reared in Champaign County, Illinois, receiving his education there and in Indianapolis, and when sixteen years of age they came to Iowa. In 1882 he was made operator at Neola, Iowa, and later at Anita, Iowa. In 1883 he was stationed at Exira, Iowa, where he remained for about three years, and was then promoted to the agency of this town, filling his position well, and gaining the good will of the railroad officials. Politically Mr.

Bryant is a Republican, and was elected Mayor of Carson in 1890, and is serving to the best advantage of himself and party. He is interested in educational matters and served on the School Board for two or three years. He is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 444, and is Secretary of the same, and is also Secretary of the Modern Woodmen, Botna Lodge, No. 172.

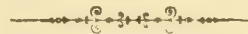
Mr. Bryant was married November 4, 1886, at Exira, Iowa, to Miss Mary Houston, the daughter of A. B. Houston, a well-known and prominent citizen of that town. They have had two children: Clarence Jackson, who died July 22, 1890, and Hazel. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bryant, although a young man, has gained a position, socially, politically and financially among the best citizens of Carson.



H. GRAFF, the proprietor of the City Drug Store at Carson, and one of the leading business men of the town, has been in business in Carson since 1880, and carries a complete line of drugs, patent medicines, stationery, and also gives part of his time to the jewelry trade, carrying a full line of jewelry. He is a registered pharmacist, and has had many years of experience in the business. His store is 22 x 65 feet, which was built in 1889, his first store having been burned to the ground. Mr. Graff is a native of Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa, was born December 29, 1853, the son of F. and Maria (Becker) Graff, the former a native of Germany and the latter of St. Louis, Missouri. He was reared in Fort Madison, Iowa, and Hancock County, Illinois, and when still a youth spent one year in the music store at Burlington, Iowa. In

1875 he went to Sigourney, Iowa, and was in the drug business with Cook & Frauchen until 1879, when he spent one year in Council Bluffs, with Dr. C. Deetken, a druggist. In 1880 he came to Carson, which he has since made his home.

Mr. Graff was married in 1879, at Sigourney, to Miss Sophronia M. Muzzy, of Clinton, Iowa, and a daughter of Milton Muzzy. They have one daughter—Lulu A. Politically Mr. Graff is a Democrat. In 1881-'82 he served as Councilman; was City Recorder one year and Mayor one year. He was Postmaster four years under Grover Cleveland's administration, and has been on the School Board three years, serving with credit to himself and friends. He is a member of the Masonic order of Coral Lodge No. 430, and was made a Mason in 1882. He was made Master of the Carson lodge and served two and a half years, but resigned. Mr. and Mrs. Graff are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Graff was a graduate of the Iowa City College, and has a life certificate. She has taught twelve or fifteen terms, and was principal of the Carson school four terms. Mr. Graff is a good business man, and is interested in the welfare of the town.



ROBERT F. WALKER, a prominent farmer of Pottawattamie County, descended from an old American family of English origin. His grandfather, Martin Walker, was from Maryland, and settled in Harrison County, Ohio, where he was among the early settlers. His son, Ephraim Walker, was married in that State, to Mary Ann Rearadon, and they were the parents of four children, who lived to maturity: John, Jessie, Martin and Robert F. The father was a mason and bricklayer by trade, and died in

Harrison County, Ohio, at the age of sixty-five years. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first wife died, and he was married to Mary LaPort, and they had three children: William, Ephraim and Mary. Mr. Walker was a well-to-do man, and had three sons in our great civil war: Jesse, in Company I, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, who was in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh and many others. He served all through the war, and was re-enlisted as a veteran. Martin was in Company E, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and died at Raleigh, Missouri, after a service of six months. The father was a staunch Union man.

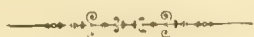
Robert F. Walker, the subject of this sketch, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, February 16, 1841, and learned the trade of brick-laying and plastering in early life. In 1862, at the age of twenty-one years he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 1, 1865, or until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Jonesborough, Evansborough, Bentonville, Kenesaw Mountain, and was with Sherman at Atlanta and through to the sea, and was also in a great many skirmishes. He was present at the great return march to Washington, and was mustered out at that place June 1, and honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, June 10, 1865.

After his marriage, in 1865, Mr. Walker came with his wife to Big Grove (now called Oakland), where he remained until the fall of 1867. In 1868 he settled on 160 acres of wild land in this county, which, assisted by his faithful wife, he converted into a fine farm. He takes an active interest in the schools of his district. He is a member of the G. A. R., William Layton Post, Oakland. Mr. Walker is one of the pioneers of this

part of Pottawattamie County. When he came to his farm the township was but thinly settled, and the Indians visited him several times, and often took dinner with him. As a citizen he has done his share in building up his township and county, and as a pioneer he stands high, and is well-known for honesty and industry.

May 8, 1866, he was married to Susan La Port, daughter of John L. and Melinda (Harrison) LaPort. The father was of French descent, and was the grandson of Ephraim La Port, who came from France before the Revolutionary war and settled in Ohio. His son, Abraham LaPort, the grandfather of Mrs. Walker, participated in the war of the Revolution, and also that of 1812. He was a farmer of Harrison County, Ohio, and was the father of ten children, viz.: Bazer E., Abraham, Isaac, Susan, Barbara E., Ephraim, John, Samuel, William and Charles. The father lived to the great age of ninety-five years, and his father lived to be over ninety years old. Mr. LaPort was a member of the Christian Church, and was a substantial farmer. He was a man of sterling character, and was much respected by the old pioneers. He was familiar with the Indians, and used often to accompany them on their hunting expeditions. His sons were soldiers in the war of 1812. John L. LaPort, the father of Mrs. Walker, was a carpenter of Logan County, Ohio, and was married in that State to Melinda Harrison, daughter of Ephraim Harrison, a full cousin of General Harrison, of Tippecanoe fame. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Margaret, Mary, Charles, Frank, Eleanor, Emily, Jane and Eliza (twins), Miller and Susan. The father moved to Knightstown, Hancock County, Indiana, where he lived until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty years. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian

Church, in which he was an elder for many years. He was much respected by his fellow-townsmen, and served as Justice of the Peace for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have had five children, viz.: Mabel, now the wife of Emerson Fletcher, a farmer of Valley Township; Martin, who died at the age of nineteen; Ephraim, Eva, June, and an adopted son, named Claudie. Mrs. Walker is a member of the Christian Church.



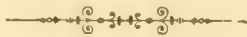
WINFIELD S. PACKARD, one of the first merchants of Walnut, Iowa, has been identified with the business interests of this thriving town since its infancy. When he came to Walnut in 1872 it contained but eleven houses, and Oscar F. Lodge was the only merchant. Mr. Packard is descended from an old American family from Massachusetts. Gahret Packard, his grandfather, was born in Vermont November 15, 1775, and died November 20, 1820. He married Elnira Brittan in October, 1797, and she died May 15, 1830. They emigrated to Ohio in an early day, settling in Mahoning County. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died from wounds contracted in that struggle. He was the father of eleven children,—of whom the living are: Esther, Charlotte, Thomas, John, Asby D. and Gahret H. Asby D. Packard, the father of our subject, was born July 22, 1816, on his father's farm in Mahoning County, Ohio, and when a young man learned the trade of milling. In 1838, at the age of twenty-two, he came to Iowa and took up a claim in Johnson County, and being the first settler in Hardin Township, upon which he remained until he obtained Government title. He then went back to Ohio on foot, having been on his claim two years, made a visit, and then

returned. When he first came through from Ohio he rode a pony, and at Chicago he was offered forty acres of land now in the heart of the city. April 29, 1845, he married Nancy (Akins) Montgomery, daughter of James and Martha Montgomery, born near Dublin, Ireland. Her father, one of the early settlers of Iowa from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, died August 26, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Packard had nine children, eight of whom lived to maturity: Winfield S., Nancy A., Charlotte, Helen A., Ida, Amelia A. and Asby D. The father lived on his farm all his life, and died at the age of seventy-one years. He owned a fine farm of 425 acres in Johnson County, which is still in possession of the family. He laid out the town of Windham in the center of his farm. Mr. Packard served as Justice of the Peace for many years, and was an industrious and law-abiding citizen. The early pioneers of Iowa were men of strong constitutions and able to endure the hardships of pioneer life. They had strong minds as well as bodies, and were capable of self-government, every locality governing itself. Mr. Packard voted at forty elections, and took an active part in all affairs relating to local government. Built a water saw-mill in 1845, and in 1855 and '56 built a steam grist and saw mill, which was a great help to the early settlers. These mills were burnt down in 1864.

Winfield S. Packard, the subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead in Johnson County, Iowa, March 19, 1847, and gained the elements of his education in a log cabin, and also lived in a cabin constructed in the same manner. He early learned to work on the farm and in his father's saw and grist mill, and grew up with that best of aids to a sound constitution, a good character. He remained with his father until he was twenty-four years of age. In March, 1872,

he moved to Walnut and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1881, when he was burned out. He then traveled for a grocery house in Chicago, and then, in 1884, went into the real-estate and insurance business, which he has since continued; he also owns a livery stable. Mr. Packard has been a member of the Council six years, Township Clerk six years, and Justice of the Peace two years. Politically he is a Republican, and is a man who stands high for good, upright moral character, and is well known to the citizens of this part of the country.

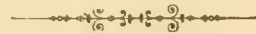
December 8, 1871, Mr. Packard was married to Miss Emily J. Myers, daughter of Peter and Nancy (Watson) Myers. The father was an old settler of Iowa County, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where he was a Senator from Columbus. He was a substantial farmer, and the father of fifteen children: Mary, Elizabeth, Maria A., D. and Reside W., twins; William H., Caroline M., Jennie, Mack, Columbia, Ella, Sylvester, Samuel P., and one who died in infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. Packard have been born three children: Ida M., deceased in infancy; Cordie M. and Gracie F.



FELIX N. LESLIE, a substantial farmer of Knox Township, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1842, the son of Hugh Leslie, a native of the same State, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather came to America, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, after which he settled in Pennsylvania. Hugh Leslie married Rebecca Negley, a native of that State and of German descent. In 1871 our subject bought forty acres of land, a part

of his present farm, to which he has since added until he now owns 240 acres of fine farm land. He is a Union-Labor man, and a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He was a soldier in the late civil war from Scott County, Iowa, in Company G, Twentieth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was in the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas; Vicksburg, siege of Ft. Morgan and Ft. Blakely, Alabama, and also in many skirmishes. He served three years, and was honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama. At the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Mr. Leslie was in the Twentieth Iowa Infantry, and marched from near Wilson's Creek (Springfield), Missouri, day and night, halting only long enough to make coffee, for nearly three days, and without any halt went into the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas. They traveled a distance of 112 miles. The regiment was composed of guard troops, which stood the shock of the charge as well as veterans. Mr. Leslie has been a hard-working man, having made a good farm from wild prairie. He landed in this county without much means, and by perseverance and industry he has acquired a handsome property. He is a member of the U. S. Grant Post, Avoca, Iowa.

He was married in Clinton County, Iowa, to Catherine A. McAllister, daughter of Peter and Jane McAllister, and to them have been born nine children: Frank H., Nora A., Maggie R., Hugh Edmund, Charles T., Joseph B., Jesse N., Daniel P. and Harry A.



HENRY H. PETERSON, a prominent farmer of Knox Township, is from an old American family of English descent, who were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. William Peterson, his grandfather,

was a pioneer in the State of Maine; the family originated in Nova Scotia. Mr. Peterson was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, after which he settled near Portland. He was the father of eight children: Cornelius, William, Abraham, John, Joseph, Charles, Lucella, Samuel and one whose name is forgotten. The father was a farmer all his life and died in Maine. William Peterson, the father of our subject, was born in that State, and served as a private in the war of 1812. He was married to Martha Myrick, daughter Andrew Myrick, a native of Maine, and an old Revolutionary soldier. To Mr. and Mrs. Peterson were born fourteen children, viz.: Patience, Ann, Lydia, Fannie, Rosanna, William, John, Samuel, Charles and Henry H., the remainder dying in infancy. The father was a farmer, but previously a sailor, and for forty years sailed from Portland to points all over the world. When an old man he settled down on his farm, and lived to the age of seventy-three years, dying in Indiana at the residence of one of his relatives. When fifty-six years of age he moved with his family to New York State and settled in Rochester, where he remained two years, and then went to Athens, Ohio, settling on a farm. While on the trip by schooner from Buffalo to Cleveland, Ohio, a great storm came up, and the crew refused duty, and Mr. Peterson, being a sailor, offered his services and secured the rigging, and thus saved the vessel. The family remained in Athens County, Ohio, about seven years, where Mrs. Peterson died at the age of sixty-three years.

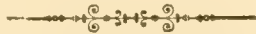
Henry H. Peterson, the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's farm near Portland, Maine, August 18, 1826, and was but five years of age when he went with his father to Rochester, New York, in 1831. He learned farm work in Ohio, and, like

President Garfield, became a canal-boat driver on the Ohio and Erie canals. He then learned the tanner and currier's trade, which he followed about five years in Ohio and Indiana. In 1845 he came to Iowa and engaged in prairie-breaking in Warren County, and in 1855 he settled in Knox Township, Pottawattamie County, where he was among the early pioneers. Joseph Headly came the year previous, and Washington Lewin, who was the first actual settler, came three years before the Petersons. His daughter was born the same night of his arrival, which was the first white child born in Knox Township. Jonathan Hall, Amos Wright, William Henderson, Halan Griffith, John Crutsinger, Thomas Davis and Ira Baker were all in the township previous to Mr. Peterson. Our subject settled at Lewin Grove on 120 acres of wild land, where he remained eleven years. He then sold this and bought his present farm of 265 acres. He is a true pioneer of this township, having helped to bring it to its present fertile condition, and was for four years Township Supervisor, and was also School Director four years.

He was married July 4, 1852, to Miss Fannie Wood, daughter of Carson and Mary (Taylor) Wood. The father went from North Carolina and Kentucky to Lawrence, Indiana, and then moved to Montgomery County, same State. His father, John Woods, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Woods came to Des Moines, Iowa, about 1842, before the Government made the Des Moines purchase from the Indians, settling in Wapello County, where he lived seven years. He next moved to Green County, and then started to go to Kansas, but was taken sick and died in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and were the par-

nets of twelve children, viz.: Pleasant, Fannie, Nancy, John, Barzella T., Mary, Lucinda, Almeda, Thomas J., James M., Carson and William. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of six children who lived to maturity, namely: Fannie J., William C., Charles M., Mary C., Almeda A. and Minnie. Fannie J. married Winfield Scott, a farmer of Knox Township, and they have five children: Avah M., Harry J., Arthur L., Grover C. and Ada. Charles M. married Gertie Adams, and they have one child, Harry L. Mary has been a successful teacher. The name Peterson was originally spelled Patterson, but after the Revolutionary war the members of the family petitioned the Government, and it was changed to Peterson.

When Mrs. Peterson's grandmother, Fannie Johnson, was three years old, during the Revolution, the family were on their way to a fort when they were overtaken by a party of Tories, who, desiring to impress Mr. Johnson into their service, took little Fannie upon a horse behind a rider, in order to compel her father by filial ties to follow. In this manner they rode three days, sending him on ahead to the house of an old farmer, with the intent to murder him; but the intended victim escaped and reached the fort in safety.



CAPTAIN GEORGE F. C. SMART, one of the old soldier farmers of James Township, is the son of Caleb Smart, who was born in 1802 in New Hampshire. He was married in that State to Clarissa B. Smith, and they were the parents of five children: George, Helen, Morill, Mayette and Hiram. In 1835 the father moved to Michigan and settled on a farm in Kalamazoo

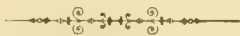
County, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. He died in 1840 at the early age of thirty-eight years.

George F. C. Smart, our subject, was born in New Hampshire, July 18, 1833, and was but two years of age when his family moved to Michigan, and only seven years old when his father died. In the spring of 1852, at the age of twenty years, he went to California, by way of New York city and the Isthmus, and was engaged in gold-mining in the Indian diggings and Sonoma, and was also in the city of Sacramento, engaged in truck marketing. In 1857 he returned to Kane County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and next he went to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and engaged in railroad work and also worked for the express companies. In August, 1862, he enlisted, when General Lee was invading Pennsylvania, in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as a private; was appointed Orderly Sergeant, then promoted as Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant, and then Captain, for meritorious services and gallant conduct. His first battle was Antietam, and he was then in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. He was captured, and after twenty days paroled. He was at Libby Prison and was on duty at Annapolis, Maryland, until exchanged. Captain Smart was detailed to distribute paroled prisoners to different points, and then went into winter quarters with his regiment on the Rapidan River, where he received his promotion as Captain. He was in all the battles from Chancellorsville to Petersburg. He was again taken prisoner, and was taken to Macon, Georgia, Charleston, and Columbus, South Carolina, where he remained imprisoned until nearly the close of the war. He then returned to Pennsylvania and was hon-

orably discharged at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1865.

In that year he was married to Lorretta McFarren, daughter of Josiah and Martha McFarren. Mrs. Smart had two brothers, Quincy and Julius, the former serving in the same regiment as her husband. To Captain and Mrs. Smart were born four children: Edward, Francis, Walter, and one who died in infancy. After marriage Captain Smart went to Hannibal, Missouri, where he was engaged in the livery business. When the Black Hill mining excitement broke out Captain Smart went there, and thence to Colorado, and returned to Pennsylvania after an absence of nine months. In 1878 he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and settled on a farm in James Township. He is a member of the G. A. R., No. 358, William Layton Post, Oakland, Iowa; and politically he is a Republican.

The Captain has taken an interest in good schools in his community, and has been elected School Director. He has had a varied experience in life, and stands deservedly high as an honorable and strightforward citizen. When the country needed men he responded, was a good soldier, an efficient officer, and faithfully did his part, and enddure imprisonment with patience, and to such men we owe the preservation of this government.

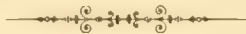


JH. McDONALD, one of the enterprising self-made men of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, resides in section 14, Wright Township. He was born in Steuben County, New York, May 2, 1852, son of William and Savilla (Rising) McDonald, the history of whom will be found on another page of this work. His mother died when he was only five years old. He was a robust

lad of fourteen when his father moved to Bureau County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood on a farm, and was educated in the public schools. In 1875 he came to Iowa and located in Adams County, remaining there two years. At the expiration of that time he took up his abode in Pottawattamie County, and has since made this place his home. In March, 1881, he purchased his present farm of 160 acres, which was then wild prairie land. By judicious management and much labor he has made it one of the best in the community. The first season he broke the soil, and in 1882 he built a house, 14 x 24 feet, one and a half stories, with a one-story addition, 12 x 24 feet. He planted an orchard of two acres and a grove, which are now in a flourishing condition; built stables, cribs, eighty feet of sheds, and a granary, 14 x 20 feet. He has 150 feet of tight board fence which is six feet high. One hundred acres are being cultivated and the rest of the farm is devoted to stock purposes. At this writing Mr. McDonald has thirty head of cattle and 100 hogs. Two of the former are registered thorough-bred Shorthorns. He also has some draft horses of a high grade. A modern three-horse-power wind-mill raises the water for household use, and forces water through pipes to the feed-lots. Mr. McDonald has an attachment by which he can make use of this power to grind grain for stock purposes. Everything on the premises is arranged with reference to convenience, all showing the enterprise of the owner.

July 3, 1877, Mr. McDonald married Martha E. Tie, a lady of intelligence and refinement, who has been a true helpmate to her worthy husband. She was born in Racine County, Wisconsin, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Spriggs) Tie, now prominent and wealthy citizens of Wright Township, Pot-

tawattamie County. They were both born and reared in England. Mr. Tie is the present Township Trustee. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have five children: Jay Carroll, John H., Ray B., Ira Elmer and Lilly May. Their first-born, Willie, died at the age of three months. Politically Mr. McDonald is independent, casting his vote for whom he considers the best man for the office.



JAMES O. FRIZZELL, section 22, Center Township, is one of the intelligent, enterprising and successful citizens of this part of Pottawattamie County. He came here in 1882, and has since made this place his home.

He was born in Bureau County, Illinois, March 23, 1853, the son of Michael and Charlotte (Dean) Frizzell, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Connecticut. Mrs. Frizzell died in Bureau County, June 8, 1881, at the age of sixty-seven years. Mr. Frizzell died at Firth, Nebraska, April 23, 1887. The father was a farmer and a carpenter, and was among the early settlers on prairie land in Bureau County. In politics he was a Republican. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Christian Church and were active workers in the same. Mr. Frizzell was twice married. By his first wife he had two children, one of whom, A. L., now resides in this county. J. O. is the youngest child living of the three sons and four daughters born to him by his second marriage.

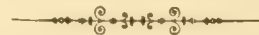
Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the public schools of his native county. Arriving at the age of manhood, he was married, in Bureau County, July 17, 1877, to Miss Emma Winters, a native of that place and a lady of

intelligence and refinement. She is a daughter of James and Catherine (Sheller) Winters, both of Pennsylvania. They came to Illinois at an early day, and were among the first settlers of Bureau County. They still reside there, near Arlington.

In 1882 Mr. Frizzell came to this county, and bought 160 acres of land of C. C. Merri-man, who had improved the farm to some extent and had put up a small building on the place. Mr. Frizzell now owns 320 acres of land as good as Center Township affords. He has a comfortable home, suitable out-buildings and other farm improvements, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He intends making a specialty of thorough-bred Percheron horses, at present having two horses and two colts of that kind.

Mr. and Mrs. Frizzell have three children: D. Leroy, Ethel May and James Garfield. Their third born, Alzina Pearl, died at the age of ten months.

In politics Mr. Frizzell is a Republican, and is the present Trustee of Center Township. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Church.



PAUL BEEZLEY has been a resident of this county since 1879. He was born in Shelby County, Ohio, March 24, 1839, the son of John and Elizabeth (Ellsworth) Beezley. His mother was a distant relative of Colonel Ellsworth, who was killed in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Beezley reared a family of nine children, Paul being the youngest. Captain William Beezley, a prominent citizen of Macedonia, a sketch of whom appears in this work, is their first born.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on his father's farm in Ohio, and received a common-school education. March

28, 1858, he was married, in his native county, to Miss Eleanor Lewis, a native of New Jersey, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Lewis, also of New Jersey. The fruit of this union was two children: Elizabeth A., who died at the age of three years, and William, who is married, has one child and resides in Council Bluffs. The wife and mother, Eleanor Beezley, died May 10, 1866, in Shelby County, Ohio.

October 12, 1861, is the date of Mr. Beezley's enlistment in Company F, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he served until July 15, 1865. His regiment was in thirty-two battles, in the most of which he participated. Among them are the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pea Ridge, Black River Bridge, Jackson, Champion Hill, and in the engagements around Vicksburg until its surrender to General Grant, July 4, 1863. He was in a number of other important engagements; was with Sherman on his memorable march from Atlanta to the sea; and, finally, was with those who participated in the grand review at Washington. He was honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, after which he returned to his home in Shelby County, Ohio.

Mr. Beezley was married, September 28, 1867, at that place, to Miss Jerusha Ann Simms, a native of Miami County, Ohio, daughter of C. K. Simms and Mary, his wife, both natives of New England. By his second marriage Mr. Beezley had five children, viz.: John, a resident of Pottawattamie County; Minnie, at home; Othello, also of this county; Mattie, a resident of Missouri; and Jesse, who died at the age of five years. Mrs. Beezley died August 30, 1878. November 24, 1881, Mr. Beezley wedded his present wife, *nee* Miss Sophronia Field, a lady of intelligence and refinement, who was born and reared in Pottawattamie County, daughter

of John and Sarah A. Field, of Wheel's Grove. By her he has three children: Rudy R., Vernon L. and Melissie Valentine.

Mr. Beezley made his home in Shelby County until 1868, when he moved to Logan County, Illinois. In 1876 he removed from there to Mills County, Iowa, and settled near Emerson. In 1879 he came to this county, and for two years lived near Macedonia. Then he came to his present farm, and has since made his home here. He owns eighty acres of well improved land, but his farming operations are not limited to this, as he also cultivates other lands. He keeps a large number of cattle and is very successful with his stock. Jordan Creek flows through his farm and affords a constant supply of water for stock purposes.

In his political views Mr. Beezley is a Republican. He is a member of William Layton Post at Oakland, and is also associated with the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Miami County, Ohio. He afterward joined at Emerson, and is now a member of Ruby Lodge. Mrs. Beezley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN CLARK, occupying 300 acres of land on section 18, Garner Township (No. 75, range 43), is one of the well-known influential pioneers of the county, coming here in May, 1853. He was born at Ansty, Leicestershire, England, October 29, 1821, the second son of James and Rachel (Goodman) Clark, natives of the same shire. The parents were married in the house in which he (the father) was born, and there they resided all their days. The dwelling was built by Mr. Clark, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

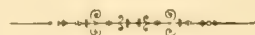
As he grew up, Mr. Clark, our subject,

became a mechanic and also learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for many years. He was married in the city of Leicester, England, July 7, 1845, to Rachel Smart, who was born in that city, April 2, 1827, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Baylis) Smart. Her parents lived there at the time of the above marriage, but eventually, with most of their children, moved to Barrowden, Rutlandshire, and thence to Baltonsbury, Somersetshire, where Mr. Smart engaged in fancy dyeing, and resided until death. A number of years afterward Mrs. Smart, with all her children excepting one, emigrated to the United States, settling in Utah, and three weeks afterward Mrs. Smart died, as a result of the fatigue of the journey.

In January, 1851, Mr. Clark, with his wife and two children, sailed from Liverpool to New Orleans, arriving there after a nine weeks' voyage. In two or three weeks he, with his family, went up to St. Louis, but returned to New Orleans to pass the following winter. In the spring of 1852 he went again to St. Louis and began work at his trade. In the spring of 1853 he moved with his family to Keokuk, and then across the State of Iowa, by ox team, having to ford many rivers and other streams, sometimes carrying his family, one at a time, upon his back across the streams. Coming to Pottawattamie County, he engaged in shoemaking in Council Bluffs. In 1867 he bought his present farm, which had been in cultivation some time, but had no permanent improvements; there were only the log cabin and a rail fence. Here Mr. Clark has judiciously expended a vast amount of labor and money, with the result of making a fine residence and a splendid farm. The dwelling, built in January, 1874, cost \$2,000.

Mr. Clark has served as Justice of the Peace for several terms, with credit to him-

self and satisfaction to the public. He is a Democrat, although formerly a Republican, voting for Lincoln for his first term. He has had seven children, of whom five are living, namely: Alam; Joseph, who was born in England, is married, has one child, and lives near his father; Rachel Elizabeth, wife of S. A. Winchester, living on section 18, Garner Township, and has four children: she also was born in England; John Thomas, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, lives in Mills County, near Henderson, Iowa, is married and has one child, a son; Henrietta, wife of William Wright, lives in Boomer Township and has one son and three daughters; Henry James, who is married and lives near his father, on section 18. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have lost two children by death: their third child, a babe, died in New Orleans when five days old; and Hezekiah Baylis, the youngest, died when three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Clark made a visit to their native country in December, 1881, returning the following May, being only thirteen days on the way from Liverpool to Council Bluffs.



THEODORE GUITTAR, United States Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 20, 1842. He attended the common schools of that city until twelve years of age, when, in 1855, his parents removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and consequently Mr. Guittar is one of the early settlers of this place. He is of French descent, his ancestors having come from that country to Canada, settling near Quebec. His grandfather, Vansaw Guittar, was born in France, but subsequently came to Canada and engaged in farming. He was married in the latter country, and soon afterward removed

to St. Louis, where all his children, four sons and one daughter, were born. One son, Francis, the father of our subject, when twelve years of age engaged on a boat for the American Fur Company a short time, and afterward became an agent for the same company, remaining in their employ until 1840. In that year he engaged in the same business on his own account as an Indian trader. In 1852 he opened a store of general merchandise at Council Bluffs, continuing the same until 1878, when he retired, and still resides in Council Bluffs at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. He was in this city as early as 1825, when it was an Indian camping ground; it afterwards became an Indian trading post. He traveled from St. Louis to the mouth of the Yellowstone in keel-boats. Mr. Guittar was married in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1841, to Miss Eugenia Bono, who was born July 8, 1824, and is still living. They have three sons: Theodore, Francis, Jr., and Frederick. Francis and Frederick are engaged in farming, and reside in St. Louis County, Missouri, near St. Louis.

Theodore, our subject, attended school and also clerked in his father's store until August 11, 1862, when he enlisted in the Second Iowa Battery, Light Artillery; though not twenty years old and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, Nashville, Tennessee; Tupelo, Tennessee; Jackson, Mississippi; and was in both battle and siege of Raymond, Hurricane Creek, Old Town Creek, Oxford, Black River Bridge, and others. At the close of the war Mr. Guittar returned to Council Bluffs, and remained as clerk in his father's store until 1870. He then purchased a farm two miles east of this city, where he engaged in farming and fruit-raising. He remained on this farm five years, and then settled in Council Bluffs. In January, 1875, he was

appointed Deputy Sheriff, served two years, and was then elected Constable of this city. He held this office one term, and was re-elected; but after serving half of his second term, was elected County Sheriff in 1881, and re-elected in 1883. At the expiration of his second term, in January, 1886, he engaged in the real-estate business, purchasing and renting houses of his own. April 1, 1890, he was appointed by Lewis Weinstine Deputy Collector for the Fourth District of Iowa.

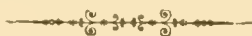
December 20, 1869, Mr. Guittar was united in marriage in this city to Miss Elizabeth Beecraft, a native of England, and the daughter of Henry Beecraft, who resides in Council Bluffs. Mr. and Mrs. Guittar have one daughter, Eugenia I., born December 17, 1873. Mrs. Guittar is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Guittar is a member of the I. O. O. F., Council Bluffs Lodge, No. 49, and also of Abe Lincoln Post, No. 29, of Iowa, and is a Republican politically. He is one of our representative citizen and business men, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

FRANCIS GUITTAR, a retired merchant of Council Bluffs, is the oldest settler of Pottawattamie County, if not the oldest in Western Iowa. He came here in 1825, as an agent for the American Fur Company, when not quite sixteen years of age. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 25, 1809, the son of Vansaw and Mary (Arpab) Guittar, who were both born in St. Louis, Missouri. The father was a son of Paul Guittar, a native of Canada, but of French parentage.

At the age of fifteen years our subject entered the employ of the American Fur Com-

pany, and remained in their employ as agent until 1850, when he engaged in that business for himself. He also had a general store in Council Bluffs, on the corner of Broadway and Main streets. It was a log house built by the Mormons, for which Mr. Guittar gave \$250, and afterward sold the same to Judge James, of Council Bluffs, and M. Tootle, of St. Joseph and others, and in 1878 retired from business. His experience has been more than that of many men, and could furnish material for an interesting book. In company with the Pawnee Indians, he fought the Sioux, although he was friendly with the latter, and at one time was shot in battle.

Mr. Guittar has four children living. He is a Democrat politically, and is one of the old landmarks of this county whom every one is glad to meet.



ALFRED E. KINCAID, a member of the hardware firm of Lodge & Kincaid, is one of the prominent business men of Walnut. He was born at Farmersville, Lee County, Ontario, August 29, 1852. His father, John Kincaid, was a Scotchman, born September 7, 1810, and came to Ontario and settled in Brockville. He was a tanner by trade and became a prosperous man. He married Lodevia Wilsie, December 18, 1889, daughter of Comfort M. Wilsie, a Canadian, but of American descent. Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid had ten children: Albert A., born March 22, 1840, deceased at twelve years of age; Esther E., born March 5, 1842; William W., March 2, 1845; Nancy C., June 29, 1852; Charles H., June 5, 1855, deceased; Eva C., April 2, 1858; Helen M., September 14, 1860; Addie J., September 2, 1864. Mr. Kincaid lived to the age of seventy-six years, and died in February, 1888. He was a man

who had the respect of his fellow citizens, was Reeve for several years, a prominent Mason, and a soldier in the patriot war on the side of the government. He was a man of strong constitution and sterling character and well known for his integrity. He was at one time a prominent and influential man.

Alfred E. Kincaid, our subject, is from sturdy Scotch and American stock, possessing an independent character, which stands him in good stead, as his father met with financial reverses, and he at the age of thirteen began to learn the tinner's trade at Farmersville, Ontario, working at it two years. Then he went to West Winchester, Ontario, and worked for two years, and in the spring of 1871 went to Chicago and worked at his trade there. October 10, same year, the most disastrous conflagration that the world has ever seen broke out and Mr. Kincaid saw the great spectacle,—the burning of Chicago. Directly after the fire Mr. Kincaid came to Atlantic, Iowa, and worked there for J. C. Yetzer, and after a short time came to Anita, Iowa, where he remained nine years; and while there he went to Michigan and married Miss Lillie V. Snell, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Skinner) Snell. They were Michigan people, of American ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid have been born five children: Gertrude B., Grace C., Carrie A., Lillie J. and one who died an infant.

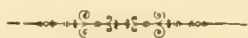
After marriage Mr. Kincaid resided at Kalamazoo, Michigan, two years, and in 1883 came to Walnut, Iowa, forming a partnership with Oscar F. Lodge, and has continued in this business. Socially Mr. Kincaid is a member of Moriah Lodge, No. 327, I. O. O. F., at Walnut, in which order he has filled all the offices: he is now treasurer of this lodge. In politics he is a Republican. He has the confidence of his fellow townsmen, and has been a member of the Council for one full term,

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In 1876 he married Caroline Coffman, daughter of Charles Coffman, and to them have been born five children: John, deceased in infancy; Charles, also deceased in infancy; William, August and Amanda. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beyer are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Beyer has held the office of Road Supervisor, is a thorough farmer, and an honest and upright man. He is doing his

share to build up the great State of Iowa, to which the German element has been an honor and a substantial aid.



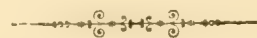
ME. HARLE, proprietor and manager of the Livery, Sale, Breaking and Training Stable, 17 and 19 North Second street, Council Bluffs, established in 1887, carries a stock of good horses, carriages, etc., devoting the most of his attention to the breaking and training of horses, especially track horses, and has to his credit that he has broken, trained and driven two of the fastest pacing horses ever bred and raised in Pottawattamie County, namely: Mattie Harle and Warren Daily.

He was born at Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, June 10, 1848, the son of Trammill and Elizabeth (Willson) Harle, natives of Virginia, and possibly of Irish and Scotch ancestry. On coming to Council Bluffs, in 1869, he earned his first money, with which he purchased two colts, and continued to do whatever he could find the first year; then followed farming three years and then engaged in the horse business, which he has ever since followed, excepting three years spent in Colorado, mining and prospecting. In 1872 he commenced in the livery business at his present stand; and then moved to Pierce street, where he operated eight years; and next for over a year he was proprietor of the Ogden Broadway, one of the leading livery stables west of Chicago, and finally back to the place he now occupies.

Mr. Harle is a Republican in his political principles.

He married Miss Elizabeth Harle, who also was born in Knox County, Ohio, but reared in Council Bluffs. They have two children: Gracie and Mattie. Mr. Harle's

father was a contractor for building while in Ohio, but in this county he was engaged in dairying and stock-raising. He died in December, 1885, at the age of seventy-nine years and eleven months; his wife died in Ohio, the mother of M. E. Harle.



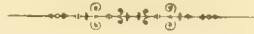
GEORGE W. HAMILTON, one of the enterprising and well-known citizens of Washington Township, and an ex-soldier of the late war, was born in Fulton County, Illinois, February 6, 1846, a son of John and Barbara Hamilton, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania, the daughter of Jacob Rist. The parents resided for a time in Wisconsin, in which State the father died when George was a babe, leaving a widow and one child, our subject. The mother died when George was twelve years old, and he was reared by his grandfather, Jacob Rist, on a farm in Fulton County, Illinois.

During the great Rebellion, at the time of Lincoln's call for 600,000 more men, our subject enlisted, August 9, 1862, at Princeville, Peoria County, Illinois, in the Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Volunteer Company K, under Colonel Irons, who went out with the regiment, but after his death Colonel David McKee took command for a time. He resigned and then Colonel Farnstock had command; the Captain of the company was John French. George W. was out about three years, and was first under fire at Perryville, Kentucky, and later at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and at the two battles of Buzzard's Roost. He was in the great charge at Resaca, where he was wounded June 30, 1864, in the head. His skull was cracked and shattered in several places, and the officials thought he was mortally wounded.

He was confined in the field hospital one week; was then removed to Chattanooga Hospital, where he was confined for another week; was then removed to Nashville for one week, and then to Louisville, Kentucky. He was at that city and Springfield until the second of November, when he was removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he was confined until April 21, 1865. He was then taken to New York city for a short time; was next taken to Morehead, North Carolina, where he remained three days; and finally removed to Alexander, Virginia, where he remained until his discharge, June 27, 1865, and he then returned to Fulton County Illinois, where he resided one year. Then he went to McDonough County, Illinois, where he remained but a short time, and then went to Henderson County, where he lived fifteen years, engaged in farming. He came to Pottawattamie County in 1882, and settled on the section where he now resides. Mr. Hamilton now owns 160 acres of good land all in one body.

He was married in Fulton County, Illinois, in 1866, to Mary Overman, a daughter of Charles and Eveline (Montgomery) Overman. By this marriage there were four children, of whom only one is now living—Anna. Mrs. Hamilton died in July, 1884, and Mr. Hamilton was married again September 28, 1888, to Mrs. Mary Taylor, a widow, whose first husband was a Mr. Hecker. She was a daughter of James A. Taylor, one of the well-known early pioneers of Pottawattamie County. Mrs. Hamilton was reared and educated in this neighborhood. By her first marriage she had five children: James, Ettie, Lily, Pleasant and Charley. Mr. Hamilton is an independent politically, and is a member of the G. A. R., Robert Provard Post, No. 414, in which he is a charter member. He is one of the well-known representative citizens of this

township. Mrs. Hamilton is a member of the Evangelical Church.



DR. J. M. WYLAND, the only physician and druggist of Minden, was born in Harlan, Iowa, February 24, 1858, the son of Isaac P. Wyland, who was a pioneer of this State, having settled at Newtown, near Avoca, in 1860. He was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, August 26, 1832, in the town of Wyland, which was named in honor of his father, Jonathan Wyland, who was born in 1797, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, moved first to Greene County, Ohio, and then to Indiana. He came to America when a young man, settling in Elkhart County, where he built a grist-mill and woolen factory, and also a dam across the Elkhart River, and was in short the founder of Wyland. He was married to Miss Catherine Plum, by whom he had two sons: Jonathan and Washington. This wife died and he was again married in Ohio, to a Miss Elizabeth Vanarsdoll, and by this marriage there were eleven children, viz.: Catherine, Rachel, William, Isaac, Jasper, David, Jefferson, Elizabeth, Mary Barbara, Christian and Lawrence, all of whom lived to maturity. Jasper died in the service of his country in the late war, in an Iowa regiment; Jonathan died at his home, at the age of fifty-eight years, of pneumonia, contracted by exposure. The father was a staunch Democrat politically, and religiously was a German Baptist or Dunkard. The Dunkards were among the most thrifty and peaceable people who sought a home in America from the oppression of older countries.

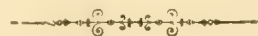
Isaac P. Wyland, a son of the above and the father of our subject, was born in Wyland, Indiana, received a common-school

education, and was brought up a Dunkard, but afterward changed his religion to the "Christian" belief. He was a miller by trade, and was married in Elkhart, Indiana, to Julia A. Miltenberger, of German descent, and daughter of Henry Miltenberger, who came from Pennsylvania to Elkhart County. Mr. and Mrs. Wyland have had six children: William W., Omar P., Jonathan M., Seth L., Mary H. and Asa A. The father moved to Iowa in the spring of 1856, settling in Shelby County, near Harlan, which was then a wilderness. In 1860 he settled in Newton, Pottawattamie County, where he built a grist-mill, and one and a half years later settled near his old farm east of Harlan, where he lived until 1884. In that year he went to Dakota, settling on a farm in Hand County, where he still resides. He is a Democrat in his political opinions, and has served as Sheriff of Shelby County, in 1862, and Postmaster of Jackson Township, Shelby County. He has always been a hard-working, industrious, honorable and substantial citizen, and will be remembered by the old settlers of Shelby County.

Dr. J. M. Wyland, his son and the subject of this sketch, received a good education at the high school of Harlan, and also studied medicine at Iowa City, where he graduated in 1884. His preceptor was Dr. E. A. Cobb, of Harlan, with whom he remained three years. Leaving this able instructor in the spring of 1884, the Doctor came to Minden, where he immediately bought the drug store of Kervill & Schaff, and has since had a large trade as well as a good practice. Socially he is a Mason, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In his political opinions he is a Democrat, and has also taken an active interest in the schools of his county, being a member of the School Board. He has the confidence of all the people, and was

recently elected a member of the Town Council.

In the spring of 1886 Mr. Wyland was married to Amelia Schumaker, daughter of Henry Schumaker, a native of Germany, but now of Moline, Illinois. He is the father of two children: Henry and Amelia. The Doctor's brother, Asa O., is also a physician, and is now engaged in practice at Underwood, this county. Dr. Wyland is a man of high character, and his success as a physician attests his skill and knowledge of medicine. He is yet a young man, and the succeeding years should add honor and dignity to a life well begun.



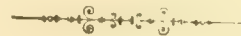
DA. COE, section 3, Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County, is an old settler and popular citizen of this neighborhood, having been identified with its best interests for the past thirty years. He was born in Muscatine County, Iowa, March 4, 1852, son of Samuel Coe, who for many years was a prominent citizen of Montgomery County, Iowa. He settled there in April, 1853, and twenty years later, in 1873, removed to Jewell County, Kansas, where he still resides and, at this writing, is seventy-eight years of age. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, John Coe, also a native of Ohio, of Irish ancestry. Samuel Coe was married in Indiana to Ruth Becknell, who was born in that State, near Albany. Her father, William Becknell, was born in Ohio and was of German origin. Some time after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Coe removed to Muscatine County, Iowa, and settled near Davenport. In the fall of 1852 they went to Lewis, Cass County, and soon afterward moved to Montgomery County, where as

above stated Mr. Coe lived many years. His wife died when her son, D. A., the subject of this sketch, was fifteen years old. The father is a Democrat and has served in most of the township offices where he has lived. He is a believer in universal salvation. The five children born to this worthy couple are: D. A., William, a resident of Lancaster, Jewell County, Nebraska; James B., who lives in Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County; S. E., also of Waveland Township; and Elvira Elizabeth, wife of William Wilds, a conductor on the railroad, lives in Stuart, Guthrie County, Iowa.

The subject of our sketch was reared in Montgomery County, and the first school he ever entered was in a log cabin with slab seats in Waveland Township. He lived at home until nineteen years old, when he engaged in the hotel business at Avoca, remaining thus employed for three years. Then he spent one year in Jewell County, Kansas, after which he returned to Iowa and worked as an overseer on a farm for John Jones, near Avoca. His next enterprise was to rent land south of Griswold, in Cass County, Iowa, which he cultivated four years. In 1880 he bought 120 acres of land in section 23, Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County, forty acres of which were broken. He built a house on the land, and two years later sold the property. Then he bought 100 acres of land in section 4, all of which had been plowed. He put up a house and other buildings on this place and after remaining there five years sold it. Mr. Coe bought his present farm of Thomas McCulla. It consists of 125 acres, and had been improved by James Pierce, who owned it before Mr. McCulla. On this farm is a good frame house, 14 x 22 feet, with an L, 12 x 14 feet. It is pleasantly situated and is surrounded by a grove and orchard of one acre. Other

improvements on the place are a barn, sheds, yards, feed lots and a wind-mill. Mr. Coe's attention is divided between stock-raising and cultivating the soil.

He was married, May 16, 1873, at Avoca, Iowa, to Flora A. Winsby, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of Robert C. Winsby, who was born in Nova Scotia of English ancestry. Her mother, *nee* Ruby A. Griffin, was also a native of Nova Scotia. Mr. Winsby is now a resident of Avoca. Mr. and Mrs. Coe have seven children, viz.: Robert Guy, Mark P., Clarence G., Clara E., Elmer A., Eddie E. and Roy A. Mr. Coe is one of the leading Democrats of this neighborhood. For the past six years he has been a Justice of the Peace. He is in the full vigor of manhood, is genial and affable, and is regarded as one of the most popular citizens of Waveland Township. Mrs. Coe is a member of the Christian Church.



S C. STRONG has been a resident of Pottawattamie County since 1864 and is one of the well-to-do farmers and worthy citizens of Center Township.

He was born in Ohio, October 13, 1837. His father, James M. Strong, was born in New England, and was a babe when his parents moved to Ohio. In that State he grew to manhood, and was married, in Meigs County, to Miss Melissa Barker, who was born in 1816. When their son C. S., the subject of this sketch, was nine years old they came to Iowa and settled in Jefferson County, coming via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Keokuk, and from there by teams to Jefferson County. There the son attended school in a log cabin and worked on a farm, remaining with his father until he reached his majority. At the age of twenty-one he

was united in marriage with Lucy Clover, a lady of intelligence who has proved herself a helpmate to her husband thus far on life's journey. She was born near Deerfield, Ohio, and was ten years old when she came to Jefferson County, Iowa, with her parents, James and Emily (Smillen) Clover.

In 1864, as already stated at the beginning of this sketch, Mr. Strong came to Pottawattamie County. His parents, who came here at the same time, lived on a farm until 1889, when they moved to Oakland, where they are passing their declining days in peace and comfort. The father is now seventy-eight years of age. Mr. Strong was among the pioneers of this county, the land on which he settled being wild and unimproved. He now owns a fine farm of 260 acres; has comfortable and substantial buildings and good fences, broad pastures and well cultivated fields and two groves. He also has a fine orchard from which, in 1889, he gathered 1,200 buhshels of fruit. He raises annually large numbers of cattle and hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Strong have five children, namely: Alice Converse, who for years has been a successful teacher in California, and is now in Oakland, this county, and has one son, Thomas, who married Addie Butler, a daughter of William B. Butler, of this township, and has one child; William Fred, a student at Simpson's College, Indianola, Iowa; James Clover and Charlie Cook, at home. They lost two children by death: Florence Belle, February 17, 1883, at the age of twenty-one years and fifteen days; and Mary Catherine, at the age of six months. Florence Belle was a general favorite with her associates, and was known far and wide for her Christian virtues, her amiable qualities and her cheerful and affectionate disposition. She was gifted with musical talent, and rendered valuable serv-

ices to the choir of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a consistent member. She was an affectionate daughter and sister, and her untimely death cast a gloom not only over the home circle but also over all those who knew her during her brief but useful life.

Mr. Strong and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hancock Circuit, and their son, William, is also a zealous worker in the cause of religion. Politically Mr. Strong is a Republican. He has served the public in several township offices.

CHARLES S. ROBINSON is one of the prominent and influential citizens of Center Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. He is one of the brave pioneers who came here in 1853 when everything was new and wild, and is justly deserving of honorable mention in work of this character. A history of his life will be found of interest to many.

Mr. Robinson was born in Fountain County, Indiana, March 2, 1828. His father and grandfather, Joel and Jeremiah Robinson, were natives of North Carolina. Joel Robinson was reared in his native State, and there married Jane Daily, who was born in North Carolina, the daughter of Charles Daily, who was of Irish extraction and also a native of that State. He and his wife went to Indiana in 1825, where they lived for many years. The following children were born to them: John now a resident of Perryville, Indiana; Marion, in Davis County, Iowa; Erastus, Appanoose, Iowa; Sabra Ann, wife of Thomas Foster, Appanoose County; and Charles S., the subject of this sketch. His youth was spent on his father's farm in Indiana, and his education was obtained in the typical log

school-house of the period, which was fitted up with slab seats. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, in 1851, where they lived until death. The father was born in 1797, and died in 1877. He was formerly a Democrat but later in life cast his vote and influence with the Republican party. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian Church. She died at the age of eighty-four years.

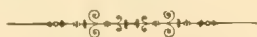
When their son, Charles S., was twenty-one years old he left his native State, came to Iowa, and settled in Appanoose County, where he was engaged in farming for three years. In 1853 he came to Pottawattamie County, as already stated at the beginning of this article, and first settled in Council Bluffs. There he teamed and farmed for a time, after which, in 1855, he moved to Wheel's Grove, where he spent one season. In 1856 he located on his present farm, being one of the first settlers in the neighborhood. There were a few families about Big Grove; but north, east and south of him stretched the wild prairie. It was ten miles to the first house east on Walnut Creek. The situation was enough to discourage a man not possessed with pluck and courage, but Mr. Robinson had in his make-up both of these elements combined with energy and perseverance; and the inconveniences of the new country only served as a stimulus to help develop the wild land that lie before him, and built for himself and family a home. His first winter was passed in a shanty covered with sod, but before the frosts of another winter came they were snugly living in a new log house, where he and his good wife dispensed hospitality with a liberal hand to all those who sought shelter in their humble home. Stranger and friend were entertained in true pioneer style. On this farm of 248 acres Mr. Robinson has lived for thirty-four years. The log house,

however, has given place to a substantial and modern frame one, which is surrounded with shade trees and an orchard of two or three acres. The farm has other good buildings, is well fenced, and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Robinson was married, November 25, 1849, to Miss Mary D. Rogers, a lady possessed of all the virtues and accomplishments that make a pioneer successful. She was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, a daughter of Clement and Rachel (White) Rogers, both natives of Delaware. When Mrs. Robinson was a girl her parents moved to Indiana, where they spent the residue of their lives. They were members of the Methodist Church, and were honored and respected citizens. Of their family of three children, two sons are deceased, Mrs. Robinson being the only survivor. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have had ten children, as follows: William, a resident of Wisconsin; Frank is married, has one child, and lives in Belknap Township, Pottawattamie County; Anna has been a successful teacher in California for seven years; Susan, wife of John Means, of Rice County, Kansas; Charles Freeland, Ira Joel, Sydney Grant—all at home; S. Jessie, a popular teacher; and Fred Elmer, at home. Their second child died at the age of nine months. All of them were born in Pottawattamie County, except William, who was born in Wapello County, Iowa. Mr. Robinson has given his children the advantages of a good education, and fitted them for honorable positions in life. The daughters have all been teachers.

Politically Mr. Robinson is a Republican. He has served in all the township offices. Two terms he was Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, of Oakland, No. 442. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Oakland.

Mr. Robinson is sixty-two years old, yet he bears his age lightly. He is a man well informed on all general topics, and is broad and progressive in his views. He is frank and cordial in his manner, and is honorable in all his business dealings.



DANIEL A. BURCKHALTER, one of the older soldier farmers of Pottawattamie County, was born in Boone County, Indiana, September 22, 1840. His great-grandfather, Adam Burckhalter, was of German descent. His son, Abraham, the grandfather of our subject, was born in South Carolina, and at an early day moved to Ohio on pack horses, and again moved to Union County, Indiana, where he lived several years. He next went to Boone County, where he died, on his farm, at the age of eighty years. He was a member of the Baptist Church, an honorable and upright citizen, and a man respected by all. His wife survived until 1888, dying at the advanced age of 104 years and two days. He was the father of ten children, viz.: Carson, Fannie, Margaret, Rebecca, Jerry, Sarah, Joseph, Thomas, James S., and one who died young. James S., a son of the above and the father of our subject, was born in Union County, Indiana, March 22, 1818, and was reared to farm life. He was married to Leah Belles, daughter of John W. and Mary (Huff) Belles. The father was a native of New Jersey, and moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade of carpenter. He was the son of Adam Belles, who was a native of Germany. John Belles moved to Boone County, Indiana, in 1863, and built a mill on Prairie Creek, but died two years afterward, at the age of sixty-three. He was an industrious and honorable man, and was the father of ten

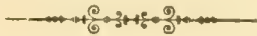
children: Annie, Elisha, Isaac, Leah, William, Jacob and Peter. To Mr. and Mrs. James S. Burckhalter were born eight children: Eliza J., Daniel A., Cynthia A., John M., Thomas W., Abigail C. and Laura A. After marriage his father lived on a farm in Boone County for seventeen years, and then moved to Marion County, Iowa, in 1854, where he lived until 1862, and where he was one of the early settlers. He enlisted in Company H, Fortieth Iowa Regiment Volunteer Infantry, but was taken sick and died one year afterward, from chronic diarrhea. He died on the steamboat at St. Louis. He was a good, substantial farmer, and although over forty-five years of age his patriotism would not allow him to remain at home, and he left his family and a comfortable home to lose his life for his country. His brother, Carson Burckhalter, was also in the same regiment, and was sixty years of age when he enlisted, and like his brother was a well-to-do farmer, but could not remain idle when his country needed him. James Burckhalter and his wife were devout members of the Christian Church. Politically he was a Republican, and socially a Master Mason. He was a man of high character, true and steadfast, a kind father and loving husband, and a patriot who did not hesitate to risk his life for his country, which is all that any one can do.

Daniel A. Burckhalter, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in Company K, Third Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Bussey, at the early age of twenty-one years. He was in several skirmishes, served in Missouri and Arkansas, and was in the siege of Vicksburg. The service in Missouri was principally against General Price and the bushwhackers, which was very dangerous, as the troops were very often fired upon from the bush. He was in a hard fight at Saline River, after which he was sent

to Pine Bluff with the ambulance corps, and was captured by the Confederates under Captain Webb, but escaped within one hour. He served three years, and was honorably discharged at Keokuk, Iowa, and returned home.

In 1879 he moved to Pottawattamie County and settled on his present farm, which now consists of 160 acres of fine land. He also has 160 acres of land in Dakota, and 120 acres in Cass County, Iowa. He is a hard working and a straightforward citizen, and stands high among the people. He is a member of the G. A. R., Abbott Post, No. 201, of which he has been Chaplain. He is a member of the Christian Church, and has held the office of deacon.

Mr. Burekhalter was married in 1865, to Edna Bell, daughter of Simpson and Mary (Foote) Bell. The father was born in Vermont, and moved from Ashtabula County, Ohio, to Marion County, Iowa, where he became a prominent farmer. He is now living in Montgomery, Iowa. He was the father of four children. Mr. and Mrs. Burekhalter had five children, namely: Charles, Sherman, who moved to Monroe Cemetery, Iowa, and died at the Black Hills, Custer County, Dakota, at the age of nineteen; Mary M., Cora L., Lucy A. and Carrie J. The mother died in Jasper County, Iowa, and Mr. Burekhalter was again married January 25, 1891, to Lucie Dennis, of Essex, Page County, this State.



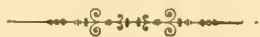
V. PLANK, a successful farmer of Pottawattamie County, was born in Lewis County, New York, November 28, 1823, a son of Henry Plank, a native of Mohawk Valley, and a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a son of Josiah Plank, a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject's mother

was Margaret C. (Vaningen) Plank, a native of New York, and the daughter of Joseph Vaningen, a native of Holland. The parents lived in New York until their death. The father was a farmer all his life, and in his religious relations was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

M. V. Plank was reared on a farm in Lewis County until his eighteenth year, when he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner's trade and as a stair-builder for three years. In 1857 he came to Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, where he was engaged at his trade two years. He then moved to Iola, Allen County, Kansas, but on account of the famine that year and also of the breaking out of the war, he went to Whiteside County, Illinois, near Morrison; in 1866 he returned to Clinton County, Iowa; in 1867 he removed to Delaware County, and in 1872 he went to Sioux City, where he made his home until 1875. That city was then a small village, and in 1872 he was elected a Master Mechanic at Fort Buford, which position he filled with credit. In 1875 he came to his present farm of eighty acres in Belknap Township. At that time his nearest neighbor north was about seven miles distant, and south four miles, and the whole country was wild prairie; now it is a nice farming country. Besides his farming, Mr. Plank is also engaged in raising horses, of which he has some very high grades.

He was married October 18, 1846, in Lewis County, New York, to Miss H. A. Witherbee, who was born in Otsego County, New York, and was reared and educated at Watertown, Jefferson County. She was a successful and popular teacher before her marriage, and while in Kansas held the position of Principal in a high school. She was the daughter of David and Eliza (St. Clair) Witherbee, the former a native of

Manchester, Vermont, and the latter of Westminster, same State, and a daughter of General Arthur St. Clair, of Revolutionary fame. The mother was a member of the Universalist Church, and the father of the Episcopal. They lived in New York until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Plank have six children: Zelia Eliza, wife of David Vanalstine, of Belknap Township; W. J., a carpenter and contractor, of Cora Valley, Oregon; Hattie, wife of George L. Boals, of Dakota County, Nebraska; Ida Belle and Ada N., twins, the former the wife of J. A. Fletcher, of Forrestville, Colorado, and the latter the wife of Marion Barton, of Valley Township, Pottawattamie County; Iona L., wife of B. S. Leader, of Belknap Township. They lost a babe, William L., when seventeen months old, in New York. Politically Mr. Plank is a Republican, and religiously an Adventist. Mrs. Plank is an ordained minister of the Adventist Church, and has preached at Sioux City, Yankton and Omaha. She is a faithful and zealous worker in this county for her Master, and has performed the marriage ceremony of all her children but one. The children are all well married and have left their parental home, and Mr. and Mrs. Plank now feel very lonely, but they are reconciled to their lot.



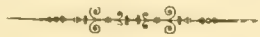
NATHAN SMITH COLLINS, section 35, Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, is one of the well-known and successful citizens of the community. He has resided here since 1869. Mr. Collins was born in Washington County, Vermont, October 25, 1858, son of Alfred and Cordelia (Smith) Collins, the former a native of Clarendon, Vermont, and the latter of Addison, same State. His paternal grandfather was

Nathan Collins, and his maternal grandparents were Amos and Barbara Smith. Alfred Collins lived in his native State until 1869, when he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, being one of the early settlers in this neighborhood. Here he passed the remainder of his life. He was twice married. By his first wife he had six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Mary A. Wall, of Pilot Grove, Montgomery County, Iowa; Stukely Alden, of Omaha, Nebraska; Edith Cordelia DeVoss, of Arkansas; Gertrude E. Simpson, of Denver, Colorado, and Nathan Smith Collins. The last named was only two months old when his mother died. His father afterward wedded Harriet A. Wickware, and by her had two children, only one of whom is living. Mrs. Collins and her daughter, Eliza Bessie, reside at Elliot, Montgomery County, Iowa. Mr. Collins died October 28, 1878. He was a farmer all his life, and his political relations were with the Republican party. For four or five years he served as Justice of the Peace. He was a member of the Advent Church.

The subject of our sketch was the youngest son of his father's family, and was eleven years old when his parents came to this county. Here he grew to manhood and was educated in the district schools. After finishing his education he engaged in teaching for a short time. At the death of his father, although only twenty years of age, Mr. Collins assumed the management of the home place, where he has since resided. The farm consists of 122 acres of rich bottom land, all under cultivation. Among the improvements on this farm are a frame house, which is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, a good barn, cribs, wind-mill, stock-yards, feed-lots, orchard and grove.

Mr. Collins was married, February 28, 1883, in Montgomery County, Iowa, to Emma

Hulbert, who was born and reared in Iowa. Her parents, Orlando and Charlotte (Bliss) Hulbert, both natives of Vermont, are now residents of Wayne County, Nebraska. Her father is a Republican and a farmer. Her mother is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have three children: Mary Emma, Valma Belle and Frank Huber. Like his father, Mr. Collins is a Republican. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church. He is numbered, socially, financially and politically, among the representative citizens of Waveland Township.

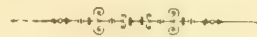


CHARLES S. PRICE, proprietor of the Pleasant Ridge stock-farm, Macedonia Township, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1850, a son of Martin and Melinda (Williams) Price, Virginians. He was three years of age when his parents settled in Fulton County, Illinois, and was seven years of age when his mother died. A short time afterward he had to begin to support himself, and was engaged in farm work until grown. In 1870 he came to Pottawattamie County and continued in his calling, working by the month and saving up money, until in 1877 he was able to buy some land. At that time all around him was wild prairie; but he has labored upon his place until he has made of it a fine farm, with good residence, etc. The place comprises 120 acres, and is very rich. Mr. Price is a pioneer in the introduction of Percheron horses in that part of the county, and he has spent much time and money to obtain the best specimens to be found. One of the best horses in Western Iowa is his Metayer, foaled in 1884 and imported in 1886 by P. Hopley & Co., of Lewis, Iowa; recorded number 6,026; weight 1,800 pounds. He took the first premium as a three-year-

old at the Nebraska State Fair at Omaha in 1888, in competition with many others. Another is Saba, number 12,913, foaled March, 1887, in France, and imported by Hopley & Co. Gray Nellie is a Percheron mare which drew first premium at Omaha at four different fairs. On exhibiting his horses at Malvern, Mr. Price took six first premiums, one second and one diploma. His herds of thoroughbred and high-grade horses are second to none in the county.

Mr. Price is a Republican in his politics, and is liberal both in spirit and in practically aiding in the advancement of the interests of his community.

He was married in 1875, to Miss Marion, a daughter of James Perks, an old settler of Macedonia Township, and their children are: Arthur Leon, James Martin, Edith May and Roy.

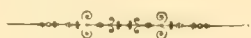


KENNETH McKENZIE, an intelligent and well-to-do farmer of Waveland Township, came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1874. It is eminently fitting that an outline of his life should be given in this work; in fact, its omission would make the history incomplete.

Like many of Iowa's successful men, Mr. McKenzie is a native of Scotland. He was born in December, 1836, son of Roderick and Ann (McLeod) McKenzie, both natives of that country in which they passed their lives. At the age of thirty-three Mr. McKenzie married May Kenedy, also a native of Scotland, born of Scotch parents, Donald and Ann (McLennan) Kenedy. In 1869 he and his wife bade farewell to native land and sailed from Glasgow to New York. They continued their way westward and settled in Lapeer County, Michigan, where Mr. McKen-

zie was employed at whatever he could do that was most profitable. For a time he did railroad work and was afterward engaged in lumber woods. In 1874 he came to Pottawattamie County and bought 160 acres of wild prairie land in Waveland Township, paying for it good old Scotch money that he had earned by the sweat of his brow. Here he has since lived, worked and prospered, and in many ways has been aided by his worthy help-mate. He is now the owner of 440 acres of rich, well-improved land, one of the best farms in the township. He has a fine home, built in 1884, at a cost of \$1,000, and is beautifully situated on a natural building site. Mr. McKenzie is engaged in stock-raising and general agricultural pursuits. He has a grove and orchard, all necessary farm buildings and fences, all the result of the thrifty Scotchman's well directed efforts.

Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie have four children: Anna, Christena, Donald and Rodena M. In his political views Mr. McKenzie is a Republican. He was reared a Presbyterian. Financially he is regarded as one of the solid men of the township. He is honest and upright in all things, and his word is as good as his bond. His postoffice is Griswold, Cass County, Iowa.



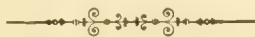
 H. BOLTON, section 30, Grove Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, is one of the representative citizens of his community. He was born in Giles County, Virginia, March 7, 1832. His father, George Bolton, was a native of the same county, and was a son of Henry Bolton. The latter was born in Germany, and when a youth was kidnapped and brought to America. This occurred before the Revolutionary war. After his arrival here he made his

escape, joined the colonial forces and fought under General Washington in the struggle for independence. After the war he settled in Virginia, where he married and lived until his death occurred. George Bolton married Margaret Duncan, also a native of Virginia, and to them were born seven children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Elizabeth Southern, who resides in Oregon; Eliza J. Rice, also in Oregon; C. H., the subject of this sketch; Nancy M. Smith, of Delaware County, Iowa; and Christena Wilkinson, of Mills County, same State. When Mr. C. H. Bolton was ten years of age his father and family removed from Virginia to Cedar County, Iowa, making the journey in an old-fashioned Virginia wagon. Iowa was then a Territory, and Mr. Bolton's family were among the early settlers of Cedar County. He was a farmer all his life, a Jackson Democrat, a Protestant Methodist, and a man of integrity and moral worth. His death occurred in Cedar County a few years after he settled in this State. His wife, an earnest Christian, and a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, lived to about the age of eighty years, and died at the home of her son in Grove Township, this county.

The son of poor but industrious Christian parents, C. H. Bolton was reared on a farm and in early youth taught those lessons of diligence and good morals which have been important factors in his after life, and have helped him on to success. He first attended school in Virginia, and after moving West his studies were continued in the primitive log school-house which the pioneers had erected. To these rudiments of an education thus obtained Mr. Bolton has added a practical experience which can only be gained by personal contact with business and the world. When he was twenty-one years of age he wedded Miss Louisa Bolton, a distant rela

tive of his, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of William and Sarah Bolton. Our subject lived in Cedar County until 1873, when he came to his present location, coming via the C. R. R. I. Railroad to Walnut, and from there to Grove Township in wagons. He bought 120 acres of land. Two years later he bought the eighty acres where he now lives, and which is near his first purchase. The latter property has been improved by Sam H. Hopkins, who sold it to Mr. Bolton. The 120 acres corners on the southeast of it, making in all a fine farm of 200 acres. He has a comfortable house, a good barn and all necessary improvements and buildings for the care of stock, etc.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, two of whom are deceased. The living are Lewis, who resides in Oregon; George and Mary, at home; and Cora, wife of Jesse Pedit, of Waveland Township. Martin Sherman died at the age of eleven years, and Oliva at the age of three years. Mrs. Bolton died September 16, 1886, and her loss was deeply felt by her husband, her children and her many friends. She was greatly beloved by all who knew her, and as a Christian woman her life is worthy of emulation. She was a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, as is also her husband. In politics Mr. Bolton is a Republican.



JAMES LIVINGSTON, one of the substantial farmers of Valley Township, is descended from an old American family of Scotch descent. His great-grandfather came from Scotland and settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and afterward moved to Mercer County, same State. William Livingston, his son and the grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, and was

married to Margaret Mathews. They were the parents of seven children: Mary, Margaret, James, David, Hugh, Marshall and William. The father was a farmer near Wilmington, Pennsylvania, and lived to the age of eighty-six years; he was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Hugh Livingston, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, and was a cabinet-maker by trade, which business he followed in his native State until 1853. He was married, in Mercer County, to Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Richard and Phoebe (Woodhouse) Smith. The father was born in Stonebridge, England, and was the father of ten children. To Mr. and Mrs. Livingston were also born ten children, viz.: Mary, Phoebe, Margaret, Elizabeth, Zilpah, James, Milton, Charles, Dewitt C. and Wm. W. The father followed his trade in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, until 1850, when he removed to Rock Island, Illinois, and remained three years. In 1853 he moved to Scott County, Iowa, where he was among the early pioneers. He remained there about three years, and in 1856 returned to Rock Island, Illinois, and bought a farm, remaining three years. He sold this place, and in 1876 came to Pottawattamie County, settling in James Township, where he died in 1885. He and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian Church.

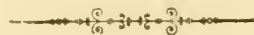
James Livingston, the subject of this sketch, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1839, and was reared to the life of a farmer. August 13, 1862, at the age of twenty-three, he enlisted in Company C, Second Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and was in the battles of Coffeeville, Mississippi, Salinsburg, Colliersville, Tupelo, in the destruction of the railroad at Oxford, Mississippi, on the Grierson raid through Mississippi, and at the battle of Nashville, Ten-

nessee. He first served eighteen months, and then re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, and served as a veteran for twenty months, making altogether thirty-eight months, and was neither wounded nor in the hospital. He was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, October 4, 1865, and was honorably discharged at Selma, Alabama.

After the war Mr. Livingston settled on a farm in Rock Island County, Illinois, where he lived one year, when he came to Scott County, Iowa, where he lived until March, 1868. In that year he came to Pottawattamie County and settled on his present farm of eighty acres of wild land. He has since converted this into a fine, fertile farm, to which he has added until he now owns 133 acres. He has taken an active interest in the cause of education, and was instrumental in the building of the first school-house in this part of the township, and was also School Director. He has filled this office many times since, and is now a member of the U. S. Grant Post, No. 123, Avoca, Iowa. Mr. Livingston stands deservedly high in his county as an honorable and upright citizen, and as a man of sterling worth.

He was married in Scott County, Iowa, to Emily Dulin, daughter of James and Almira (Danforth) Dulin. The father was born in Virginia, in 1812, and was a farmer by occupation. His father, John Dulin, an Irishman by birth, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Virginia. Mr. Dulin went to Ohio when a young man, and in 1843 settled in Scott County, Iowa, where he was one of the early pioneers. He was a substantial farmer, and lived to the age of seventy-one years. His wife was born in 1812, and died at the age of seventy-three years. They were the parents of nine children: Thomas, Bushrod, James, Alfred, Eleazer, Emily, Clara, Elizabeth and John. Mrs. Dulin was a mem-

ber of the Christian Church. Mr. Dulin was a hard-working man, and well known to all the old settlers. To Mr. and Mrs. Livingston have been born six children: Hugh, James, Joseph, Bessie, Emma M. and Katie. James was married to Clara McMasters, and they have one child—Hugh. He is now a butcher at Hancock.



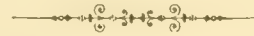
THOMAS DOOL, a substantial farmer of Valley Township, is the son of Robert Dool, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was of sterling Scotch-Irish descent. He was the son of Henry Dool, who came from Scotland and settled on a farm in Ireland, and was the father of five children: John, Henry, Robert and Martha. Robert came to America when a young married man, in 1817; his name was spelled Doole. He was married to Margaret Spears, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and they were parents of eight children: William S., Henry and Hannah (twins), Rosean, Margaret, Mary, John and Thomas. The first three were born in Ireland, and Rosean was born on the ocean in an English ship sailing under American colors for safety in French waters; so it is said that she did not know her nationality. The remainder of the children were born in America. John Spears also came to America in 1821, bringing his wife, *nee* May Hannah, and four children: Robert, May, Hannah, Margaret. The father came to Ohio, where he was among the early pioneers of Guernsey County, and where he lived until 1831. He was a member of the old Seceder Presbyterian Church, and was an honorable man. Mr. Dool landed in Philadelphia, and went directly to Ohio, settling in Harrison County, where he was a pioneer. He lived only to

the age of thirty-nine years, dying of canal fever in 1829. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man who loved his family, which tempted him to risk life and health in the struggle with the wilderness in order to better their condition. Mrs. Dool was left with a family of small children, to whom she taught industry and honesty, which is always learned at the mother's knee. In 1859 she came to Illinois with her son John, where she died at the age of ninety years. She was born in 1792 and died in 1882. She was a lady of strong character and hardy constitution, and strove to teach her children, all of whom became good citizens; one son, William S., a Presbyterian minister, followed that profession in Ohio and Illinois for many years.

Thomas Dool, our subject, was born on his father's farm in Harrison County, Ohio, July 26, 1828, and, like many of our famous men, had little chance to attend school, and after eleven years of age did not attend school at all. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for eleven years. In March, 1862, he went to Mercer County, Illinois, where he remained eleven years. In 1873 he came to Pottawattamie County, settling on his present farm of eighty acres, but which he has since improved and converted into a fine farm of 160 acres, on which is a new and commodious residence and many other improvements. He is respected by his fellow citizens, and takes an active interest in the cause of education, having served as Justice of the Peace and as School Director. He has made his property by hard labor, and is truly a self-made man.

Mr. Dool was married in Harrison County, Ohio, to Mary Bell, daughter of John and Margaret (Clifford) Bell. The father was an Irishman by birth, and came to America in 1841, settling on a farm in Harrison County.

He was the father of ten children, viz.: Mary, Benjamin, Esther, Samuel (deceased in his second year), John, George, Edward, James, Margaret A. and Jane. Benjamin was a soldier in the civil war, enlisting at the beginning, and was in several battles. He died in June, 1862, from typhoid fever. The father removed to his farm in Mercer County, Illinois, in 1864, where he is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Dool have been born four children: Henry E. (deceased at the age of twenty-six); William J., who was born in 1859; Margaret J. and Mary E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dool are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Dool has been an elder for many years. He assisted in organizing the Knox Presbyterian Church, and with Robert Martin was elected elder.

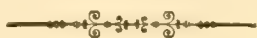


STEPHEN THOMAS DUNN, JR., a farmer of Crescent Township, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, August 24, 1849, the son of Stephen and Mary Dunn, of Irish ancestry. The senior Dunn was born December 26, 1819, in Dublin, Ireland, where he was reared to manhood. About the age of twenty-one years he emigrated to America, landing at New York, where he served his apprenticeship as tailor. About two years after arriving in this country he married a French lady, who was born November 23, 1826, and died in 1865. They had three sons and one daughter, namely: William and Mary, deceased; John, now residing at Council Bluffs; and Stephen Thomas, the subject of this sketch. In 1857 the father came to Council Bluffs, where he married again, made his residence and followed his trade to within a few years of his death, which occurred December 26, 1888. Purchasing a farm eight miles north of Council Bluffs, he spent the

remainder of his days there. The children by his second wife were two daughters: Allie and Winifred, both now deceased.

His son, the subject of this sketch, was reared to farm life, married in 1874 and purchased eighty acres of land on section 34, where he now lives. There he began life anew and made the many improvements essential to a complete and comfortable home. He now has a fine imported Clydesdale stallion five years old, weighing 1,700 pounds and being seventeen hands high, which he keeps in Council Bluffs in the season.

He was married in March, 1874, to a lady who was born in Wisconsin, April 28, 1857, and since then has occupied his present farm. He is a steadfast and enthusiastic Democrat, has been Road Supervisor for the past five years, is a member of the Mutual Protective Association of Crescent City, and he and his wife are devout members of the Catholic Church and exemplary citizens. They have had two daughters and five sons, namely: Joseph Earl, born March 1, 1875; Mary Winifred, October 2, 1877, died August 24, 1878; Ellen, born September 15, 1879; Albert Francis, January 15, 1882; John, August 10, 1886; Stephen Thomas, Jr., January 24, 1888; and Andrew, March 10, 1890.



JOSEPH A. BUNNELL, a substantial farmer of Pottawattamie County, owning one of the largest farms in Knox Township, is of English descent. His grandfather Barlow was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was a traveling salesman through the West. He bought land and mill property, and established his brother Abner on a tract of land at Maunee City, Indiana, at a very early day. Charles Bunnell, the father of our subject, was born in Ontario

County, New York, near Rochester, and was married in that county to Margaret M. Barlow, a well educated lady, and the daughter of an old Revolutionary soldier, who were pioneer settlers in the old colonies of Massachusetts and New York. Mrs. Bunnell taught her husband to read and write, and he became a well-informed man. They were the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters: Charles B., Alby, deceased at forty years of age; Joseph A., William T., Byron L., George, deceased at two years; Susanah M., Josephine M., Mary, Sarah, and the first and last born died in infancy. The father settled on a farm in Portage County, Ohio, where he was among the pioneer settlers. He resided there about twelve years, then moved to Winnebago County, Illinois, remaining seven years; in 1851 he came to Clinton County, Iowa, and settled on wild land, where he lived until he came to Shelby County. His wife and son Byron died, and after two years he went to the State of Washington, where he still lives, at the age of eighty-five years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was for many years a deacon, class-leader, trustee, and has always made the Methodist ministers at home in his residence. His wife was a devout church member since twelve years of age, and she was a woman of high character, and instilled the lessons of integrity and honesty into the minds of her children, and she is still remembered with affection.

Politically Mr. Bunnell is an old-time Whig and Republican, and has always been a hard-working and upright man. He had two sons in the civil war: Byron L. and Joseph A. The former was in the Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was in Sherman's first and second battles of Vicksburg, and also in the severe battle at Arkan-



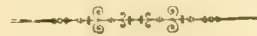
J. M. Barston M.D.

sas Post, where he was badly shot in the hand, and was in the hospital at Memphis. He afterward returned to his regiment and drove an ambulance from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was also on the return march to Washington and was present at the grand review. He was engaged three days in heavy skirmishing at the battle of the Clouds at Lookout Mountain.

Joseph A. Bunnell, our subject, was born January 10, 1836, in Portage County, Ohio, and received a common-school education. In 1852, at the age of sixteen years, he came to Clinton County, Iowa, where he worked on his father's farm, and then came to Shelby County with his uncle, Truman R. Barlow, a blind man, but of excellent education. Mr. Bunnell took up wild land before it was in market, on March 9, 1853, which he has since improved. October 14, 1863, he enlisted in Company M, Ninth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battle with Shelby's force near Duvall's Bluff. His regiment was guarding the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, and was in very dangerous service, and was engaged in many skirmishes. Mr. Bunnell escaped without wounds, and served to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in February, 1866. After the war he settled on his farm in Shelby County, which he afterward sold and bought his present farm, then consisting of 120 acres of wild land, for which he paid \$1,800. By energy and perseverance he has added to this until he now owns 600 acres of the finest bottom land in Pottawattamie County, and also 280 acres in Adams County, this State. In his political views he is a strict Republican. He is a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 123, Avoca, Iowa. He has held the office of School Director and Trustee for fifteen years, and has

also been Secretary, Supervisor and Assessor.

Mr. Bunnell was married in 1856 to Sarah J. Headlee, a sister of Joseph Headlee, whose sketch appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell have been born nine children: Amanda J., George E., Annis D., Walter E., Albert E., Charles S., Ola G., Emma V. and one who died in infancy.



J M. BARSTOW is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city. He was born in Fulton County, Illinois, September 10, 1854, son of Samuel and Eleanor (Coulson) Barstow. The latter is of English descent, and a native of Illinois. Samuel Barstow was born in Muskingum County, Ohio. He and his wife came to Mills County, Iowa, October, 1855, and settled on a farm twenty miles south of Council Bluffs, and in 1871 came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, purchasing their present farm, six miles south of Council Bluffs, where they still reside. They had three sons and two daughters, all living: James M., our subject; Rozeltha, wife of Joseph Stoker, farmer, of Mills County, Iowa; Alice J., wife of Edward McIntyre, farmer, of Harrison County, Iowa; Miss Ena H., teacher in Bloomer School, Council Bluffs; Guy E. resides with his brother, Dr. Barstow.

Dr. Barstow was but a year old when his parents came to Mills County, Iowa. He first attended a subscription school in a slab house in Mills, afterward the district and public schools. He also attended the Bellevue High School, of Bellevue, Nebraska, two terms; then taught during the summers, and attended school during the winters; also attended college at the Methodist Seminary at Glenwood, Mills County. He then taught four years and accumulated money sufficient

to take his first course of lectures at the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons. He continued to earn the money during vacations to pay for his tuition and expenses at the college, from which he graduated in March, 1880. While a student at the Medical College he was a very hard worker, pursuing not only the regular course of studies, but also taking private instruction from eminent members of the faculty in diseases of the eye and ear, and also in obstetrics. After his graduation he immediately began the practice of medicine in Council Bluffs, but, being very ambitious of taking a high place in his profession, he took the first opportunity of going to Bellevue Medical College, New York city, where he had the advantage of the instruction, both theoretical and practical, of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the day, and also the immense advantages of hospital practice. He graduated from this college in March, 1884, having taken special instructions in practice, surgery, obstetrics, and diseases of women and children, aside from the regular course of lectures and hospital processes. After his graduation at Bellevue he again resumed his practice at Council Bluffs, where he has been rapidly and steadily working his way into the front rank of the profession in Council Bluffs, which city numbers among the profession the ablest physicians and surgeons in western Iowa.

Dr. Barstow is a member of the Presbyterian Church; is one of the staff of the Potawattamie County Asylum for the Insane, both visiting and consulting; also of St. Bernard's Hospital. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him. The Doctor has been very successful in his practice, and by reason of his kindly manners and painstaking care he is well liked by his patients. Both he and his wife are popular socially. Dr. Barstow belongs to the State

Medical Society, is a member of the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, and also of the Council Bluffs Medical Society, and has been president of this latter society. He is in vigorous, robust health, capable of a great deal of hard work and study; honest, frank and manly in his character and demeanor, imbued with a generous ambition, and possessed of the advantages of a strong mind and thorough, practical education and training.

He was united in marriage to Miss Carrie M. Shepard, October 29, 1884. She was born in Ohio, and is a daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth (Foutz) Shepard. Dr. and Mrs. Barstow have one child—Ruth.

WILLIAM G. TITTSWORTH.—The biographical historian in recording the lives and records of a large number of men, has presented for his delineation a great variety of character and many incidents of interest and value. His pen depicts the adventures and vicissitudes of the hardy pioneer. Those men are born, not made, as not every man or woman has the sterling qualities and attributes to be a pioneer, and not every nation can produce them. The hunter and adventurer in new countries also claims his share of attention, as he pushed his way through the trackless forests, fords the great rivers, and climbs the lofty mountains. The youthful soldier filled with patriotism, is also a prominent figure. The untiring and hardy seeker after mineral wealth in our mountain ranges, and the adventurous ranch men, the forerunner of the more plodding farmer, all combined contribute their various characteristics to form the complete picture which the biographical writer has presented to his view. Remark-

able as it may appear, all the above occupations and traits of character are blended in the adventurous career of the subject of this sketch.

He was born and reared on our southern borders, and passed his youthful days among a people noted for their tempestuous character, and through the turbulence of frontier life. He received no education, and in his boyhood, surrounded with the perils of a rude and bloody border warfare, grasped the musket of the soldier almost before his slender form was capable of enduring the fatigues of bearing arms. He became a soldier in our great civil war, and marched with that daring leader, Sherman, in the greatest campaign in history,—the famous march to the sea. Laying down his arms only when peace was declared, the youthful soldier, confronted with the problem of making his own way in life, became a sailor, adventurer, hunter and trapper in the then unsettled and trackless wilds of Wyoming, and finally became a successful ranchman. He passed through an experience with reckless characters, which would have ruined a large majority of young men. His innate strength of character brought him safely through to become a kind father, loving husband and a prominent American citizen.

William G. Tittsworth was born April 9, 1847, in Franklin County, Arkansas, and on account of having been left an orphan by the death of his father, William D. Tittsworth, when a mere child, he received no education. This defect he has partially supplied by self-instruction and a habit of reading and that practical experience gained by close observation of human nature which a life of adventure and travel gives, and when combined with a manly force of character is frequently of more value to its possessor than a liberal education. Young

William left Arkansas at the early age of five years, and the family settled on a farm in Taney County, Missouri. There were six children in the family, namely: A. D., William D., William G., Mary, Marcessa and Annie. The mother married again in that State to James Clevenger, of Taney County, Missouri, and a farmer by occupation. Young William, not being satisfied at home, went to live with his grandmother, May, who resided on a farm in the same county, and here he spent much of his time until he came to Iowa, just prior to the breaking out of the great civil war. Here he was engaged in herding cattle for I. C. Cooper, of Des Moines. He returned to Missouri after a short time, when the great civil war burst upon the country. Missouri, being one of the border States, was soon a scene of great domestic violence, the people being divided in their opinions; some were strong in favor of the Union and the old flag, and others, influenced by their close relationship to the Southern people, were the most bitter secessionists. Therefore neighborhood was divided against neighborhood, family against family, and partisan warfare raged in all its violence.

Our subject was but a boy of fourteen years when he was surrounded with all the excitement of this state of affairs. Armed bands, called "guerrillas," took the field, and, clothing their real object, which was murder and plunder under the guise of loyalty to the South, swept like a remorseless scourge upon the defenseless people. One of these bands raided the neighborhood where his mother lived, and committed many acts of violence in the peaceful valley. Visiting his mother's house they searched for arms and plunder, and with bluster and threats overawed the trembling inmates. William D. Tittsworth, the elder brother of our subject,

then a boy of about sixteen years of age, was at a neighbor's place on Bear Creek, four and a half miles away. The raiders found him, and being aware that his step-father had voted for Missouri to remain in the Union, and that the family were imbued with Union sentiments, remorselessly shot him down. Alf. Boler, a noted bushwhacker, did the shooting, about July 1, 1861; but, although severely wounded, Mr. Tittsworth escaped to the bushes, with which that country was thickly covered. He reached a vacant log cabin in the woods, and was cared for by sympathizing neighbors. Another young man, by the name of Davis, who also was wounded, shared the cabin with him. Davis was shot under circumstances which well illustrates the bitterness of the struggle in Missouri. A man named Manning, the father-in-law of Davis, was one of the leaders of the bushwhackers. Davis, as well as his father, was a Union man, but had taken no part in the conflict, fearing the raids of the bushwhackers. They, like many of their neighbors, had made a practice of sleeping in the bush at night for safety. Manning was aware of this, and told them to come home and sleep on the porch, and he would see that they were protected. Davis, believing his father-in-law would do him no harm, consented, and one night, in company with his father, slept on the porch. Manning treacherously collected some of his men, surrounded the house, and took them both prisoners. In company with a man named Kelley, a blacksmith who had been previously captured, they were taken along a bridle path toward a mill, and were told they were to be shot. Kelley was blindfolded, and Davis and his father thought it was simply done to frighten them. Soon, however, they heard the report of fire-arms, and heard Kelley fall. Then with a glance at each other they

broke away and ran for the timber. The elder Davis fell dead on the way, and the younger, with a hasty glance at his father, reached the timber, not, however, without being wounded by three shots, and falling suddenly behind a log escaped to a cabin in the woods, and finally recovered. Boler, a noted guerrilla, was their leader in this part of the country, and killed many people with his own hands. He was finally himself killed by Union soldiers and beheaded, and the gory trophy carried on a pole to Ozark, Missouri.

Through such scenes as these Young Tittsworth passed, at an age when he should have been gaining an education for a future honorable and useful life; but, seizing a rifle he mounted a horse, which his mother gave him, and joined the Home Guards, May 2, 1861, when so young as to be hardly able to carry arms. He served under Captain Jesse Galloway, who was shot down at the threshold of his own door with his child in his arms, which was also killed by the same bullet! He was just leaving his home for the field, and had just picked up the little child to kiss it good-by, when the relentless guerrilla fired upon him from the dark.

The commanding officers of the company of Home Guards in which young William served was: First Lieutenant, F. M. Gideon; Second Lieutenant, James Oliver. They fought a skirmish with the bushwhackers at Forsyth, the county-seat of Taney County, and were repulsed. Soon afterward General Sweeney came upon the scene with a regiment of Jayhawkers from Kansas, with two pieces of artillery, and attacked the bushwhackers at Forsyth, and with a few shots from the artillery dispersed them. Young William was present at both engagements. Missouri was the home and hot-bed of this class both before and after the war. Their hatred,

enmity and superstition were mingled with a chaos of governmental ideas,—a mass of conflicting political notions, which at last took shape in arms. Their riding from daylight till dark, from midnight till noonday, and on into midnight again, shooting right and left at public and private enemies, the guerrilla bands plundered the dead, taunted the dying and murdered opposition wherever it rose up. Stopping only to demand meals and horse feed, they often rode until nature's check, fatigue, compelled them to halt. They were brave, cunning and merciless, picked from the most desperate characters which that era developed and revealed. These grim partisans were well calculated to fill a land with dread. Perhaps never has there been gathered under one flag a band so uniformly evil and pitiless, accustomed to no restriction and little order, their laws were few and brief, and they recognized no crime but cowardice, no virtue but courage. With them life was too worthless to be spared or considered. The tiger, crouching by the spring where his prey must come to drink, is not more patient, more tireless in his lonely vigil, and through days and nights these stealthy watchers have lain beside a house, a road, a shadowy pass and waited like the tiger for their prey. They knew it would come and they waited. They never missed their mark. This is all that is necessary to describe these fearless warriors, with whom our young subject was, as a boy, called upon to do battle.

In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war. He was in the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Atlanta, Resaca, Dallas, Snake Creek Gap, and many others. He was with Sherman on that famous march in history, where the Union arms and flag was borne

through the heart of the enemy's country to the sea. He was also on the return march to Washington, and was present at the great military pageant, the grand review, where Abraham Lincoln, the savior of his country, and Ulysses S. Grant, its able general, viewed the mighty triumphant northern hosts who had suppressed the greatest rebellion in the annals of history, connected the Union of the States, and gave the priceless boon of liberty to 4,000,000 human beings. Young William was honorably discharged at St. Louis, Missouri, and while still a young man came out of the arena of military life to the great struggle of providing for himself a home and fortune. He was a good soldier, and was always ready for duty. He received no wounds, was never in a hospital, and was never sick except from a severe sunstroke from which he suffered at times. He was well known to all in the regiment as "Little Tittsworth."

Mr. Tittsworth came to the State of Iowa and went to Michigan and Chicago, where, meeting an old acquaintance, he became a cook on a vessel on Lake Michigan, his friend teaching him at odd times the mysteries of the culinary art. In 1868, probably with the advice of that eminent philosopher, Horace Greeley, he went to the then almost unknown wilds of the Territory of Wyoming, and became a trapper and hunter, selling the products of his skill to the builders of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was at that time pushing its lines to the far West. He continued in this vocation until 1871, when he became a rancher, raising horses and cattle in Sweetwater County, Wyoming, combining the business with that of drover. He became a noted cow-boy and expert trailer. At one time he visited Wyoming to show parties the celebrated Golconda "diamond" field, which a man named Arnold was sup-

posed to have discovered. After tracing the trail across the desert, he found that the diamond field had already been staked out by Arnold, and that numbers of other people had already gathered at the place. Experts soon found the field had been "salted" with diamonds, emeralds and rubies, and that Arnold, who had fleeced Eastern capitalists of large sums of money, had already fled from the country. He was not in the employ of any one when he visited the diamond mines, but went on information gained from citizens of Laramie. Mr. Tittsworth went all through the excitement of early life in Wyoming, when the gamblers almost ran the country, and many men were shot down in cold blood. In his experience he visited a wide range of territory in that State, Utah and Washington Territory, killing a great many bear, deer, elk, mountain sheep, etc. He was present at the opening of the Henpeak mine in Colorado, when 200 warriors of the Ute tribe, who had just murdered the Van Dyke party, ordered the Henpeak miners to leave the country. The celebrated scout, Jim Baker, an old companion of Kit Carson and Jim Bridger, was with the miners. He had in early days married several different Indian squaws, and was the father of many half-breed Indian children. It is said he could count upon his fingers as many as from twenty to thirty. His son William, a half-breed, then about thirty years of age, was then with him. Jim Baker was a very fearless and powerful frontiersman, and had killed many Indians. He met the warlike party of Utes in council, and boldly told their chief that he had been to Washington and seen the great White Father, who had given him that country to Bear River, and that they must leave. The chief replied that the whites had killed their buffalo and mined their gold, and he demanded that they leave.

Baker seized the chief and roughly jerked him off his horse, telling him he would kill him, and Baker stepped into his camp and seized his rifle, ordering the Indians to leave or he would open fire, and the fight would begin at once. The sagacity of the Indians convinced them that discretion was the better part of valor, and they departed; and Baker sent three men, one of whom was our subject, to see that they crossed the Bear River.

Among the various experiences of Mr. Tittsworth when a young man struggling to gain a position in life, is his career as a circus man. For one season he was with Yankee Robinson's circus in Illinois and Iowa, his business being to describe for a side-show the relics left from the burning of Barnum's famous museum in New York. Thus he obtained a wide knowledge of human nature, which has been of great value to him.

The summer ranch of Tittsworth was in Salt Wells Basin, and he wintered his cattle at Brown's Park, Colorado and Utah, which is a deep depression in the ground, the sides rising from 4,000 to 7,000 feet. At the foot of the park begins the grand cañon of the Green River, at the gate of La Dore, the walls of which rise 2,000 feet perpendicular. July 24, 1872, he married Jane Law, daughter of George Law, a Scotchman, who was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1812, and who was married in that country to Elizabeth Phillips. Mr. Law was a coal-miner in that country, and in 1869 came with his family to America, settling in Cache Valley, Utah. To Mr. Law were born ten children: John, William, Jemima, Margaret, Alice, George, Jane, Elizabeth, Mary and James. The father died in 1882, at the age of seventy years. Both he and his wife were members of the Church of Latter-Day Saints. He was appointed President of the Crofthead branch of that church,

which office he filled honorably for thirteen years. He was an honorable and upright citizen, and was respected by all who knew him. Mr. Tittsworth was greatly assisted while on the ranch in Wyoming by his faithful wife. The ranch was very isolated, being at least thirty-five miles from the railroad and fifteen miles from the nearest neighbor; and when Mr. Tittsworth was away on his trading expeditions, and as a guide to droves crossing the desert near his ranch, she was often all alone for three weeks at a time, save for her little daughter Florence. She knew the use of fire arms, and bravely endured the lonesome days and nights. She could shoot well, and could kill with a rifle wild ducks and sage hens. At one time, when her husband was away, a party of the Ute Indians visited her. They tried to frighten her, and got their guns ready. They asked for bread, which she gave them, and they finally went away. Mrs. Tittsworth helped to make the property in Wyoming, and was a helpmate indeed to her husband. She was born at Crofthead, Scotland, March 29, 1857, was thirteen years of age when she came to America with her family in 1870. She married Mr. Tittsworth July 24, 1872, and immediately became the mistress of a ranch. She is a splendid example of a type that we will soon see but little of in America. She has instilled into the minds and hearts of her children those principles of modesty and honesty which the true mother can alone impart. It has been said by an eminent writer that "no boy can be dishonest who had an honest mother."

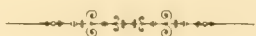
After marriage Mr. Tittsworth lived on his ranch for nine years, or until the fall of 1880, when he moved to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and settled on his present farm, consisting of 315 acres of fine farm land, which is pleasantly situated within one and a fourth

miles of Avoca. Mr. and Mrs. Tittsworth, having the welfare of their children deeply at heart, and desirous that they should possess a good education, made considerable financial sacrifice in order to give them the benefits of our excellent educational system. He is a member of the G. A. R., U. S. Grant Post, of Avoca, Iowa, and also is a Mason, of the order of Knights Templar. He is a practical farmer, stock-raiser, and a member of the firm of Greenhalgh & Co., of Marshall County, South Dakota, where they own 800 acres of land, and are extensively engaged in horse-breeding and farming.

Mr. Tittsworth is certainly a self-made man, having accumulated all his property by his own unaided efforts, and he stands deservedly high in this community as an honorable citizen. The family have a pleasant and cultivated home situated on a beautifully wooded eminence, and containing all things needful for luxury and comfort.

Although we have quite fully delineated the character of our subject, and related some of his more remarkable adventures, yet the biographer cannot leave him without a passing tribute of justice to the sterling straits of character, doubtless inherited from a worthy ancestry, which enabled him in early life to withstand the unusual temptations which surrounded his youth, and which in his more mature manhood strengthened his heart and nerved his arm to battle cheerfully with all the vicissitudes of life, that he might make a comfortable home for his wife and children, and win an honored and unsullied name for himself; that he might also bequeath to them that greatest of all blessings—a spotless character. To the most remote descendants, the reverend names of father and mother, the real founders of the family in this country, should be handed down with reverence and regard. To Mr. and Mrs. Tittsworth were

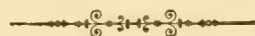
born five children, namely: Florence Elizabeth, born June 30, 1875; David, born January 15, 1877, deceased; William D., born November 24, 1879; John C., born August 23, 1882, and Bertha B., born March 31, 1885.



ANDREW ANDERSON, of sections 24 and 25, Macedonia Township, is one of the enterprising and successful citizens of this county, and one of the first of his countrymen to settle in the eastern part of the county. He, like many of Iowa's successful and enterprising citizens, is a native of Sweden, born January 15, 1844, the son of Andrew and Blanda Anderson. Andrew was reared in his native country until twenty-two years of age. He attended school until fifteen years of age, receiving a good education. He was two years in the Swedish army. At the end of that time he worked at farm work, which avocation he followed until he came to America. In 1869 he sailed from Guttenburg, Sweden, to Hull, England, and from there overland to Liverpool, and then by steamer and sail vessel to New York. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained a short time, and then went to Junction City, Kansas, where he stayed but two days, as the grasshoppers were too plentiful in that region. He then went to Council Bluffs, where he obtained work on the Rock Island Railroad, which was then being built into that place. Here he worked during the fall and winter, and in 1870 he went on a farm in Mills County, where he resided four years, and for two or three years worked in different places. The first land he bought was forty acres in section 36, Macedonia Township, which he bought on speculation and sold. He then

bought another eighty acres on section 14, which he again sold. He bought eighty acres of land where he now lives in 1878-'79, and has since added to it until he now has 149 acres, well improved.

Mr. Anderson was married, in September, 1874, to Miss Sarah Shank, a native of Parke County, Indiana, and a daughter of James and Alzina Shank. They have four sons: Archie Monroe, Olin Oscar, Evert C. and Aredie A. Politically Mr. Anderson in 1889 supported the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Macedonia, as is also his wife.



WILLIAM McDONALD was born in Addison Township, Steuben County, New York, March 10, 1822, the son of Elihu McDonald, a native of Scotland, and Margaret (Helmer) McDonald, who was born in New York State. Early in life he was left an orphan, his father having died when he was a babe and his mother when he was only three years old. He was reared by a man named Rollin Saunders, to whom he was given by his relatives. Mr. Saunders owned a farm and kept a hotel and bar. When not employed at work on the rocky and stumpy land, young McDonald sold whisky at the bar for three cents a drink. At those times almost every one took his dram, and it was not infrequent that ministers of the Gospel came to the bar, drank their whisky and there discussed questions of church doctrine and affairs of State. Brought up with these surroundings, Mr. McDonald received but a limited education. He, however, made up for its lack by the knowledge gained in the school of experience.

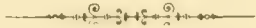
At the age of twenty-three years our subject was united in marriage with Savilla Ris-

ing. She was born in Oswego County, New York, daughter of Henry and Clarissa (Noble) Rising. By this marriage seven children were born, namely: Eveline Mosely; Emma, a resident of Wright Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa; Martha Sherburn; Mary, wife of O. O. Hotchkiss, of Wright Township; John, also of Wright Township; Hattie Middaugh and Willie, of Washington. The mother of these children died in Steuben County, New York, December 14, 1855. Two years later, December 31, 1857, Mr. McDonald wedded Miss Mary E. Aldrich, also a native of Steuben County, New York. Her parents, Warner M. and Fidelia (Eddy) Aldrich, were natives of Rhode Island. They trace their ancestry back to the Aldriches who came to America in the far-famed Mayflower.

Mr. McDonald remained in New York until 1866, when he moved to Bureau County, Illinois. From there, in 1877, he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and settled in Wright Township. In 1883 he bought his present eighty-acre farm in section 13, same township. This land at the time of purchase was wild and unimproved. As the result of his well directed efforts it now assumes a different appearance. On a natural building site he erected a good frame house, 24 x 26 feet, a story and a half, from which an excellent view of the farm and surrounding country is obtained. His other farm buildings and improvements all attest the thrift and enterprise of the owner.

By his present wife Mr. McDonald has had five children, four of whom are living: Beers L., at home; Charles W., who is in railroad employ in Mississippi; Carl E., a resident of Wright Township; and Julia Elma, wife of E. R. Pierson. Their son, Jay, died at the age of eighteen months. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Methodist

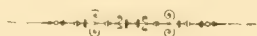
Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican. He is nearly seventy years old, weighs 275 pounds, is cordial and jovial in his disposition, and seems to make the most of this life. He is honored and esteemed by all who know him.

  B. CARLEY, section 14, Silver Creek Township, is another one of the enterprising and well known citizens, who is worthy of mention in this work. He came here in February, 1882, and has since been identified with the best interests of this community. He was born near Plymouth, Ohio, November 4, 1855. His father, Albert A. Carley, a native of Vermont, was a son of James Carley, who was of English ancestry. Albert A. Carley, one of the brave soldiers of the late war, served as Captain of the Seventy-third Indiana Regiment, and, after four years' service died, February 22, 1865. He had been captured and confined as a prisoner in the Andersonville and Libby prisons for eighteen months, and died while trying to escape. He was married, in Sandusky, Ohio, to Miss Rosanna Brown. She died, leaving three children, when the subject of this sketch was four years old.

Mr. Carley, having been left an orphan before he was ten years of age, was reared by Harry Kimball, his great uncle, of Indiana. He was educated in the common schools, and lived on a farm in Porter County, Indiana, until he reached his majority. At that time he came to Mills County, Iowa. In 1882, as already stated at the beginning of this article, he came to Pottawattamie County, and bought wild land upon which he now resides. He erected a good frame house on a desirable building site, planted a grove and orchard of three acres, built a barn 30 x 40 x 14 feet, put

up a wind-mill, and made many other improvements.

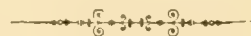
October 23, 1881, in Mills County, Iowa, Mr. Carley was married to Miss Olive A. Smith, who was born in La Porte County, Indiana, daughter of James F. and Sarah J. Smith, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this book. Mr. and Mrs. Carley have five children, viz.: James Harry, Fred S., Arthur L., Carrie J. and Flora C. Mr. Carley is a leading Democrat in Silver Creek Township. He is the present Justice of the Peace, and dispenses justice in an impartial manner to all who are called before his court. Although but a young man he has gained a position of responsibility among his fellow-citizens.



H C. LELAND, of section 27, Garner Township, has been a resident of Iowa since 1873. He was born in Yorkshire, England, June 10, 1844, the son of B. F. and Lydia (Dickens) Leland, both natives of Nashville, Tennessee. H. C. was a child of three years when his parents came to the United States, and settled at Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois, where they remained one year. They then removed to Lowell, Dodge County, Wisconsin, where they remained until our subject was sixteen years of age. The father was a farmer by occupation and H. C. Leland was therefore reared on a farm. At the time of the civil war he enlisted in the Eleventh Infantry, Wisconsin Volunteers, under Colonel Charles Harris and Captain James Long. He was under fire at Cotton Plant, Arkansas, and the battles of Grand Gulf and Port Gibson; in the latter battle he was shot through the lungs, and was confined in the field hospital two weeks; was then removed to the Government

hospital, and then to the general hospital at Madison, Wisconsin. He served three years and one month.

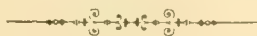
After recovering sufficient for labor he returned to New York, where he was employed as engineer in a mill, and also as railroad fireman and engineer. He afterward located in Chicago, in the stockyards, where he was engaged as engineer in a packing house, and later was promoted to foreman, remaining five years. In 1873 he came to Hamburg, Iowa, and August 3, 1881, he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and later to Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Politically Mr. Leland is a Republican; he is a member of the Masonic order, Jerusalem Lodge, No. 253, at Hamburg, Iowa. He was married in Chicago, Illinois, in April, 1872, to Miss Jennie Bonney, a native of Chelsea, Massachusetts.



ALBERT HORNER, one of the intelligent and enterprising citizens of Washington Township, came to this county in 1885, where he has since resided. He came to this county from Mills County, Iowa, where he had resided for several years. He was born in Texas, April 4, 1850, a son of Henry and Malinda (Waldruff) Horner, the former a native of Ohio, and of German ancestry, and the latter a daughter of William and Margaret Waldruff, who were of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. Henry Horner and wife were married in LaPorte County, Indiana, and afterward removed to Texas, where their son Albert was born. They resided in that State three years, and then returned to La Porte County, Indiana. The father was a farmer; and politically was a Democrat. The parents reared eight children, of whom Albert was the third of three sons and five daughters. One of the daugh-

ters, Alethia, wife of William Chapman, resides in Silver Creek Township.

Albert Horner was reared on a farm in LaPorte County, Indiana, where he resided until 1875, when he removed to Union County, Iowa, remaining three years. He then went to Bureau County, Illinois, and resided there one year. He then came to Mills County, Iowa, where he remained until he came to this county. In 1884 he bought his present farm of Ed Gustison, which he has since improved. When he purchased his place it was covered with brush, which he has since cleared away. The farm consists of eighty acres, on which is some natural timber. Mr. Horner was married in Council Bluffs, to Mrs. Nancy J. Chipps, who was a widow, and the daughter of Francis Campbell, a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Francis Campbell, Sr. One of her brothers, D. D. Campbell, resides in Mills County, Iowa. The mother of Mrs. Horner was Elizabeth (Hughart) Campbell, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of David Hughart. Francis Campbell, Jr., and his wife had ten children, five of whom are living. Mr. Horner is politically a Democrat, having been reared to that belief. He is a man yet in the prime of life, frank and cordial in his manner and address. He is a man who has traveled extensively, and is well informed on general topics.



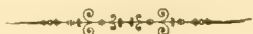
JOHN V. GORRELL, one of the intelligent and successful citizens of Washington Township, came to this county in 1877 from Pettis County, Missouri, and settled on his present farm in 1881. He was born in Pettis County, Missouri, February 17, 1848, the son of Joseph Gorrell, who was born in Berkeley County, West Virginia, and

was a son of William Gorrell, a native of Ireland. William Gorrell grew to manhood and was married in his native country. He afterward came to America, first settling in Virginia, but later removed to Missouri, where he died, in Pettis County. In religion he was a believer in the Church of Christ. The wife of Joseph Gorrell and the mother of our subject was Priscilla (Blue) Gorrell. She was a native of Virginia, and died when J. V. was four months old. Joseph Gorrell now resides in Saline County, Missouri; he is a farmer by occupation; a Democrat politically; and in religion he is a member of the Christian Church.

John V. was reared on a farm in Pettis County until 1877, when he came to Pottawattamie County, first settling in Keg Creek Township, where he resided one year, and then removed to Washington Township. He resided here one year and in the northern part of Washington Township two years. In 1881 he purchased his present farm of 120 acres, at ten dollars and a half per acre, and here he has since resided and made his home. His residence, which was erected in 1890, cost \$1,045.

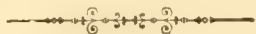
Mr. Gorrell was married in Pettis County, October 18, 1876, to Alice Hamilton, a woman of intelligence and education, and a daughter of Thornton Hamilton, who was born and reared in Kentucky, was of English ancestry, a miller by vocation and politically a Republican. He died in 1863. The mother of Mrs. Gorrell was Amanda (Blythe) Hamilton, who was a native of Kentucky and a daughter of John Blythe, a native of Kentucky. She now lives in Woodbury County, Iowa, at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Gorrell was reared and educated in Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Gorrell have five children, viz.: Lillie, Percilla, Avis, James, Allen and Charlie. They lost one by death, Albert

Walter, their first born, who died at the age of five years, from the effects of falling into a boiler of hot water. Mr. Gorrell politically is a Democrat, and in religion was reared a "Campbellite." Although they are not members of any church, they are believers in Christianity and the Golden Rule. They are interested in the cause of education, and are numbered among the intelligent people of the neighborhood.



LOUISA STODARD LELAND, of Garner Township, section 27, has been a resident of Pottawattamie County since 1878. She was born in Joliet, Will County, Illinois, the daughter of George and Eva (Atzle) Witty, the former a native of Saxony, Germany, on the Rhine. Our subject grew to womanhood in Joliet, where she received her education. She was engaged for some time in selling boots and shoes in Chicago and Joliet. She has a farm of 117 acres of well improved land, situated three miles east of Council Bluffs, which is devoted largely to small fruits and a vineyard, and on which is a fine residence, which cost \$4,000.

She was married in Joliet, Illinois, when twenty years of age, to Major Stodard, a native of Joliet. He was a soldier, having served in the late war. He died in Joliet in 1880, leaving one child, named Magdeline. Mrs. Stodard was again married in 1884, to Mr. Leland.

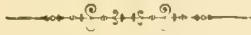


DAVID BLAIN is one of the progressive and popular citizens of Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. He came to this township on the thirteenth of March, 1874, and has since made this place

his home. Mr. Blain was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, September 15, 1843, son of James and Moreland (Aitkin) Blain, natives of that place. His mother died in Waveland Township March 11, 1885, at the age of seventy-five years. He was one of five children—four sons and one daughter—born to his parents.

Mr. Blain was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Scotland. In 1870, bidding farewell to home and the heather hills of his native land, he sailed from Glasgow for America, landing at New York. From there he came direct to Iowa City, Iowa, where he had an uncle. March 2, 1874, he was married, in Johnson County, Iowa, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Hamilton, an amiable and intelligent lady, a native of Ayrshire, and his old school-mate. She came to this country with her parents, Robert and Mary (Martin) Hamilton, in 1870. Her mother died in New York State and her father in Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County. A few days after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Blain came to their present location in Western Iowa. He bought sixty-seven acres of wild prairie land, upon which they at once took up their abode. At that time the country was very thinly settled and scarcely a house could be seen between their place and Walnut. Mr. Blain is an industrious man and a good business manager. As the result of his own well directed efforts he is to-day a wealthy man. He now owns 214 acres of improved land, there being two good dwellings on the same. His farm is also supplied with other buildings and is well fenced. His land is bounded on two sides by highways, his residence being midway between the two roads. His groves, orchards, well tilled fields, and pastures dotted over with stock—all give evidence of prosperity.

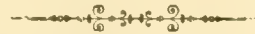
Mr. and Mrs. Blain have nine children, as follows: James, Edmonson, David, Joseph, Moreland, Mary, Robert, Nelly Bly and Susan. Their first born, Moreland, is deceased. Politically Mr. Blain is a Republican, but is independent in many of his views.



CH. CHANEY, a representative citizen of Washington Township, and an ex-soldier of the late war, was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, October 12, 1845, a son of Samuel Chaney, who was of Irish ancestry. The mother of our subject was Ellen (Parmer) Chaney, a native of Germany. Our subject was but eight years old when his father died in Montgomery County, Missouri, and his widow and six children moved to Scott County, Iowa. The mother died when C. H. was but ten years of age, and he was then reared on a farm in Scott County, by Jerry Hubbard. During the late war he enlisted, May 1, 1864, in the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, Company I, Volunteers, and was out some four months. His regiment was stationed mostly at Memphis, Tennessee. After his discharge he enlisted in the Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and was under fire at Spanish Fort, and was honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama. He then returned to Scott County Iowa, where he resided until 1868, when he came to Western Iowa, first settling in Mills County. He remained in that county until 1883, when he came to Pottawattamie County and bought his present farm, which consisted of forty acres. It was partly broken, though there were no improvements of any kind on it; but it is now under a good state of cultivation and improvement.

Mr. Chaney was married in Bartlett, Fre-

mont County, Iowa, in March, 1872, to Miss Helen Aitken, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of David Aitken, of Fremont County. Mr. and Mrs. Chaney have four children: Walter Newton, Maggie Belle, Word and William Henry. Politically Mr. Chaney is a Republican, and he and his wife are both members of the Evangelical Church, and both are workers in the Sabbath-school.

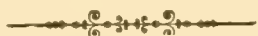


WE. MAXWELL was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, December 16, 1854. His father, John Maxwell, was born in Indiana, and his mother, *née* Catherine Clover, in Pennsylvania. They were married in Jefferson County, Iowa. Grandfather Benjamin Maxwell was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. When the subject of this sketch was about ten years of age his parents moved to Lucas County, Iowa, and located northeast of Chariton, where they lived for some time. They are now residents of Chariton. The father has been engaged in farming all his life. They have reared a family of six sons, viz.: Albert, who resides in Washington; W. E., the subject of this sketch; I. M., Sumner County, Nebraska; T. H. and E. J. (twins), the former a resident of Creston, Iowa, and the latter of Chariton; and C. G., also at Creston, engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, T. H.

W. E. passed his youth at farm work, and received his education in the public schools of Lucas County. He was married at Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 5, 1878, to Miss S. J. Timberman, a native of Pottawattamie County. She received her education in her native county and also in Harrison County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have three children: Amy Pearl, Gaylen Cloyd and Ivy Emma.

Mr. Maxwell came to Pottawattamie County in March, 1876. For three years he rented land. In 1879 he purchased eighty acres of wild land, which he improved and sold in 1888. Then he bought his present farm of John Colwell. This land was first improved by Morford & Burggess. It comprises eighty acres, and is under a good state of cultivation. A good frame house has been erected, which is situated on a natural building site, surrounded by a grove and orchard of an acre and a half. Everything about the house and farm shows the enterprise and prosperity of the owner.

Politically Mr. Maxwell is a Republican. He is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man yet in the prime of life, is frank and cordial in his manner, and is regarded as one of the representative citizens of Center Township.



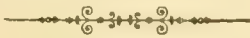
JAMES RAINBOW, section 24, Silver Creek Township, is a well known and representative citizen of this community. He came here in 1875, and has since made Pottawattamie County his home. Mr. Rainbow was born near York, Yorkshire, England, March 16, 1826. His parents, Jonah and Sarah Rainbow, were natives of Yorkshire. James was reared on a farm, but at an early age he engaged as porter and clerk in a hotel, which occupation he followed several years. He worked at some of the fashionable watering resorts on the coast, where he saw much high life among the titled aristocrats of England. At the age of twenty-four years he came to America, and was employed for a time in a hotel at Rochester, New York. Later, he went to Lyons and Avon Springs, Western New York. In Western New York he was engaged in hotel

work, and spent some time in a nursery. While there he took active interest in horticulture, and the knowledge thus gained proved of much value to him in after life. In 1856 he came to Iowa City, then the capital of Iowa, where he engaged in the livery business. Next he turned his attention to the nursery business again, and later was employed by W. B. Daniels, a prominent merchant. In 1867 he moved to Iowa County, and at Genoa Bluff again entered the nursery business. In 1875, as stated at the beginning of this sketch, he came to Pottawattamie County. Previous to this time, in 1856, he had entered 120 acres of Government land here, and to this he added eighty acres more, which he acquired by purchase, making 200 acres in one body. During the fifteen years of his residence here Mr. Rainbow has improved his farm, and now has one of the best in the neighborhood. It is well adapted for both grain and stock, and his orchard of four acres ranks with the best in the county. Mr. Rainbow takes an active interest in the horticultural affairs of Pottawattamie County. He has done much to promote the fruit interests of his section, and no one is considered a better judge of fruits than James Rainbow. He has a good frame house, situated on a natural building site. All the out-buildings, wind-mill and fences and everything about the premises indicate thrift and prosperity.

Mr. Rainbow was married, at Honey Falls, New York, to Eliza Goody, a native of England, and a daughter of James and Sarah Goody. They have seven children, viz.: James J., formerly a successful teacher, now a resident of northern Iowa, where he is engaged in the dairy business; Sarah, Robert, Louisa, William, Lizzie and John.

Politically Mr. Rainbow is a Republican. He has served on both petit and grand

juries frequently, and has been elected to several township offices, the duties of which he performed with credit to himself and for the best interests of the public. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Rainbow has been honored in many ways by his friends and party. He was a delegate to the Farmers' Alliance State Convention, October, 1890, and was one of the honored citizens who went to Denver, Colorado, at the time of the Farmers' Congress. He was one of the most liberal donators to the decorations of Council Bluffs, in September, 1890, when the Farmers' Congress met there. He is a gentleman well informed on all general topics, and is broad and progressive in his views. He is honored and esteemed by all who know him.



JACOB I. REED, a prominent farmer of Pottawattamie County, first came to Council Bluffs in 1854, when the town contained only log houses. His great-grandfather, Jacob Reed, came from Scotland, and settled in South Carolina long before the Revolutionary war. His son, Jacob Reed, the grandfather of our subject, was born in that State, and was a captain in the war of the Revolution, and received a land warrant. He was married in his native State to Mary Smith, and to them were born nine children: Enos, Rebecca, Wilburn, Harper, Francis, Jackson, Joseph, Mary and Ozie. After these children had reached maturity Mr. Reed moved to Rush County, Indiana, about 1817, and settled on a farm near Rushville. In 1842 he moved to Mercer County, Illinois, where he died in 1853, at about eighty years of age. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a devoted Christian. He was also an educated man, and

taught school until he was seventy-four years of age, having taught in one building for five years. Enos Reed, the father of our subject, was born in South Carolina, and was twenty-three years of age when his father moved to Indiana with his large family. He was married in Rush County, that State, to Elizabeth Rishling, daughter of Fredrick and Catharine (Bouseman) Rishling. The father was of German descent, and was an old settler of Rush County. He was the father of six children, viz.: Fredrick, Catherine, Elizabeth, George, William and Samuel. After marriage Mr. Reed settled on a farm in Rush County, and was the father of nine children, namely: Emily, George, Jacob, Edner, Mary, Enos, Marion, Emeline and Elizabeth. The father was County Judge of his county for several years. He removed to Illinois and settled on a farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a devout member of the Baptist Church, and held several church offices. At one time he had a handsome property, but lost it all in the cattle business. He lived to the age of fifty-four years, dying in Mercer County, Illinois.

His son, Jacob I., the subject of this sketch, was born November 26, 1830, in Rushville, Indiana, and was but eleven years of age when his parents removed to Illinois. He remained on a farm in Mercer County until 1861, when he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa. He lived two years south of Oakland, and then came to the northeast corner of what was then Big Grove, where he remained nineteen years. In 1882 he settled on his present farm of 200 acres.

He was married in Mercer County, in 1851, to Hannah J. Sherer, daughter of Robert Sherer. He was the father of three children: Eunice, Margaret and Hannah J. To Mr. and Mrs. Reed were born ten children, namely: Adaline, May S., Margaret, Robert,

George, John, Albert, Irvin, Harry and Jennie M. The mother was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Illinois, but joined the Methodist Church in Iowa. She died in March, 1890, at the age of fifty-eight years, and was a faithful and devoted wife and mother. She was a helpmate to her husband, having labored with him to build up a home in the wilderness of Iowa. Robert Reed, their eldest son, died very suddenly in August, 1890, at the age of twenty-eight years. This was a sad blow to Mr. Reed, following so closely the death of his wife. Mr. Reed is a man of honor and integrity, and has done his full share toward building up and developing this township. He has taken an active interest in the schools, having acted as school director and trustee. Socially he is an Odd Fellow.

JACKSON C. BORUFF, of section 23, Macedonia Township, was born in Mercer County, Illinois, May 17, 1845, the son of John and Mary (McGreer) Boruff. The father, a native of Tennessee, was the son of Valentine Boruff, a native of the South; the mother was born in Indiana near Connersville. The parents were married in Illinois, and reared three children. The mother died in 1865, and the father now resides in Rock Island County, Illinois, and is married and has one son.

Jackson, the second of three boys, was reared in Rock Island County, Illinois, and passed his youth at farm work. In 1876 he came West to Montgomery County, near Red Oak, where he bought a farm and resided three years. He then bought eighty acres of land, and later forty acres, and he now has 120 acres within one mile of Macedonia. He

has three wells to supply water for stock purposes.

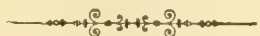
Mr. Boruff was married in Muscatine County, Iowa, May 18, 1876, to Miss Hannah Drury, who was born in Rock Island County, Illinois, the daughter of James and Jane (Randolph) Drury, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Boruff have three children: John W., Hattie A. and Claude C. Politically Mr. Boruff is a Democrat, but has never aspired for public office. He is a man yet in the prime of life, honorable in all his dealings and is one of the solid men of the township.

BERNHARD GRESS, a prominent farmer of Pottawattamie County, and the proprietor of the Cottage Home Hotel in Walnut, was born in the Grand Dukedom of Baden, Germany, June 24, 1851, the son of Balthaser S. Gress, a blacksmith of Baden. He was married to Magdalena Kanzler, and they had four children: Bernhard, Anna, Frank and Katie. He was engaged in the Rebellion, and was under the command of Franz Siegel, afterward a distinguished general in our great civil war. In 1860 Mr. Gress brought his family, then consisting of a wife and two children, to America, settling in Iowa City. He engaged in farming six miles north of that city, and remained until 1878, when he came to Pottawattamie County, where he still lives, at the age of sixty-four years. He has always been a hard-working and honest man.

Bernhard Gress, the subject of this sketch, was but eight years old when he came with his father to America. In his twenty-third year he came to Pottawattamie County, and began farming in Waveland Township. He

sold this farm and bought 240 acres of land in Lincoln Township, which he still owns. In 1889 he moved to Walnut and bought the old Hinckley residence, which he converted into a hotel, the "Cottage Home," and is now running with success and general satisfaction to the public. Mr. Gress has had the confidence of his fellow townsmen, and in Lincoln Township was Assessor for eight years. His farm is one of the best in this part of the county, and has many excellent improvements.

In 1876 he was married to Miss Katie Eichhorn, daughter of Adam Eichhorn, of Johnson County, and a native of Germany. He is now retired, and is living with Mr. Gress. Mr. and Mrs. Gress are the parents of seven children: Frank, George and Vina. Mr. and Mrs. Gress lost four children in three weeks, by diphtheria, in the winter of 1887.

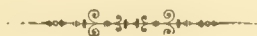


ALLEN BULLIS has been a resident of Wright Township since 1870. He was born in Racine County, Wisconsin, June 6, 1847, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bullis, natives of England. His parents were married in England, and subsequently removed to the United States and became residents of Racine County, Wisconsin. They had a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, Allen being the fifth child. He was only eight years old when his father died; was brought up on the farm and was educated in the public schools.

January 1, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war. He was in the battles of Duvall's Bluffs, Cold Harbor and Seven Oaks; was honorably discharged at Richmond, Virginia; returned to Wisconsin

and received his final payment at Madison. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits, and remained in Wisconsin until 1870. In that year he came to Iowa and located in Wright Township, Pottawattamie County, where he had relatives and acquaintances. The first land he bought was 160 acres in section 4, which he improved and afterward sold. Then he purchased eighty acres in section 8, and later 120 acres more, now owning 200 acres of well improved land. He has a comfortable house, good stables and other out-buildings, a grove and orchard, and a modern wind pump. Much of his attention is being devoted to stock-raising. At this writing he is feeding thirty-six head of cattle and sixty-five hogs.

Mr. Bullis was married in 1873, at Lewis, Cass County, Iowa, to Miss Mary Harmes, who was born in Ohio and is a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Harmes, residents of Wright Township. Mr. and Mrs. Bullis have one son, Freddy J., a youth of fifteen years. Mr. Bullis casts his vote and influence with the Republican party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lewis Lodge, No. 140.



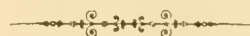
SMITH G. AGNEW, one of the substantial farmers of Layton Township, is descended from a prominent old American family of Scotch descent. His grandfather came from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania, and his father, Gibson Agnew, was born on a farm in that State, and learned the tanner's trade, which he followed several years. When a young man he went to Ohio, and was there married to Eleanor Smith, and to them have been born twelve children: Eliza, Sarah, Martha, Amanda, William, David, Margaret, John,

Mary, Smith G., George and Irwin. The father settled on a farm in Parke County, Indiana, where he ran a distillery, and where he remained one-fourth of a century. In 1852 he settled on a farm in Cedar County, Iowa, where he was among the early pioneers. He then moved to Muscatine County, where he died in 1877 at the age of eighty-one years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder.

His son, Smith G. Agnew, the subject of this sketch, was born October 8, 1848, in Parke County, Indiana, and was but four years of age when his parents came to Iowa. After the death of his father, he managed the home farm for two years. After marriage Mr. Agnew came to Pottawattamie County and settled on 160 acres of wild land, which he had bought a few years before. With the help of his wife and his own hard work he has added to this place until he now owns a fine homestead of 240 acres, which is pleasantly situated near Walnut. Politically Mr. Agnew is a stanch Democrat, and also takes an active interest in the cause of education and in the good of the schools, serving as School Director for three terms. He has held the office of Road Supervisor.

He was married in Clark County, in 1879, to Laura Woods, daughter of John and Amanda (Walker) Woods, who were the parents of five children: Laura, Charles, James, Loren and Warren. The father was an old settler of Muscatine County, having come in 1851. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, and the former is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Agnew are the parents of four children: Millie, Harry, Loren and Edith. Both Mr. and Mrs. Agnew are members of the Presbyterian Church. The grandfathers of Mrs. Agnew are both living. Valentine Woods, her father's father, is now living in Cass County,

at the age of seventy-nine years. He emigrated from Pennsylvania to Dearborn, Indiana, where he lived many years. Robert Walker, her mother's father, is living in Sacramento, California, at the age of seventy-eight years. He came from Switzerland, is a carpenter by trade, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



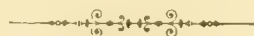
GEORGE W. POLAND, a substantial farmer of Pottawattamie County, was born in Maryland, December 8, 1825, the son of Peter Poland, also a native of Maryland. He was married to Margaret Metz, and they were the parents of three children: Jane, Margaret and George W. Mrs. Poland died when our subject was but six years of age, and the father was again married and went to the Western country, and our subject never heard from him again. He was brought up by different people, and received but little education, but in early life began to work on the farm and in a tan-yard, which he continued three years. He remained in Virginia until 1855, when he came to Iowa, settling in Washington County, and first working at farm work, and in 1863 he bought a farm in that county, and ten years later came to his present place, which then consisted of 240 acres of wild land, but which he has since converted into a fine, fertile farm. He sold eighty acres of his land and gave his son, Amos, forty acres, so that he now owns 120 acres of fine land and ten acres of timber.

Mr. Poland was married, in 1849, in Hampshire County, Virginia, to Mary A. McShane, daughter of John McShane. She was born in Maryland, March 9, 1821, and had a similar experience with her husband, her parents having been poor, and she was

brought up by strangers. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Elizabeth E., now the wife of M. T. Baker, a farmer of Washington County, Iowa, and they have four children: Jacob U., Viola, Cora A. and Elma; Amos, a farmer of Knox Township, married Mary Stewart, and they have two children: Julia E. and Anna B.; Mary J. married William Gibbons, a farmer of Woodbury County, Iowa, and they have four children: Eva B., George E., Amos C. and Cleveland; Dennis married Annie Garthwaite, and is now a farmer on the old home place, and they have three children: George E., Grant and Amos C. The granddaughter, Julia E., married William Meredith, a farmer of Knox Township, and they have one child, Jane H. Thus Mr. and Mrs. Poland have thirteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild. They have both been life-long members of the United Brethren Church, in which Mr. Poland has held the office of Class-leader, Trustee and Sunday-school Superintendent for many years. In his political views he is a Republican, and has been School Director and Supervisor of his township.

Mr. Poland is a self-made man, as his early days were clouded with poverty, and in early youth he was left to the care of strangers with all the vicissitudes of such dependency, and by a straightforward course and an honest purpose he has steadily risen until he now owns a good farm, and has given his children a good home. He has always been a religious and moral man, and deserves the respect of all his descendants for the good example he has set them, in which he has been assisted by his faithful wife; together they have borne the burden, and together they will reap the reward of the well-doer. Mr. Poland had a cancer cured on his nose, which bid fair to end his life. The regular doctors failed to cure it, and a friend recommended him to a

farmer who had cured several cancers. Mr. Poland called to see him, and used his medicine, which in time cured him completely. He bought the prescription, and has since treated others successfully.

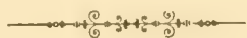


JOHN H. WINANS, a substantial farmer of Knox Township, is from an old American family of New Jersey, and of English descent. His great-grandfather and grandfather were in the Revolutionary war, and the latter was a farmer of New Jersey near Elizabeth City. Our subject's father, Benjamin Winans, was also a farmer, and was married to Hannah Hughes, daughter of Charles Hughes, of New Jersey. They were the parents of six children: Fannie, John H., Charles, Mary, George E. and Eliza. In 1854 the father moved to Scott County, Iowa, settling on a farm of wild land, where he lived until 1884, when he moved to Chester Township, Poweshiek County, where he is still living, at the age of eighty-six years. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church at Rahway, New Jersey, for forty-six years. The father is a prosperous farmer in good circumstances, and has always obeyed the Quaker instructions of owing no man anything. In his political principles he is a Republican.

John H. Winans, our subject, was born in Elizabeth City, Essex County, New Jersey, August 15, 1842, and was reared to farm life. He was but twelve years of age when his father came to Iowa, and he carried from New Jersey \$1,200 in a leather belt, with which his father bought his farm. In 1865 Mr. Winans moved to Pottawattamie County, settling in Center Township, and in 1878 moved to his present farm of 160 acres in Knox Township. In his political principles

he is a Republican; has been a Supervisor of his township five years, Constable two years, and School Director three years. He has been identified with Iowa since his boyhood, and like his father has always stood high as an industrious and honest man and a good citizen.

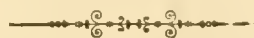
Mr. Winans was married at the age of twenty years, in 1862, to Sarah J. Fuller, daughter of Ezra and Arloah L. Fuller. The father was a farmer of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and settled in Scott County, Iowa, in 1861, where he was a large landholder, owning 900 acres of land. He had two sons: Jared M. and James, and a brother, Spencer, in the civil war, all three of whom died in the army. He was the father of twelve children, and died in Center Township, this county, where he had moved in 1864. He held the office of Supervisor five years, Constable two years, and School Director three terms. Isaac, the eldest brother of Benjamin Winans, was a captain in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Morristown, New Jersey.



GEORGE H. GRAYBILL, of section 14, Garner Township, was born December 23, 1846, in Pottawattamie County, and was one of the first white children born in this county. His father was George W. Graybill, a native of Jackson County, Ohio, and the son of Michael Graybill, who was born in North Carolina; and the mother, *nee* Polly Stoker, was born in North Carolina. The parents were married in Indiana, but afterward removed to Missouri, and thence to Hancock County, Illinois. They were members of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, and followed the Mormon leaders to this county, where they were early pioneers. The

father settled in Pottawattamie County, in 1846, near Wheeler's Grove, and afterward near the place where his son, George, now lives. He now resides at Underwood. The mother died when our subject was thirteen years of age, leaving nine children. The father afterward married a widow who had three children.

George H., our subject, was reared in Pottawattamie County, in the pioneer days, and passed his youth upon a farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He now owns 150 acres of valuable bottom land situated five miles from the city limits of Council Bluffs. December 8, 1887, he was married to Mrs. Flora Brower, who was born in Marion County, Iowa, the daughter of Moses and Nancy (Jones) Doty; she has one child, Lucy. Her father was born in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Graybill have two children: George and Lee. Politically Mr. Graybill is a Republican, and is yet in the prime of life, intelligent, frank and cordial in his manner and address.



ISAAC HOOPES, deceased, late of Silver Creek Township, Pottawattamie County, was one of the respected and esteemed citizens of his community. He came to this county in 1876 and resided here until the time of his death. He was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1832, the son of James Hoopes, a native of Pennsylvania. His mother, Elizabeth (Brinton) Hoopes, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. The Brintons were of Welsh ancestry. Isaac Hoopes was reared on a farm in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and learned the trade of blacksmith and wagon-maker. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native

State. At the age of twenty-one years he came West, and worked at his trade in Delaware County, Iowa.

It was in Delaware County that he became acquainted with Miss Rebecca Farr, a lady of intelligence and education, who afterward became his wife. She was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Moses and Mary (Hatfield) Farr, both natives of Fayette County. Her father was a son of John Farr, a Frenchman by birth. He was a teacher in his younger days, is a mechanic and cabinet-maker by trade, and now, at the age of seventy-eight years, is still a resident of his native county. His wife was of German ancestry. She died in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1884, at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Hoopes was educated at her native place, and at the age of fifteen years began teaching school in Virginia. At seventeen she came to Iowa and continued her profession in Delaware County. At Colesburg, that county, September 24, 1865, she was united in marriage to Isaac Hoopes, Rev. B. H. Crider performing the ceremony. They continued to reside in Delaware County until 1876, when they removed to Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, where Mr. Hoopes worked at his trade for a time. He subsequently purchased a farm five and a half miles from Oskaloosa, where they lived until 1876, when they came to Pottawattamie County. Here Mr. Hoopes purchased 160 acres of wild land in Silver Creek Township, paying for it \$1,750, and here he spent the residue of his life. He was killed on his own farm, February 16, 1888, by a runaway team. He was a believer in Christian Science. Politically he was a Republican. His widow and two children survive him. The names of the latter are Willis I. and Orville G. Charles R., their first-born, died in 1882, at the age of fifteen years.

The Hoopes farm is one of the best in Silver Creek Township. The residence is 16 x 24 feet, with wing 16 x 24 feet, same height, one and a half stories, is situated on a natural building site, and is surrounded by various kinds of trees. The farm is well improved, and everything about the premises—the barn, sheds, yards, feed-lots, modern wind-pump and orchard and grove—all indicate prosperity. Since her husband's death Mrs. Hoopes has managed the farm with the assistance of her son, Willis I. She is not only a lady of intelligence and refinement, but is endowed with good executive ability as a financier.

FRANK SHINN, attorney at law at Carson, was born in Jacktown, Adams County, Ohio, October 28, 1843, a son of Rev. Allen Trimble Shinn, who was a nephew of Governor Trimble, and was a native of Hillsboro, Highland County, same State. The latter was a son of George Shinn, of an old Virginia Quaker family. Frank's mother's maiden name was Melinda Fenton. She was a native of Adams County, Ohio, and brought up in Kentucky. Her father, John Fenton, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother (maiden name Sarah Field) was born in Loudoun County, Virginia. Rev. A. T. Shinn went to Kentucky in ministerial work when his son Frank was nine years old. Subsequently in 1856 he was transferred to Marshalltown, Iowa, and two years later to Macedonia, this county, arriving March 4, 1858. Six months afterward he died, leaving a widow and six sons. Asa F., the eldest, enlisted in the First Nebraska Infantry in 1861, and died of typhoid fever at Syracuse, Missouri, thus leaving Frank as the eldest at home, to take care of his mother and the younger members

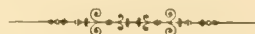
of the family. He therefore remained with her until he was twenty-five years of age. January 25, 1869, he married Miss Almira Schenck, a native of Parke County, Indiana, born near Rockville, a daughter of James M. Schenck, who was a native of Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Her mother, whose name before marriage was Alzina Fisher, was born at Ripley, Brown County, Ohio. Mrs. Shinn was nine years of age when her father settled in Warren County, Iowa, in 1864. Afterward the family removed to Macedonia Township, Pottawattamie County.

Mr. Shinn has improved four different farms: two in Mills County, one in Montgomery County, and one on section 10, Grove Township, Pottawattamie County. His first case at law occurred February 21, 1864, before Esquire Groom, in Macedonia Township, and it was such as to create considerable notoriety. He received two tons of hay as his fee.

Urged by H. C. Watkins to study law, he complied, having to read of evenings, and at length was admitted to the bar, April 16, 1876. In August, 1877, he moved to Emerson, Mills County, and lived there until 1883, engaged in the law, and finally came to Carson, where he has since made his home and has had a good practice, his extensive acquaintance in this and adjoining counties being of great value to him. As a public speaker he is fluent and impressive. He has also taken a prominent part in the temperance movement, working in favor of the prohibition amendment ever since 1874. In May, 1882, he "stumped" western Iowa in favor of the prohibition constitutional amendment. As a candidate for State Senator in 1887 he ran 117 votes ahead of his ticket. He is the wheel-horse of the Republican party in western Iowa. He is a member of Coral Lodge, No. 430, F. & A. M., at Carson.

Mr. Shinn has three daughters, namely: Linnie A., Kate L. and Myrtle I. He has lost two children by death: James A., at the age of ten years, and Addie, at the age of fourteen years.

While residing where Marshalltown now is in 1857, Mr. Shinn cut his knee with a corn-knife, which rendered him a cripple for life.



ALEXANDER L. BROWN came to his present location in Center Township, Pottawattamie County, in 1872, and was among the first settlers in this neighborhood. A brief *resumé* of his life is herewith given.

Mr. Brown was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, May 25, 1827, the son of Benjamin Brown, a native of New York. His grandfather, Alexander Brown, was born in Scotland. His mother, Nancy (McKee) Brown, a native of New Jersey, was a daughter of a Protestant Irishman.

Our subject passed his youth on his father's farm in Muskingum County, and received his education in the public schools. He was married April 20, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Mennefee, a native of Virginia. Her father, Charles Mennefee, was born in the Old Dominion, in 1782, the descendant of an old Virginia family. Her mother, *nee* Mary Madox, a daughter of Notley Madox, was also a native of Virginia, as was her father. Mr. Brown resided in Ohio until 1853, when the whole family removed to Mercer County, Illinois. There the parents spent the residue of their lives. The father died at the age of seventy years. In politics he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks. A member of the Christian

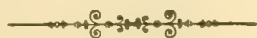
Church, he was an active and zealous worker in the cause of religion. The mother died at the age of ninety years.

Mr. Brown remained in Illinois until 1872, when he came to this county and bought his present farm, eighty acres, of J. Q. Rollins, who had broken the ground. Mr. Brown has since put the land under a good state of cultivation, and has substantial and convenient farm buildings.

He and his wife are the parents of seven children, viz.: Samantha, wife of Horace Bull, Rock Island, Illinois, has five children; Joanna, wife of Riley Duncan, of Wayne, Nebraska, is the mother of two children; Charles, a resident of Custer County, Nebraska, is married and has three children; Theodore is married and lives in Omaha; L. W., at home; Hugh resides in Pottawattamie County, is married and has two children; George A., a successful teacher of Center Township, is married and has one child. Benjamin, the twin brother of Charles, died at the age of four years.

Politically Mr. Brown is a Republican. For many years he has been a member of the Baptist Church, and forty years a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is an intelligent man of broad and progressive views, and is regarded by all as a worthy and upright citizen.

In connection with Mrs. Brown's family history it should be further stated that her father died in Mercer County, Illinois, and her mother, now at the age of eighty-eight years, makes her home in Mr. Brown's family.

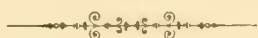


JAMES F. SMITH, section 12, Silver Creek Township, is one of the well known and successful men of his community. He came here in 1882 from Mills County,

Iowa, where he had resided since 1877. A brief sketch of Mr. Smith's life is as follows:

He was born in La Porte County, Indiana, November 5, 1835, a son of James F. Smith, Sr. His father was a native of New York State, and was a hotel-keeper all his life. He built and kept the Checkered Tavern near Buffalo, New York, and subsequently removed to Indiana, where he was a popular and successful hotel manager, and where, in 1840, he was killed by a desperado at Hudson, La Porte County. Mr. Smith's mother, India (Darby) Smith, was born in New York State. She died when James F. was two or three years old, and he was only five when his father's death occurred. Left an orphan thus early in life he was reared by relatives in La Porte County, Indiana, and in Southern Michigan, near Ann Arbor. He was brought up on a farm, and his education was obtained in the common schools and in the practical school of experience. In 1870 he removed to Porter County, Indiana, where he resided seven years. He then sold the farm he had purchased at that place and came West to Mills County, Iowa. There he rented a farm of his brother-in-law, Josiah Wearing, one of the most prominent stock-men of that county. In 1882 he came to Pottawattamie County, and purchased 160 acres of wild land at \$12.50 per acre. He afterward bought 240 acres more. He is now the owner of 240 acres, having sold eighty acres to one of his sons, and the same amount to another. Mr. Smith has a good frame house, 22 x 28 feet, one and a half stories, and an addition, 20 x 16 feet, well situated, and surrounded with an orchard comprising two acres and a half. His granary is 20 x 20 feet, and he also has cribs, yards, feed-lots, a wind-mill, and everything to denote the thrifty and prosperous farmer. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Smith was married, in La Porte County, Indiana, to Sarah Jane Cooper, daughter of John and Mary (Walldruff) Cooper, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children, as follows: Olive, wife of E. B. Carley, Silver Creek Township; Nevada, wife, of G. R. Cook, of the same township; and George L. and Frank M., also of Silver Creek Township. Politically Mr. Smith is a strong and radical Republican. He and his wife were formerly connected with the Christian Church. Mr. Smith is a man in the prime of life, is cordial in his manner toward his fellow-men, and is honorable in all his business dealings. He is numbered among the solid men of the township.



B. JACK, a prominent farmer of Pottawattamie County, was born in Licking County, Ohio, and is of English descent. His great-grandfather came from England and settled in Virginia, and his grandfather, James Jack, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and moved to Wheeling, Virginia, in 1802, and afterward went to Muskingum County, Ohio, where he owned a good farm, and where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1847, at the age of eighty years. Both himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former was an industrious and honorable man. His son John Jack, the father of our subject, was born November 19, 1797, in Pennsylvania, and at the age of five years went with his father to Wheeling, Virginia. At the age of nineteen years he went to Muskingum County, where he was married to a widow lady named McDowell, formerly Delilah Dean, who had four children by her former

marriage, viz.: Commodore P., Mary A., Emily and Cynthia. Mr. and Mrs. Jack were the parents of six children: James, Charles, Hugh, John W., Henry B and Delilah. After marriage Mr. Jack removed to Perry County, and in 1833 to Licking County, where he was among the early settlers. He remained there until 1859, when he moved to Jasper County, Iowa, settling on a new farm, which, with the assistance of his son Henry B., he converted into a fine farm. He died in Pottawattamie County, in April, 1880, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died July 12, 1887, at the age of one hundred years, three months and twelve days. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Jack was a steward and class-leader.

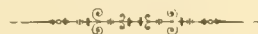
Henry B., the subject of this sketch, was born April 14, 1834, in Licking County, Ohio. In 1859, at the age of twenty-five years, he came to Jasper County, Iowa, with his father. August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863; Champion Hill, May 16, 1863; Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863; the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, where he was taken prisoner, but in fourteen days was paroled and exchanged, and in October following returned to service; was also in the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864. He was wounded at Port Gibson and at Winchester, and was in the hospital; was also injured by a fall in the hatchway of a vessel at St. Louis, and was in the hospital three months. He has since suffered from disability caused by his service in the army, and should have a pension.

After the war, like many of the soldiers who risked their lives for their country, he returned to his old home and engaged in

farming. After his marriage he settled in Jasper County, and in 1873 removed to Lincoln Township, Pottawattamie County, and in 1889 came to Valley Township and settled on his present farm. He is a member of John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., of Walnut, Iowa, and is a staunch Republican. As a soldier his record should be preserved and handed down to his children as one who did not hesitate to offer his life for her defense, and as one who never flinched when duty called. His children's children should tell the story of their grandfather's battles and sufferings as a soldier in the great war which saved the Union. The descendants of Mr. Jack on both sides have honorable ancestors, who helped to found the country in peace as well as to save it in war.

He was married in 1870, to Ella E. Kellogg, who was born in Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York, December 21, 1845, and received a good education at Madison, Wisconsin. She was the daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Fellows) Kellogg. The father was born in Paris, Oneida County, New York, and in 1847 settled in Wisconsin, where he was among the early settlers. In 1869 he moved to Missouri. His father was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and was in the war of 1812. He descended from three brothers who came over in the Mayflower; one settled in Connecticut, from whom Mr. Kellogg is descended; one in New Hampshire and one in Vermont. The name was originally spelled Kellogue. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Kellogg were the parents of eleven children, viz.: Mary A., Edwin M., Almira M., Augustus H., Lucy D., Charles H., Jennie A., George D., Ella E., Emma A. and Ruth E., all of whom lived to maturity. The father lived to the age of eighty-seven years, dying at the home of one of his daughters in Fort Scott, Kansas; his wife is

still living, at the age of eighty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Jack have had seven children: John, deceased at five years; Henry H., Sarah D., Lillie E., Charles B., Viola E. and one who died in infancy.



ISAIAH TIMBERMAN is a prominent farmer of Center Township, Pottawattamie County. His great-grandfather, Christian Timberman, came from Germany before the Revolutionary war, and settled in New Jersey. His son, Jacob, was born on a farm in that State, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, being in the battles of Trenton and Germantown. He was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware and passed the fearful winter at Valley Forge, when the patriots left blood upon the snow from their bare feet. He was married to Hannah Hogate, a native of America, and they had five children: Gideon, Hannah, Betsy and Priscilla. The father lived to the age of seventy-five years, and died on his farm in Gloucester County, New Jersey, twenty miles from Philadelphia. He was a patriot who did not hesitate to risk his life for his country. Christian Timberman, the father of our subject, was born on his father's farm, and received a common-school education. He married Elizabeth Duffie, and to them were born three children: John, James and Hannah. The mother died, and the father was again married in New Jersey, to Sarah Cassiday, daughter of James and Sarah (Barber) Cassiday, and to them were born eight children: Ruth, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jane, Mary (deceased), Ann and Isaiah, and one who died in infancy. In 1837 the father moved to Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, and then removed to a farm near that city, where he died in 1866, at the age of eighty years. He was a

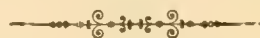
member of the Methodist Church, but later in life joined the United Brethern Church, in which he took great interest, and was also a steward.

Isaiah Timberman, our subject, was born October 15, 1829, on a farm in Gloucester County, New Jersey, and was eight years of age when he went with his father to Ohio. He well remembers the trip by steamer down the Ohio, and also remembers the political campaign of 1840, called the Log Cabin and Hard Cider campaign, in which W. H. Harrison was elected President. He learned farming in early life, and at the age of sixteen he learned the trade of light-carriage maker. In March, 1855, Mr. Timberman went to Kansas and took up 160 acres of Government land in Coffey County. This was in the midst of Kansas troubles, and on the road they were stopped and questioned by the Missourians, but allowed to go through. He remained in Coffey County until the great drouth of 1860, when he left there and came to Iowa, settling in Harrison County, where he lived two years. Here Mr. Timberman lost his left foot and leg, which were cut off by a mowing-machine. In 1863 he moved to Council Bluffs, and in 1868 came to Valley Township, which was then Center Township. He sold this place and came to his present farm of 160 acres in 1874. He has been greatly assisted in improving this farm by his faithful wife and sons. Mr. Timberman was a soldier in the late civil war for a short time, and did service at Fort Lincoln, Kansas, under the celebrated chief, General "Jim" Lane. He is a typical American pioneer, having struggled to make a home for himself and family, and well known as an honest man, whose word is as good as his bond.

He was married November 25, 1850, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss E. M. Cook, daughter

of Zaccheus and Mary (Murphy) Cook. The father was a native of New Jersey, and was a wool-carder by trade. He died when still a young man, and was the father of five children: Athalinda, Oliver, Rachel, Elizabeth and Amy. Mrs. Cook was a member of the Methodist Church, and is yet living with her eldest daughter, at the age of eighty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Timberman were the parents of eleven children, viz.: Oliver P., Sarah J., Mary A., Alpha, Amy L. (deceased), John W., Charles H., James A., Edward F. and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Timberman are members of the Methodist Church, and politically Mr. Timberman is a Republican.

Their daughter, Mary A., married Azro Boyd, and they have one son, Clarence O. She was again married, to Albert Maxwell, a carpenter of Seattle, Washington, and by this marriage there is one child, Allen K. Sarah J. married William Maxwell, a farmer of Center Township, and they have three children: Amy P., Cloyd G. and Ivy M. Alpha married Monroe Maxwell, a farmer of Nebraska, and by this marriage there are two children: Goldie M. and Silvia J. John W. is a farmer of Valley Township, and is married to Mallie Morris. Oliver P., a farmer of Valley Township, was married to Ida Pollock, and they have one child, Ethel P.



ANDERSON PLUMMER, section 8, Grove Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, is a well-known and enterprising citizen. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, November 1, 1830, the son of Naman and Nancy (Conley) Plummer, both natives of Ohio. His grandfather, Jerry Plummer, was born in Pennsylvania, and his great-grandfather Plummer was of English ancestry and

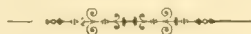
fought in the Revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather, John Conley, was born in Ireland. The five children born to Naman and Nancy Plummer were: Minerva, Anderson, Eliza, Jerry and Margaret. The family moved from Ohio to Marion County, Indiana, where the parents spent the remainder of their days, the mother dying when the subject of this sketch was fourteen years of age, and the father in 1865. Mr. Plummer was a farmer all his life. In politics he was a Democrat. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Church, and in that faith they reared their children.

Anderson Plummer was reared on a farm and received his education in the primitive log school-house of that period. At the age of fifteen he entered upon a three years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, working for his board and clothes. He afterward worked for wages two years in Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1858 he removed from Ohio to Benton County, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until 1875. In that year he came to Pottawattamie County, and located three miles northwest of Avoca, where he remained until 1880. Then he bought his present farm of John Lederick. This farm contains 120 acres, is divided into four fields, and is well fenced. A substantial frame house, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and suitable out-buildings for grain and stock, are among the improvements on this place. Mr. Plummer has done much of the fencing and other improvements since his purchase of the farm.

At the age of twenty-five he was married, in Benton County, Iowa, to Miss Mary Conley, a native of Indiana, and a lady of intelligence. She is the daughter of Michael and Mary Conley. Mr. and Mrs. Plummer have had three children: Charlie, who was born in October, 1878; Celathiel, who died at the

age of two and a half years; and Mary, who died when she was one year old.

Mr. Plummer is a man well informed on general topics, is frank and cordial in his manner, and is regarded as one of the leading citizens in the community in which he resides. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is an earnest Sabbath-school worker. Politically he is a Republican.



HON. JOSEPH R. REED, of Council Bluffs, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and a descendant of those hardy Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, so prominent in the early history of Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the United States. Joseph Reed, the great-grandfather of our subject, came to Pennsylvania in an early day, settling in Chanceford, York County. He was a man of more than ordinary ability; was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war; a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and introduced measures for the manumission of the slaves in that State, which was adopted about 1793-'94. He was a farmer, land-owner and miller. His wife was a worthy and resolute woman, and during her husband's absence in the army she ran the mill and ground flour to feed the army. Both he and his wife were Presbyterians, and had a large family, among whom was James Reed, the grandfather of our subject. The latter removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. He married Elizabeth Reed, a distant relative of her husband, and they had four sons and two daughters.

One son, William Reed, the father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation, and was married in Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Miss Roseanna Lyle, the daughter of Robert Lyle. The latter was a soldier in

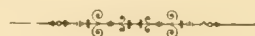
the Revolutionary war. In 1829 William Reed moved to Ohio, and settled in what is now Ashland County, near the present village of McKay, where he cleared a farm, and where both he and his wife lived until death. They had three sons and three daughters who grew to maturity, namely: James O., a farmer in his youth, and later a teacher, and died on his farm in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana; Sarah J., who resides with her brother, Judge Reed, in Council Bluffs; Hon. James R., our subject; Elizabeth, wife of Rev. D. A. Newell, of Wooster, Ohio; William, a merchant at Loudonville, Ohio; Rosanna, wife of Jesse R. Hissem, also of Loudonville.

Hon. Joseph R. Reed was born on the old homestead in Ashland County, Ohio, March 12, 1835. He was educated in the common schools, and at the Vermillion Institute at Hayesville, Ohio. He removed to Iowa in March, 1857, settling at Adel, Dallas County, where he taught school, and also studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and immediately began practice at that place, continuing until the outbreak of the late war. He enlisted in July, 1861, as First Lieutenant in the Second Iowa Battery, and served until July, 1865; in 1864 he was promoted Captain of the battery.

At the close of the war Mr. Reed returned to Adel, Iowa, where he resumed the practice of law. He was elected a State Senator in 1865, and served in the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies, and in the summer of 1869 removed to this city, where he has since resided. September 1, 1872, he was appointed Judge of the District Court, and served as such until January, 1884; from January, 1884, to March 1, 1889, he served as Judge of the Supreme Court, and in November, 1888, was elected a member of the Fifty-first Congress.

Judge Reed was united in marriage, No-

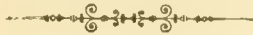
vember 1, 1865, at Ashland, Ohio, to Jenette Dinsmore, a daughter of James A. Dinsmore, of Ashland County. Mrs. Reed died in July, 1887; she was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Judge Reed has always been a Republican; socially a Mason, and a member of Excelsior Lodge of Council Bluffs.



NERY E. BRENEMAN, of section 30 Macedonia Township, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, December 13, 1845, the son of Richard and Sarah (Clark) Breneman, both born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and reared in Columbiana County, Ohio, and of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. The parents were married in that county, and afterward removed to Hancock County, same State, and in the fall of 1854 to Iowa County, Iowa, settling ten miles south of Marengo. They were early settlers in that portion of the State. They came to Pottawattamie County, Washington Township, Iowa, in 1831, where the father died in the spring of 1883, and the mother still resides in Washington Township.

Nery E. Breneman, our subject, came to Iowa in 1879, and bought his land in the spring of 1875, which was wild and uncultivated. He has, since residing upon it, improved it in a good manner, and his pasture and meadow is well adapted to general farming and stock-raising. He was married March 1, 1882, to Miss Celia Kanke, who was born in Adams County, Illinois, the daughter of Christian and Anna (Weeks) Kanke, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of England. Mrs. Breneman was five years old when her parents came to Pottawattamie County. The parents now reside in Macedonia. Mr. and Mrs. Breneman have two children: Howard, born July 31, 1885, and

Alma Frances, born August 11, 1888. Politically Mr. Breneman is a Democrat, but has never aspired for political distinction. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Macedonia Lodge, No. 421.

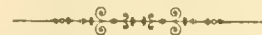


AUGUST KAVEN, the pioneer settler and the man who erected the first building in Minden, now the residence of James Crow, is the real founder of this city, having erected most of the buildings, and is now one of the substantial business men of the town. He was born in Holstein, Germany, September 14, 1842, the son of Henry Kaven, who was the father of three children now living: Henry, Dora and August. The father was a farmer by occupation, and lived to the age of eighty-six years. His wife lived to the extreme old age of ninety years. Her maiden name was Dora Westfall.

August Kaven, our subject, after visiting the principal cities of Germany, Switzerland and France, came to America, in 1866. He located in New York city, where he worked at his trade of cabinet-maker about nine months. He then removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he remained four months. He next moved to Chicago, and was in that city during the great fire, after which he worked in rebuilding the city until 1873, when he came to Avoca, where he remained for a few months, working on the bank building. January 22, 1874, he came to Minden, having the contract to build the residence for Casper Foster, but on account of the deep snow he was unable to find the stakes marking the lots. He was next engaged in building the residence now occupied by August Dolen, and then the building now occupied by John Bloom, which was the first business block erected in this city. Since

that time Mr. Kaven has been one of the prominent builders and contractors in Minden and the surrounding country, and has at times employed as many as fifteen men. He is now holding the office of Township Trustee and commissioner, and was also Justice of the Peace four years. He is now a member of the First Council of Minden. Mr. Kaven owns his residence, five lots and the store and lot now occupied by John Crow. He is a self-made man, having come to America with no knowledge of the English language and in a strange country made his own property. He came from Avoca to Minden by wagon, and brought with him food for himself and men. Henry Urbahns, a carpenter, came about four days after Mr. Kaven, bringing his family and one man, and all of the people lived in a shanty on the lot now occupied by the Minden House. Mr. Kaven built the first school-house in this city in 1874, and the first church, the German Lutheran, in 1880. He also built the Minden House, the Union Hotel, and all the places on the road, on which the Minden House now stands.

Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the I. O. O. F. of Neola. Politically he has always been a Republican, but is now a believer of the great Democratic party. He was married in Frankfort, Illinois, in 1867, to Miss Margaret Klepper, and they have eight children, namely: Lena, Emma, Charles, August, William, Edith, Lucy and Minnie.

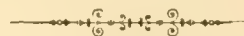


W. J. COLEMAN, of section 32, Carson Township, is a well-known and honored citizen of the county, who came here in 1881, from Mills County, Iowa. He was born September 21, 1839, in Jo

Daviess County, Illinois, the son of Joseph and Milly (Cozad) Coleman, the former a native of New Jersey, and one of the early settlers in Jo Daviess County, settling there about the time of the Black Hawk war; and the latter was a native of Ohio. In 1844 the parents removed to Fulton County, Illinois, where they were among the first settlers in that part of the county. They reared five children, four daughters and one son, W. J. being the third child and only son. The father died one year after the removal to Fulton County, at the age of forty-four years, and the mother died in 1884, at the advanced age of seventy-two years.

W. J. Coleman was reared in Fulton County until 1870, when he came to Pottawattamie County, near Macedonia, and from here he returned to Mills County, near Henderson, where he bought a small farm. In 1880 he returned to this county, and bought his present farm of 160 acres. He was married February 21, to Miss Cynthia E. Anderson, who was born, reared and educated in Fulton County, and was a successful teacher before her marriage. She was the daughter of Henry R. Anderson, a native of Madison County, Kentucky, near the old capitol, the son of John Anderson, who was the son of an old Revolutionary soldier, who, with five uncles and fourteen cousins, were killed at the battle of Cowpens, which nearly exterminated the whole Anderson race. His wife and aunts went to the battle-field and picked out their dead bodies and had them buried. The mother of Mrs. Coleman was Anna (Wolfe) Anderson, a native of Greene County, Ohio, the daughter of John Wolfe, the first white child born on the James River, and her mother was Mary (McCooley) Wolfe. They had nine children, of whom Mrs. Coleman was the eldest of five sons and four daughters. They moved to Mills County, where the

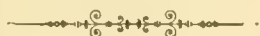
mother died in 1874, at the age of fifty-eight years and one month; the father died in May, 1885, at the age of sixty-seven years and three months. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have one son, Joseph F., who was born in Fulton County, Illinois, February 18, 1868, and resides at home. Politically Mr. Coleman is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Pleasant View, of the Macedonia circuit, and both are workers in the Sabbath-school, of which Mrs. Coleman is a teacher.



JOSEPH DOWTY, a substantial farmer of Valley Township, was born September 11, 1837. His grandfather, Joseph Dowty, was a farmer of Auglaize County, Ohio, near the town of St. Mary's, and was the father of nine children, namely: Amos, Michael, Thomas, Squire, Lavina, Meverda, Sarah, Levisa and Elizabeth. The father was a pioneer of Auglaize County, having cleared his farm from heavy timber. His son Michael, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio, and was married in Auglaize County to Mary Hay, daughter of James and Lydia Hay, who were the parents of five children: Joseph, Levi, Jonas, Elizabeth and Mahala. The father moved to Montrose, Lee County, Iowa, at the time the Mormons were leaving Nauvoo, Illinois, for Salt Lake, and Mr. Dowty bought out a claim of a Mormon, where he died about one year after reaching this State. His family lived on this farm about ten years. Mr. Dowty was an upright and industrious man, and was respected by all who knew him.

Joseph, a son of the above and the subject of this sketch, was reared to farm life, and was but ten years of age when his father moved to Montrose, Iowa, about 1847. After

marriage he settled on a farm in Mills County, where he lived until 1876, when he moved to his present farm of 160 acres. He is a self-made man, having made all his property by his own labor. He was married in Mills County, Iowa, May 14, 1865, to Miss Mary Munds, daughter of John and Emily (Lafier) Munds. They were the parents of six children, who lived to maturity, viz.: Mary, James, William, Jane, Lona and John. The father came from Ohio, in 1859, and settled on a farm in Mills County, where he died at the age of sixty years. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a man of integrity and industry. To Mr. and Mrs. Dowty have been born one child—John Franklin, who was born June 13, 1869, on a farm near Hastings, Mills County, Iowa, and is now a student of Tabor College.



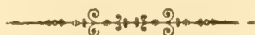
HIRAM C. HOUGH, a substantial farmer of Pottawattamie County, descended from a prominent old American family. William Hough, a remote ancestor, was one of the Pilgrims who fled from England on account of religious persecutions in 1620, and settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Samuel Hough was a farmer of Connecticut, and emigrated to the Western Reserve, Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he was among the early pioneers. He settled on a farm about two and a half miles from Ashtabula Harbor, where he lived for many years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was the father of four children: William, Silvia and Hiram are the only ones remembered. Hiram Hough, the father of our subject, was born near Litchfield, Connecticut, and was a young man when he came with his father to Ohio. He was married in Ashtabula County, to a widow lady, formerly Nancy Tucker, a daugh-

ter of Josiah Tucker, who was born near New Haven, Connecticut. He came to Ohio to visit his daughter, and was drowned at Lockport, New York; he was a tailor by trade. Mr. Hough settled on a farm in Ashtabula County, and then went to Portage County, same State, where he remained about four years. In 1840 he went to Illinois, remaining six years, and then went to Grant County, southern Wisconsin, where he died in March, 1886, at the age of eighty-five years. He was a substantial farmer, and a member of the Baptist Church; his wife was a life-long member of the Baptist Church.

Hiram C. Hough, the subject of this sketch, was born October 5, 1831, on his father's farm in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and was nine years of age when his father moved to southern Illinois. October 21, 1852, he settled in Grant County, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1870. In that year he came to Pottawattamie County and settled on his present farm, which was then wild land; but, assisted by his faithful wife, he has since converted it into a fine, fertile farm. In his political views Mr. Hough is a staunch Republican. He has taken an active interest in the cause of education, and has been School Director. He is one of the founders and pioneers of this township, and as such stands deservedly high among the substantial citizens. He has 240 acres of fine farming land, and is in independent circumstances.

He was married in Grant County, Wisconsin, to Elizabeth Mathews, daughter of Hugh and Mary Mathews. The father was born in Ohio of Irish parentage, and was a comfortable farmer in Grant County. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also the present Mrs. Hough. They were the parents of two children: Elizabeth and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Hough were the parents of five children, all

born in Grant County, namely: Melissa, the wife of George Bowers, and both are deceased; Charles, a farmer, married Josephine Pattison, and they have two children: Florence and Carrie; Myron, who married Lottie Hackett, a native of Valley Township; Frank and Mary.



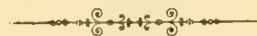
CH. VANDRUFF, section 28, Center Township, is one of the enterprising and successful citizens of that part of Pottawattamie County. He came here in 1880, and has since made this place his home.

Mr. Vandruff was born in Rock Island County, Illinois, August 24, 1850, the son of Jacob and Louisa (Everhart) Vandruff. The father was a native of Green County, Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania-Dutch ancestry, and the mother was born in New Jersey. His grandfather, Joshua Vandruff, was one of the pioneers of Rock Island County, having settled there in 1828. Two of the Vandruffs were in the Black Hawk war. The parents of our subject were married in Rock Island County. The mother still resides there, and the father made that place his home until 1880 when his death occurred. He was a farmer the most of his life, but for two or three seasons was a pilot on the Mississippi River. He was financially a successful man and accumulated a good property. His political views were in accordance with Democratic principles. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as also is his wife, and in that belief their children were brought up. They reared a family of five sons and five daughters, all of whom are now living, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. Four of them are residents of Nebraska, one is in California, two are in

Rock Island, and C. H. and E. E. are located in Center Township.

C. H. was reared on his father's farm, and his education was received in the public schools of his native county, his studies being completed at the Milan High School. In 1880 he bought his present farm of 160 acres, and has since improved it until it ranks among the best farms in the township. It is all now under cultivation. His residence was erected in 1890, at a cost of \$1,500 besides his own labor. It is situated on a natural building site, is built in modern style with bay windows and porches, and is surrounded with evergreens and ornamental trees. His barn was built in 1884, at a cost of \$1,000. It is 28 x 40, with sixteen-foot posts, and has a basement of brick for sheltering stock. There are feed-lots, a modern wind-mill, stock scales and other farm buildings and improvements. Everything about the premises shows the thrift of the proprietor.

Mr. Vandruff was married, September 20, 1881, to Miss Laura B. Barr, of Mills County, Iowa, a lady of culture and refinement. She is a daughter of John and Martha Barr, and was born and educated in Mahaska County, Iowa. Her father is now a resident of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Vandruff have four children: Archie C., Walter F., Anna Louisa and Leonard L. Like his father, our subject, is independent.



JOHN SIDES, a real-estate, loan and insurance agent, one of the oldest established agencies in the eastern part of Pottawattamie County, is one of the representative business men of Carson, who has been a resident of this county since the spring of 1877. He was born in Dixon County,



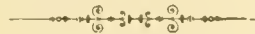
Leonard V. Hunt

Indiana, February 15, 1840, the son of James and Elizabeth (Thomas) Sides, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. They reared five children, of whom James was the second child. The mother died in Logan County, Illinois, about 1870, and the father still resides in that county, engaged in farming. John Sides was a lad of thirteen years when his father settled in Logan County, and here he grew to manhood, passing his youth upon a farm. He was at school when the war broke out, and at the time of Lincoln's call for 300,000 more men he enlisted, August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company F. He served nearly three years, and was first under fire at Trenton, Kentucky, and Jackson, Tennessee. He was also in the siege of Vicksburg. His regiment went to Helena, Arkansas, and then to Little Rock, and from there to Duvall's Bluffs. After the regiment left Helena John Sides was detailed on cavalry service, serving on General West's staff, and served until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Mound City, Illinois, July 24, 1865, and then returned to Logan County, Illinois.

He first engaged in the mercantile business, but on account of failing health he engaged in farming. In 1877 he came to Pottawattamie County and purchased 128 acres of wild land on section 2, Carson Township, situated one and a half miles from Carson, and part of it adjoins the town of Carson. Mr. Sides is an active business man, and besides his farm interests he is engaged in real-estate, loan and insurance business, representing ten standard and reliable companies. He has been engaged in this business eleven years, and his extensive acquaintance and his manner of doing the work have gained for him the confidence of the people. He is interested in Carson, and October,

1889, built the two-story brick block, 26 x 65 feet, which is the best business house in the place. The first story is occupied by stores, and the second is divided into pleasant business rooms; the cost of the building was \$3,500.

Mr. Sides was married in Logan County, Illinois, September 7, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Chappell, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Charles Chappell. They have five children: William, who is a carpenter at Carson; L. F., at home; Charles, Emma, Orlando C. They have lost two by death: Hallie and Coone. Politically Mr. Sides is a Republican, and is a strong advocate of the principles of that party. He has occupied many public offices, and is a member of the G. A. R., Robert Provard Post, of Carson, No. 414. Mr. and Mrs. Sides are members of the Presbyterian Church.



Leonard Everett, a lawyer, and one of the large land-owners of western Iowa, was born in Gainesville, Alabama, June 27, 1853. His parents, Hon. Horace Everett and Mary L. Everett, made their home in Council Bluffs in the year 1855. A sketch of the life of Hon. Horace Everett will be found in this volume.

On his maternal grandfather's side, Mr. Leonard Everett is a direct descendant of the Leonards of Taunton, Massachusetts, one of the prominent families of the early settlement of New England, and in the Revolutionary struggle. His maternal grandmother was a daughter of Colonel Benjamin Reeves, of Howard County, Missouri. Mr. Everett's early studies were in the public schools of Council Bluffs. In 1868 and 1869, for one year he attended the Cheshire Academy, near

New Haven, Connecticut, where he prepared for college. For one year Mr. Everett was a student of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire. For three years he studied at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and graduated in the class of 1873.

Returning home Mr. Everett read law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Mr. Everett has made a specialty of the study of titles and real-estate law. His experience in the management of his father's large landed estate has been of great practical benefit in his chosen branch of the law. Mr. Everett is now recognized as one of the leading lawyers in western Iowa upon all matters appertaining to land or land titles.

For many years Mr. Everett has taken an active interest in farming and the cause of the farmers. He has always been a sincere and earnest Republican, but has not hesitated to oppose and denounce the railroad wing of the party. In 1889, without solicitation on his part, and while he was absent in Washington, Mr. Everett was elected, by a large majority, Alderman from the Fourth Ward. Although the only Republican in the Council he was elected President of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Everett declined a renomination. He is now a member of the Board of Library Trustees and President of the Fairview Cemetery Association. He enjoys the confidence and respect of the public, and takes a zealous interest in the welfare of the community.

HENRY A. DONER, a farmer residing on section 29, Hardin Township, has been a resident of this county since 1876. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 6, 1850, a son of Henry A. Doner, Sr., and the latter was a son of Jacob Doner,

of Maryland, and of Swiss ancestry. The maiden name of the mother of the subject of this sketch was Amanda Johnson. She also was a native of Wayne County, Ohio, and her father was a native of Pennsylvania.

The subject of this sketch, the third-born in his parents' family of six sons and three daughters, was a small boy when they removed to De Kalb County, Indiana. In a short time they returned to Ohio, settling in Defiance County, and in 1867 they removed to Jasper County, where the father died the next year; the mother now lives at Silver City, Mills County, this State. Mr. Doner was reared a farmer. From 1871 to 1876 he was a resident of Bureau County, Illinois; and then he came to Pottawattamie County and purchased a quarter-section of land on section 36, Hardin Township. Since then he has bought more, and now has altogether 439 acres of valuable land; 279 acres are in one body, on section 36, and on sections 29 and 30, where he resides, he has 160 acres. This is one of the best farms in the county. His dwelling, built in 1890, cost \$2,500; and his barn, built in 1889, cost \$1,500. Both are fine structures, in modern style.

In his political views Mr. Doner is a Republican. He has served on the School Board.

FREDERICK G. HETZEL is one of the substantial citizens of Avoca who has been identified with the business interests of the town almost from its beginning. He is one of those men who have prospered by their own industry and business ability. His father, Charles F. Hetzel, was born August 19, 1807, at Heidelberg, Germany, that city famed for its great university. The grandfather of our subject, Christian Hetzel, was a wheelwright in Germany, an honest,

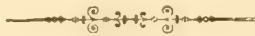
industrious man with the material thrift of the German race. He was a Protestant in religious belief and is yet well remembered by tradition in the family. Charles F. Hetzel, the father of our subject, learned his trade of his father in Germany, in the the thoroughgoing, old-fashioned way. He possessed an adventurous disposition, and wishing to better his condition emigrated to America, landing in New York city in 1828, and here he worked at his trade. He married in New York city, Regina Bayha, of German parentage. She was born at Stuttgart, Germany. Soon after marriage Mr. Hetzel moved to Rome, New York, and engaged in the fur business. He resided there but a short time and then moved to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was proprietor of a hotel, and remained there about fifteen years, and there most of his children were born. In May, 1851, Mr. Hetzel moved to Davenport, Iowa, and was one of the pioneers of Scott County, where he settled on a farm of 440 acres, buying his land of Judge James Grant, then a prominent lawyer and one of the early judges of Iowa, and here he passed the remainder of his life; his widow is still living on the old homestead, surrounded by a goodly number of her descendants. Mr. Hetzel all through his life had practiced those virtues of industry and economy which are almost sure to bring their own reward, and in his later life he enjoyed the possession of a handsome property and the satisfaction of handing down to his children a valuable homestead. Both himself and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church, and in the early pioneer days Mr. Hetzel took an active part in aiding liberally with his time and means the church of his fatherland. People who knew him well had confidence in his judgment, and he was Justice of the Peace for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Hetzel

were the parents of eleven children, all growing to maturity: Rosina, Charles, John, Mary, George, Frederick, Wilhelmina, Francis, Anna, Henry and Jennie,—the last three born in Iowa and the remainder in Wheeling, Virginia. Mr. Hetzel lived to the honored age of seventy-nine years, and died at the old homestead, universally respected by his fellow townsmen, and greatly revered by his family. He was the founder of a new family in America, and his sturdy traits of character are yet marked in his descendants.

Frederick G. Hetzel, his son and the subject of this sketch, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, June 10, 1846. He was but five years of age when his parents came to the then new country of Iowa, and is an Iowan, as he there received his early education and those impulses which have made him one of our respected citizens. He remained on the old homestead until he was twenty-three years of age, and there became accustomed to farm life, and gained a practical knowledge of agriculture and that steadiness of character, sound constitution, firmness of mind and love of truth which are best gained when young, in those peaceful pursuits followed at home which give the vigor of nature to the growing man. His first step into the the world of business was at Davenport, Iowa, where he acted as a clerk for about two years. He then engaged in the dry-goods business, in which he was successful. After two years he went to Fulton, Iowa, and was engaged in the grain business for some time, and in 1874 he came to Avoca, and was again in the grain trade for a short time. He then began the hardware trade, which he has since followed successfully. In political opinions he has always been a staunch Democrat, as was his father before him. He has gained the confidence of his party in this county by his steadfast course as a conserva-

tive member of the city council and four years Recorder. He has been County Commissioner for six years, and President of the Board two years, an office which he holds at the present writing. He has an active interest in the cause of education, and was nine years a member of the Board of Education, and Secretary of the Board during that time. Mr. Hetzel is not a "politician," but he believes it the duty of a good citizen to take an active interest in all local affairs, and vote and act for the best interest of his county and town. By this course he enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen. He is a member of Avoca Lodge, No. 220, I. O. O. F., and of Avoca Lodge, No. 104, K. of P., and has passed through all the chairs of both lodges.

Mr. Hetzel married at Wilton, Iowa, April 8, 1875, Miss Arabella J. Boyd, daughter of James H. and Eliza (Phelps) Boyd. Both the families are of old American stock, who have been identified with the early history of our country, and thus blend with the sturdy blood of Germany the characteristics of the pioneers and soldiers whose patriotism made this land of ours a free and independent nation. Mr. and Mrs. Hetzel are the parents of five children, namely: Roy B., Clarence C., Ollie E., Minnie and Bell. Mrs. Hetzel is a member of the Presbyterian Church, where the family also attend. Mr. Hetzel is a man of quiet tastes and one of those sterling citizens who are the best element of our country.



HARRY M. WILSON, of Walnut, is one of the prominent young grain-dealers in this thriving town. The firm name under which he operated is Negley & Wilson. Mr. Negley died June 7, 1890, and Mr. Wilson now carries on the business under the

firm name of Wilson & Toritze. He was born on a farm in Fulton County, Illinois, July 14, 1865. His grandfather was a prominent minister of the German Reformed Church in New Jersey. Being a man of power in his denomination, he was appointed to travel and preach the gospel in the wilderness and build up churches. He traveled in Indiana and Illinois, and met with good success. Like the eminent preacher George Whitefield, he carried the gospel among the hardy pioneers and early settlers. He established and assisted in building seven churches, and among the last the German Reformed Church at Fairview, Fulton County, Illinois, and was pastor of this church for many years, retiring on account of old age.

He married twice and was the father of seven children, five of whom are living: Abraham, Harry, John, Julia and Jane. Mr. Wilson lived to the great age of ninety-two years. He was a man of wide experience in life and one who did at an early day a great service, not only to his country but also in the cause of the Christian religion, which he assisted in planting in many places in the wilderness.

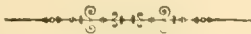
Abraham Wilson, son of the above, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1828, in New Jersey, and came West with his father in 1835, when but seven years of age. His father located near Fairview, and there he grew up and learned farming in his early life, and was also for a time in the mercantile business.

He married Mary E. Negley, daughter of John Negley, a native of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were born eight children: Lolo (deceased), Kate, John (deceased in 1886, at twenty-eight years of age), Lulu, Maggie, Harry, Cornelius and Mamie. Mr. Wilson settled on a farm at Fairview, on which he lived for many years and then re-

tired, and is now living, at the age of sixty-two years. He has enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people of his township and county, and held the usual offices. He is an upright and industrious man, and has accumulated a handsome property. In politics he is a Democrat. Socially he is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge.

Harry M. Wilson, son of the above and subject of this sketch, received an excellent education, attending for two years the scientific department of Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. In 1855 he came to Walnut, Iowa, and engaged as a clerk for J. T. Spangler for one year, and then took charge of the grain business for W. H. Negley. In July, 1888, he bought a one-half interest therein, and the firm has enjoyed a successful trade. Socially Mr. Wilson is an Odd Fellow, and has held the office of Secretary. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Republican.

May 8, 1889, Mr. Wilson married Nettie Bailer, daughter of Joseph B. and Julia (Dickinson) Bailer. Mr. Bailer is a native of Ohio, and is an extensive land-holder in this county, and now a resident of Walnut. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have had one son—Earl C. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wilson is a young man of excellent moral character and good business abilities. He began business life young, and is making a success by his own efforts. His integrity is unimpeachable, and a long and useful career is before him.



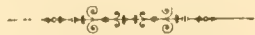
G. UNDERWOOD, of section 19, Keg Creek Township, has been a resident of this county since March 7, 1854. He was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland,

January 13, 1829, the son of William and Mary (Grierson) Underwood; the former was a son of James Underwood, a native of Scotland, and the latter was a daughter of William and Margaret (Richardson) Grierson. They had seven children, three sons and four daughters. The father died in 1831, when our subject was only two years old, and the mother lived in her native place until her death, which took place then she was eighty-five years of age.

S. G., the sixth child, attended school until fourteen years of age, being a schoolmate of the late Senator Beck, of Kentucky. He then went to sea on a sailing vessel, as cabin boy, going first to Gibraltar, then to the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena and other points on the African Coast. Starting from Glasgow he visited almost all parts of the globe, including France, Spain, America, Quebec, Montreal and St. John's, being on the water for three years. In 1846 he came from Montreal, where he had been residing, to Chicago, Illinois, when it was a small city of 35,000 inhabitants. From there he removed to La Porte, Indiana, where he resided for five years, engaged in farming, and then moved to Kane County, Illinois, near Aurora. In the spring of 1852 he rode from Illinois on horseback to St. Joseph, Missouri, where the company fitted out with ox teams, started for Sacramento on May 11, and arrived September 16, having been four months on the road. Mr. Underwood resided in the vicinity of Sacramento, California, for two years, engaged principally in farming. In 1854 he returned, by the Isthmus of Panama, to Indiana, then to Pottawattamie County, where he bought land in Lewis Township, section 24. He resided there three years, but in 1856 he removed to Council Bluffs, where he lived from 1856 to 1873, engaged in selling machinery for C. H. McCormick, of Chicago.

He was the pioneer machine man in Council Bluffs, and held all trade as far West as Salt Lake; north as far as any settlements on the Missouri River, and as far south as any one could haul it, and also built the first house ever erected in Curtiss Ramsay's addition to Council Bluffs in 1857, west of the Court-house on Fifth Avenue. In 1873 he moved on the land which he had purchased in 1865, but had never improved, consisting of about 1,200 acres in Keg Creek Township, and he also owns 350 acres in Hardin and Washington townships. He has two or three wind-mills to force water to his stock buildings. He fed 190 head of cattle in 1889, and has a fine herd of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, one of the finest herds in Iowa.

Mr. Underwood was married, March 13, 1856, to Miss Helen McPherson, a native of Scotland, and a daughter of Captain John McPherson, a prominent citizen of Council Bluffs and Belle (Nichol) McPherson, a native of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood have eight children, namely: William, in the stock business in South Omaha, Nebraska; Nelly, wife of Ed H. Benton, of Council Bluffs; Anna, at home; John M., Samuel G., Ninie, Herbert and Fay L. Politically Mr. Underwood is a Democrat, has served as Assessor of Council Bluffs, and has also been County Supervisor six years. For thirty-six years he has been an important factor in helping the county, both in a business way and financially.

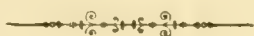


WILLIAM W. BUNKER, Walnut, Iowa. Mr. Bunker is of an old American family. His grandfather came from Wales and settled in Pennsylvania. His son, Andrew Bunker, father of William W., was born in Pennsylvania and settled on

a farm in Clarion County, that State. He married Sarah Howe, of old Pennsylvania-Dutch descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Bunker were born thirteen children, named William, Melville, Elizabeth, George (deceased), Nathan, Thomas, James, Julia, John, Frank, Robert, Andrew and Emma. Mr. Bunker lived on his farm in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, for fifteen years, and in 1857 he removed to Muscatine County, Iowa, twelve miles west of Davenport, and lived there until 1863; then he went to a farm two miles south, and there he still resides. He was born in 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Bunker were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died in June, 1888, at the age of fifty-six years. Mr. Bunker is a man who has always been honest and industrious. He came to Iowa a poor man and made a fine property, consisting of 240 acres of fine farm land, and is now a substantial farmer. He has, since he came to Iowa, worked very hard, and is now living, at the advanced age of fifty-six years. In politics he is a Democrat.

William W. Bunker, son of the above and our subject, was born in 1845, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and received a common-school education. At the age of twelve he came to Iowa, and has since been a citizen of this State, becoming an adept at farming when quite young. At the age of twenty-three, in 1869, he married Miss Sarah C. Kirk, daughter of Robert and Martha Kirk, and they have had five children: Edward H., Harry K., Amanda E., Orion M. and Raymond. After marriage Mr. Bunker settled down to farming, in Muscatine County, Iowa, and after two years bought his farm and lived there for five years, and in 1876 he came to Layton Township, this county, and bought his present farm, consisting of 163 acres, of fine farming land, and is in prosperous circumstances. Mrs. Bunker is a member of the

Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Bunker is a Democrat. A man who has the respect of his fellow citizens, he has held the office of Assessor and School Director, has taken an active interest in the schools, was School Director and Township Clerk of Muscatine County, and is giving his children a good education. He stands high as an honorable public-spirited citizen, whose word is as good as his bond. Mr. Bunker's brothers and sisters are: Eliza J., Matilda, Thomas, Sarah C., Robert, Emma, William and Martha.



HON. ALBERT WHITNEY WYMAN, of section 22, Keg Creek Township, is engaged in general farming, cattle-feeding and stock-raising, and the proprietor of Maple Grove stock-farm, and a well-known and prominent citizen of this county, who came here March 29, 1871. He was born at Parma, Monroe County, New York, February 20, 1834, the son of Samuel and Betsey (Atchinson) Wyman, who was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 31, 1789, was a blacksmith, and served in the war of 1812, and whose father, Samuel Wyman, Sr., served in the Revolutionary war. The Wyman family were of English ancestry, and first settled at Sheffield, Massachusetts. Our subject's mother, Betsey Atchison, was born January 21, 1799, at Parma, Monroe County, New York, the daughter of John Atchison, one of the very first settlers in that town and county, and Betsey was the first female white child born at Parma. Her mother was Almira (Fuller) Atchihson, and her brother, Austin Atchinson, was in the war of 1812, and is now living in Spencerport, New York, at the venerable age of 100 years. The parents had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters,

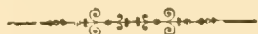
of whom Albert was the youngest son. They lived in Monroe County, and the mother was buried in the same town where she was born, being eighty-five at her death, and the father, who was born in 1789, died at the age of eighty-seven. He was a blacksmith by trade.

Albert attended school until he was nineteen years old, and then served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and also worked as a journeyman. He was engaged in railroad work, building bridges, taking and letting out contracts, and acting as foreman and superintendent of a force of mechanics for several years in different parts of the State. Mr. Wyman was then engaged in farming near Troy and Fort Edward until 1871. He was Lieutenant of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regiment, New York. In 1871 he came to this county, when the nearest house was five miles distant east of him, and bought 160 acres, and increased his possessions to 753 acres, which have been well improved and cultivated. He has set out 7,000 forest and 140 fruit trees. The farm, Maple Grove, is a beautiful home, and it is here Mr. Wyman is at home to all who wish to partake of his hospitality.

He was married November 10, 1857, to Miss Harriet M. Peck, of Half Moon, Saratoga County, New York, the daughter of Abraham and Betsey Ann (Wood) Peck, the former a native of Dutchess County, New York, and the latter of Lansingburg, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wyman have lost three children by death, two infants and one daughter, Hattie A., who was twelve years of age; and they have one son living, Burton A., who was married in this county to Miss Leticia Flood, a daughter of James Flood, of this township. They have four children, two sons and two daughters: Charles Albert, James, Hattie and an infant daughter. They live in Council Bluffs, but

own a farm near their father's. Mr. A. W. Wyman is a Democrat, who has held many township offices in the last fifteen years. He was a representative of the Twenty-second General Legislative Assembly, with honor to both himself and his party. Mr. Wyman suggested and named the town of Keg Creek, in which he was its first Treasurer, Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace, and still holds the Treasuryship. He is a Royal Arch Mason, Excelsior Lodge, Council Bluffs, having been made a Mason in 1856, at Waterford, New York. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, is President of the Township Alliance, and Treasurer of the County Alliance.

Mr. Wyman lost his beloved wife by death, June 29, 1888. She was an estimable lady, of great intelligence, and always helped her husband in his business plans, and was a kind wife and mother.



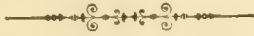
JOSEPH ABEL, owning and occupying 240 acres of land as a farmer on section 7, Garner Township, is one of the well-known, enterprising early settlers of Pottawattamie County, having located here as early as 1847. He was born in Lee County, Iowa, February 20, 1842, a son of David Abel, now a resident of Council Bluffs. His grandfather, William Abel, was a Revolutionary soldier. David was born in Canada, and married Ann Ewing, who was born near Perth, Scotland, and came with her parents to Canada when a girl. He removed to Illinois and to Missouri, and finally to this county. Of his two sons and one daughter, one son is a stock dealer in Council Bluffs; the daughter, Cordelia, is the wife of E. M. Hubbard, also of this city; and the other son is the subject of this sketch.

He was a lad of seven years when his father moved to this county, with one of the foremost bands of Mormons under Brigham Young, and with many others decided to remain in this county; and he has accordingly made this his home ever since, with the exception of several years in Missouri. Arriving at the age of manhood, he went West and engaged in freighting from the Missouri River to Denver for five years, during the fearful period of Indian troubles and massacres on the plains, and stages were escorted by United States soldiers. He and others took twenty-one wagons in one train to Denver, not escorted by the military. He had many hairbreadth escapes from the savage cruelty of the Indians. For days he acted as scout, riding high divides to guard the train. Returning home, he purchased a portion of the present homestead, one mile from the city limits. The farm is well improved. The dwelling is a fine frame structure, one and a half stories high, on an elevated plat of ground, in a natural grove, and built in modern style. Every feature of the premises denotes the thrift of the proprietor.

Mr. Abel is a man yet in the prime of life. He has traveled extensively, both in the East and in the West, and is well informed on western life. Frank and cordial in his manner, honest in all his dealings, he is counted a representative and successful farmer of this community. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Protective Alliance. Has served three years as Trustee of Garner Township.

He was married in Council Bluffs, January 9, 1866, to Miss Frances Winchester, a daughter of Benjamin Winchester, a prominent and well-known resident of this city, whose sketch appears upon another page in this work. Mrs. Abel's mother's maiden name was Maria Stone. Mr. and Mrs. Abel

have five children: Marvin H., Allura Ann, Allan B., Harvey J. and Ivan E., all of whom are still with their parents.



GENERAL EUGENE A. CONSIGNY, Avoca, Iowa.—General Consigny is one of our prominent soldier citizens, who was identified with Avoca in its infancy, and who is one of the founders of the business interests of this thriving town. He is from an old French Catholic family. Louis de Consigny, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and the founder of the family in America, was born on a farm in France. He married in his native land, and soon afterward, about 1790, left the shores of sunny France with his bride to endure the hardships and privations of pioneer life in New France, or Lower Canada, as it was then called. Settling on a large farm near Montreal, he lived there for many years as an independent Canadian farmer, surrounded at length by the solid comforts of life, and here he reared a large family of children. At his death he left a considerable estate to his descendants. The stock from which he sprang was strong and hardy, and from the name and prefix, "de," it is inferable that he was of more genteel blood than that of the common French voyager to America. Be this as it may, good blood is best shown by long life and good deeds, and in this respect the Consigny family have always been prominent. Longevity marks the morals of a family as surely as the sand in the hour-glass marks the time. Louis de Consigny lived to the patriarchal age of eighty years, and his good wife lived to see the sands of time mark the great age of ninety-eight years. The descendants from these pioneer voyagers

to a new world are to be found among our reliable and valued citizens.

Antoine P. L. Consigny, the second son of the above, and the father of Eugene A., was born on the old homestead near Montreal, in 1811. He had but one brother, the remainder of the family being sisters. This brother, Louis, and himself were well educated, their father having liberal means. Antoine, having a taste for learning, at the early age of fourteen years entered the college at Montreal, receiving a thorough classical education, besides becoming a good French, Latin, Greek and English scholar, writing and speaking these languages with ease and fluency. Some of his letters are still extant, and the clear, old-fashioned hand looks like copper plate engraving, with so much skill and precision are the letters formed. He ranked at college as an able scholar, and graduated with honor. At the medical department of the same institution he pursued his medical studies, and having a natural talent and love for his chosen profession he attained as high a degree in medicine as he had in the languages. Soon after completing his medical studies he began practice at St. Cesaire, Lower Canada, and with a slight interruption he remained here all his life, enjoying an extensive practice and the confidence and respect of the community to an enviable degree. Possessing "the best gift of the gods," oratory, he took quite an active interest in politics and exerted a wide influence. His skill as an orator enabled him to hold an audience as if with a magic spell, and he molded their opinions. This enabled him to rank among the ablest orators of his day. National scenery exerts a strong influence over the minds of the people. The Egyptians, born and nurtured in a land of dull and somber surroundings, possessed the melancholy character which made it natural for them to pass

years of time in erecting vast monuments to their dead. The Swiss, reared amid the grand scenery of their native Alps, and the soul-stirring music of their fierce winds, love liberty and cannot be enslaved. The magnificent natural scenery of Canada, its broad and mighty rivers, vast lakes, lofty mountains and almost impenetrable forests, gave Dr. Antoine Consigny the love of native land and liberty, which broadened with his mind and strengthened with his manhood. Reared amidst a brave and fearless race, who have been voyagers, pioneers and explorers from Montreal to Lake Michigan and New Orleans, and who were born soldiers, trappers and hunters, the early influences thrown around him strengthened his character and prepared him to take a part in that struggle for liberty made by the Canadians and known as the Patriot war, and which, although unsuccessful in its principal object, involved the best blood and vigor of the entire British Canadas, and was ultimately the means of a great modification of the severe and tyrannical rule of England.

In 1837 the gathering clouds of discontent in Canada darkened into the storms of civil war, and Dr. Consigny was one of the first to respond to the call of patriotism. His countrymen, fellow-patriots and companions in arms were such men as General Papineau, and Dr. Allard, two of the most prominent men in this patriotic movement. After a short but severe struggle and some fighting, the patriots, deceived by traitors and overwhelmed by the mighty power of England, were obliged to fly for their lives. Dr. Consigny fled to the neighboring and friendly State of Vermont, which indeed proved a haven of rest for his weary body as well as a solace for his heart, for here he met and won his wife, Miss Lucy L. Goodrich, in 1840. She was the daughter of

Ezekiel Goodrich, of an old American family, and among the defenders of our country in the war of 1812. Captain Valentine Goodrich, a brother of Mrs. Consigny, gave his life to this country at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and the bullet by which he met his death is still in the possession of the family as a precious relic.

Dr. Consigny practiced medicine at Swanton Falls, Vermont, for two years. A price of £10,000 cash was placed upon the heads of General Papineau, Dr. Allard and Dr. Consigny, and it required a special pardon from the King of England before they could return to their native land. When this was effected Dr. Consigny returned to the peaceful pursuit of the practice of his profession at St. Cesaire, taking with him the young bride he had won in the States when a rebel exile with a price on his head. He was content to remain at peace with the Government the remainder of his life. His health was greatly shattered by the vicissitudes through which he passed while attempting his escape from his pursuer. His horse having given out, he was three days and nights in the dense Canadian forests in a rain-storm without shelter. Here he contracted rheumatism, which resulted in his death at the comparatively early age of forty-five years; and thus a man of brilliant parts and devoted to his family and his country, was sacrificed to the cause of liberty. On account of his health he was obliged to relinquish his profession, and to accept from the Government the appointment of Superintendent of Instruction of Lower Canada. This office he held until his death, to the credit of himself and great satisfaction of the people. He was a man of great liberality and broad ideas, and while earning and possessing large means he did not at his death leave more than a comfortable estate. Dr. and Mrs. Consigny were the

parents of ten children; four died in infancy and six are now living: Eugene A., Lucy, George J., Napoleon B., John F. and Joseph E.

Dr. Consigny was a man that the biographer delights to honor, possessing great nobleness of character. He was an honored citizen and liberal-minded patriot, a true Christian and indulgent father. To say that he was a dignified gentleman of the old school, would be only to say that he was an educated and cultured Canadian gentleman. His memory is revered by his descendants, and this tribute springing from the heart and lips of his eldest son is but little in comparison with his great worth of character.

His widow is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, in Avoca. She was born June 2, 1811, at Swanton Falls, Vermont, and after her marriage to Dr. Consigny resided in Canada for about fifteen years. She had a natural taste for literature and was a good scholar in her girlhood days, and throughout her life has been a great reader, and to this day retains the memory and mental faculties unimpaired by time. She has been a consistent and life-long member of the church, and her strength of character has been a great influence in molding the minds of her children. Her father, Ezekiel Goodrich, was a well-to-do Vermont farmer, and lived to the very great age of ninety-nine years, and retained to his last days his cheerful disposition and mental activity. He had all his life been a man of great energy and of very temperate habits. The Consigny family thus blends with French stock and the sturdy solid characteristics of the Vermont pioneers and soldiers, who as "Green Mountain Boys" are famous in Revolutionary annals, and the good characteristics of the two races who for generations

were opponents in arms were thus joined together.

General Eugene A. Consigny, the oldest son, was born May 15, 1841, at St. Cesaire, Lower Canada, now Province of Quebec. He received the usual common-school education, and then entered the College of St. Hyacinthe, and graduated with honor. His father died about this time, and young Eugene was appointed in his father's place as Superintendent of Instruction for Lower Canada to fill the unexpired term of three months, and though so young in years he filled this important position so well at least that there was no cause for complaint. His father's choice had been that his eldest son should enter the legal profession, and his own inclinations were in the same direction. However, his father's liberality had so encroached upon his estate that the family, although not poor, found themselves in not the easiest circumstances, and upon Eugene, as the oldest son, devolved the task of assisting his brothers in acquiring an education. After a severe struggle, and actuated by a sense of duty to his mother and family, he gave up his cherished plans and entered a mercantile establishment, as a clerk, at Granby, Lower Canada.

He remained in the mercantile business as a clerk, engaged by different firms at St. Albans, Vermont, and at Montreal for more than four years, and then went to the old home of his mother's youth (Swanton Falls, Vermont), his mother having returned from Canada two years before. Here he was connected with the firm of Jewett & Barney, and represented the interests of Colonel Barney, who was at that time a soldier in our great civil war. During this time Eugene had contributed liberally of his earnings to assist his mother in educating her children, and had truly been a mainstay and support to his family. Young Consigny, however, was fired

with a feeling of patriotism, and although offered a commission by his cousin, Colonel Barney, of Vermont (a gallant Vermont soldier who fell at the battle of the Wilderness while bravely leading his brigade), preferred to enlist as a private in Company M, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, going to Burlington, that State, to enlist, and receiving no bounty. The regiment was immediately ordered to the front, and Mr. Consigny was engaged in a good many battles and skirmishes, among them Fairfax, Dranesville, Winchester, Lynchburg, Gettysburg, Fisher's Hill, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Five Forks and Appomattox, where Lee surrendered; and here, on the morning of the 9th of April, 1865, he then being Adjutant of the regiment, led the last charge made by cavalry in the Eastern army. He received his first promotion as Sergeant after a service of a few months, and soon after Orderly Sergeant. He then received the commission of Second Lieutenant, and for gallant and meritorious service on the battle-field he received his promotion of First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the regiment—an office much courted by the younger officers. From the battle of the Wilderness at Five Forks, he was detailed on General Hancock's staff, and while on duty was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania, by a sharpshooter, and was struck by a spent ball on the head. After the war he served three months on the frontier, and was honorably discharged at Burlington, Vermont.

Like the great majority of our soldiers who fought to preserve the Union and survived, Adjutant Consigny returned to a life of active business, and seeing the great opportunities offered by the West, came to Dubuque, Iowa, by way of Chicago, and engaged in mercantile business for two years, and then went to Cascade, Iowa, and engaged in the

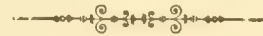
same business. Here our soldier citizen was himself called upon (by Cupid) to surrender, which he gracefully did, September 2, 1869, to Miss Cassie Benham, daughter of Dr. Lucius Benham, formerly a surgeon in the United States Army, and an Ohio man. Her mother's name before marriage was Rebecca Van Horn, and she was of an old Kentucky family. The family circle of General and Mrs. Consigny have been made complete by the birth of two sons, Goodrich L. and Eugene F. After marriage General Consigny took his young wife to De Soto, Missouri, and for three years was a fruit farmer. In 1872 he came to Avoca, then a very small town, and engaged in the grain business, and ran the first elevator in Avoca. Since that time General Consigny has been identified with the leading business enterprises of Avoca; is a prominent member of the milling firm there, a stock company, and has done a prosperous business. The Centennial Mill Company also own mills at Tracy, Missouri, and Avoca. General Consigny is president and manager.

Socially General Consigny is a member of the Knights of Pythias, G. A. R. and Loyal Legion, and he holds the office of Department Commander of Iowa, to which he was elected by acclamation. At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at the encampment in 1888, by a rising vote of the convention, the delegates were instructed by resolution to nominate General Consigny as commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., an honor which an old soldier can always appreciate. By virtue of his rank as Department Commander of Iowa, the title of our subject is that of General, which is for life. At the Colonel Redfield Association, Dexter, Iowa, 8,000 soldiers being present, a resolution was ordered sent by wire to President Harrison for the appointment of General Consigny as Commissioner of Pensions, in place of Corporal Tanner, Pension

Agent, a compliment appreciated by our subject, as showing the esteem in which he was held by the old soldiers of his State. At Des Moines, in April, 1890, at the department encampment, he was presented by that body with an elegant jeweled gold badge representing his rank as General, as a slight token of their recognition of his services.

In his political views General Consigny is a Republican, and he represented the Ninth Iowa Congressional District at the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884. He has filled the office of Mayor of his town, has taken an active interest in the cause of education, and was Trustee of Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa. Being mindful of the utility of our common schools, he served six years as President of the School Board of Avoca. Both General and Mrs. Consigny are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The oldest son, Goodrich L., is Captain of the Camp Major E. A. Consigny, Sons of Veterans, which camp was named in honor of his father. He represents the Centennial Mill Company on the road as a traveling agent, and, although but twenty-one, and the youngest traveling man in the State, meets with assured success. General Consigny is still a comparatively young man, not having reached fifty years, and while the frosts of winter have touched his head with silver, his erect military form and energetic bearing mark him for many years of active life. As a soldier and a citizen he has been an example to younger men, not only in what he has accomplished in defense of his country in its hour of need, but in the bright example of temperance and morality. Neither the vicissitudes of camp nor the pleasures of the social reunions have tempted him to indulge in either intoxicating liquor or tobacco, and few there are, born and reared among a social and rather bibulous

people, and who have been accustomed through life to the ease and freedom of the West, can say as much. When the great roll of honor is called, while the achievements of the young soldier who fully offered himself to his country will be credited to him, his name will be more honored for his control of himself than for his victories in the field.

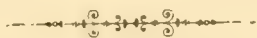


J. WAY, of the firm of W. J. Way & Co., general merchants at Carson, has been a successful business man by his own tact and energy, and also by his social manner he has won for himself many warm friends. He commenced here in Carson in 1880, on a small scale, as a pioneer merchant at this point, and he forced prosperity upon his path. His present large and commodious building, erected in the fall of 1889, is 36 x 120 feet in ground area, the first story being fifteen feet high, and here the firm carry a stock of \$15,000 to \$20,000 worth of goods, doing a business of \$20,000 to \$40,000 annually.

Mr. Way was born in Menard County, Illinois, October 11, 1860, a son of T. B. and N. J. (Cox) Way, father of English ancestry. His mother was a native of Bonaparte, Iowa. When the subject of this sketch was a small lad, his father engaged in business at Indian Creek, Illinois, and later moved to Winterset, Iowa. At the age of seventeen he took charge of his father's store, at Chandlerville, Cass County, and still later he was at Clarinda, Page County, and from that point he moved to Carson, in connection with his extensive mercantile business. He is also operating a large brick-yard.

He was married, December 8, 1882, at Glenwood, Iowa, to Miss Vesta Head, a

daughter of Captain T. H. Head, who is a prominent citizen of Glenwood. She is a lady of more than ordinary culture, as she graduated at the age of fifteen years, at the Glenwood High School. Mr. and Mrs. Way's children are Leo C., Lynn D. and Philip. In politics Mr. Way is a Republican, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Carson.

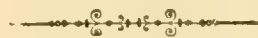


SAMUEL R. COMER, of Walnut, is one of the best known citizens of this thriving town, and a member of the firm of Comer & Griffith, the only furniture establishment in the town, carrying an excellent, well selected stock of \$4,000 worth. Mr. Comer was born near Trenton, Grundy County, Missouri, on a farm, May 27, 1850, and received a common-school education. His father, Thomas Comer, was from Highland County, Ohio, and from an old American family. He went to Indiana when a young man and married Rachel J. Applegate, daughter of Thomas Applegate, of Jasper County, Indiana, an old settler and pioneer. In 1842 Mr. Comer moved to Missouri, and settled in Grundy County. He was a soldier in Company A, Seventy-Second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in service in Kentucky and Tennessee, being in several battles. He returned home and died in 1866, his days being shortened by exposure. Mr. Comer was an industrious man and respected by all who knew him. He left Missouri on account of the war troubles and died at Delphi, Indiana. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Democrat in politics.

Samuel R. Comer, the subject of this sketch, was left an orphan, being but sixteen years of age at his father's death, and the care

of his mother devolved upon him. He had gone to Indiana in 1861 with his parents, and engaged on a farm by the month, and thus supported his mother. This he continued until his marriage at the early age of nineteen years, in 1869, to Miss Amanda E. Cappess, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Cappess, from Ohio, and of American ancestry. They have two children: Henry A. and Hattie E. After marriage Mr. Comer went to Cedar County, Iowa, and farmed until 1879, and then came to Walnut, and engaged in the teaming and dray business, in which he succeeded well. In 1888 he engaged in his present business, in which he has prospered, and in which he still continues.

In society Mr. Comer is an Odd Fellow. He is a self-made man, having by his own unaided efforts made his way from the condition of a poor boy to that of a representative American citizen, respected by his fellow townsmen and having a highly respectable family.



SAMUEL O. HOTCHKISS, an ex-soldier of the late war and for many years a railroad man, now resides on a farm in section 2, Wright Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. He bought land here in 1881 and took up his residence on it in 1888.

Mr. Hotchkiss was born in Kane County, Illinois, near Geneva, December 20, 1837. His father, Wallace Hotchkiss, one of the first settlers of Kane County, was born in Tioga County, New York, son of Gillian Hotchkiss. He traced his ancestry back to seven brothers in England, who, on account of their politics and religion, were banished from their native country by the king. The maiden name of Mr. Hotchkiss' mother was Lucy Carver. She was born in New York,

a descendant of German ancestry. Many years ago the Carver family was a prominent one in Germany in both church and state. They were exiled from that country and came to America. Wallace and Lucy Hotchkiss located in Kane County, Illinois, about the year 1834 and lived there until 1859, when they moved to Bourbon County, Kansas, where they spent the residue of their lives, the father dying at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother in 1880, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. Hotchkiss was a farmer all his life. His political views were those of the Democratic party. He and his worthy companion reared a family of eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Orson O., David, a resident of Kansas; Mary, in Dakota; Alice, in Kansas; and Carver and Nancy, also in that State. Burt, deceased, was a member of a Kansas regiment and served through the war for his country.

The subject of our sketch remained on the farm until he was seventeen years old, receiving his education in the pioneer schools of Kane County. He was then employed to carry water for the workmen who were building the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad through Kane County. Some time later he obtained a situation as brakeman on that road, which position he resigned during the Pike's Peak excitement; and with a company he set out for the West. From Pike's Peak he went overland to California, where, for two years he was engaged in mining, ranching and freighting. In 1861 he returned to his home in Illinois, and in September of that year he enlisted in Company A, a cavalry company which was attached to the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, Colonel Willson and Lieutenant Colonel Ed. Joslyn, the latter a prominent lawyer and politician. His company was stationed at St. Louis, where the Captain was Provost-marshal for a

time. Later, with a portion of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, they acted as body-guard for General Halleck, forming a battalion. From Pittsburg Landing Mr. Hotchkiss was all through the campaign, fighting along the lines to Corinth. Two months and a half he was confined in a hospital in Jacksonville, Illinois, after which he was discharged for general disability. He returned to Kane County, and some time afterward again obtained a situation as brakeman. Not long afterward his faithfulness, honesty and ability were recognized by his employers and he was promoted to a higher position. In 1867 he resigned to accept a situation as engineer on the Northwestern Railroad, then being built through Iowa. He joined the force at Jefferson, took charge of engines and the making up of trains, and it was he who took the first passenger engine into Council Bluffs on the Northwestern Railroad. It was No. 33, a wood-burner. Some time after this Mr. Hotchkiss again returned to Aurora, Illinois, and accepted a position as engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He was afterward promoted, and ran the best passenger engine on the road. It was attached to the fast mail train which ran between Chicago and Aurora. During the great strike, February 4, 1888, Mr. Hotchkiss retired from railroad life. He had spent thirty years on the road, had met with many trials and hair-breadth escapes, and at that time he decided to pass the declining years of his life in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1888 he built a fine residence, modern style, at a cost of \$1,600. He also made other improvements on his farm, which comprises 120 acres, and is now pleasantly situated.

Mr. Hotchkiss has been twice married. His first companion was *nee* Mary McDonald, daughter of John and Lucinda (Vaughn)

McDonald. She died in 1867, leaving one son, Frederick, who was a fireman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and who was killed in March, 1876, at the age of eighteen years. February 10, 1870, our subject wedded Miss Mary Roxanna McDonald, a native of Steuben County, New York. She is a daughter of William McDonald, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this book), and was fourteen years old when she came with her parents to Bureau County, Illinois. His second union has been blessed with four children: Willie and Wallie (twins), Savilla and Mary.

Mr. Hotchkiss is a member of the Brotherhood of Engineers, Division No. 32, Aurora, Illinois. In politics he is a Democrat. He still retains many of the characteristics of the railroad man; is sincere and outspoken, cordial and respectful to all.

W H. KNEPHER, a grocer at No. 744 West Broad street, Council Bluffs, carries a stock of some \$2,500, and his annual sales amount to \$16,000. He established his present business in 1878, which he has since successfully conducted. He was born in Brownsville, New York, December 23, 1860, the son of H. T. and Mary (Bremmel) Knepher, the former a native of Germany, and the latter was born and reared in Ohio. They were the parents of six children, of whom our subject was the third child. His early life was spent in attending school, and when sixteen years of age he came to Council Bluffs and engaged in the manufacture of cigars, which business he continued two years. He has also made several investments in real estate in this city. He is an active politician, and a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He was

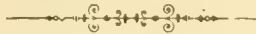
elected City Alderman in 1888, and re-elected in 1889 as Alderman at large. He is a member and treasurer of the I. O. O. F., Hawkeye Lodge, No. 184, and is also a member of the M. W., Hazel Camp, No. 171.

Mr. Knepher was married April 4, 1885, to Miss Rena Berger, daughter of R. C. and Mary Berger, and who was born in Ohio, but reared in Brownsville. They have had two children, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Knepher is a member of the Board of Trade, and has been a liberal endorser of anything that pertains to the good of the city.

J W. MIKESILL, proprietor of a general store at 2300 West Broadway, Council Bluffs, established his business in September, 1888, and carries a stock of some \$2,500. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, in November, 1829, the son of John H. and Phoebe (Birch) Mikesill, natives of Virginia and New York, and of Scotch and Irish descent. They had a family of eight children, five of whom are still living. Our subject, the third child and the only one residing in this State, was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1840 he came to Iowa with his parents, locating in Marion County, where he grew to manhood, and where his parents died. When he was twenty years of age he engaged in the mercantile business at Red Rock, Iowa, and in 1851 took a trip to California, passing through Council Bluffs. He remained in that State some eight years, and was engaged in mining, mercantile business, and also operated a water ditch for mining purposes. In the spring of 1860 he returned to this State, where he remained until 1870, when he again started for California, but stopped at Council Bluffs, where he has since re-

mained. He first engaged in the stock business, but drifted into real estate, which he continued two years. In 1888 he commenced his present business, and has since acquired considerable property. His home is at No. 2206 Avenue A. Politically he has always been a strong supporter of the Democratic party, and in the spring of 1890 was elected Alderman of the Sixth Ward.

Mr. Mikesill was married in 1861, to Miss Catherine Alley, a native of Indiana, but was reared in Iowa. They have a family of six children: Uba, wife of John Clatterbuck; Robert P., deceased; Caroline J., wife of Ira Bengé, of Council Bluffs; Bettie, at home; William J., Donnelly C., John W., and Horace, deceased. The mother is a member of the Christian Church, while the father holds to the Spiritualistic faith.



COUNCIL BLUFFS LUMBER COMPANY, 900 South Main street, corner of Ninth avenue, are dealers in lumber, lime, coal, etc. Incorporated 1887, with a cash capital of \$25,000. R. Stevenson, President; M. J. Irons, Vice-President; H. Stevenson, Secretary and Treasurer. Sales amount annually to \$120,000 to \$130,000, retail. Their stock includes all kinds of building material and all kinds of coal.

Mr. H. Stevenson was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, December 24, 1859, the son of Hugh and Charlotte (Seelye) Stevenson, natives of Canada, and of Scotch descent. His father died in Nebraska in 1887, aged sixty-five years; and his mother is still living in Ansley, Custer County, Nebraska. In their family were eight children, all of whom are living excepting one.

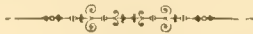
Mr. Stevenson, our subject, the third child in the above family, lived in his native State

until he was nineteen years of age, and attended the normal school. In 1878 the family removed to Nebraska, where the boys engaged in the rearing of live-stock, a business called "ranching." These sons were: Renfrew, now the president of the Council Bluffs Lumber Company; Robert, who is now engaged with the H. Stevenson Lumber Company, of Ansley, Nebraska; and our subject, Henry. After two or three years' ranching, they engaged in the lumber business at Riverton, Nebraska, a short time, when Robert went to Franklin, the same State, and opened a lumber yard, and Henry went to Orleans and opened a yard there under the title of The H. & R. Stevenson Lumber Company. After following the business there for two or three years, and establishing yards at Long Island and Almena, Kansas, he, with his brother Robert, consolidated with their father and formed the H. Stevenson Lumber Company at Fullerton, Nebraska, with yards at Genoa, Ansley and Berwin, same State, and this company still exists, now owned and controlled by six brothers: Renfrew, Henry, Robert, Brougham, Scotia and Stymert, Robert being the manager.

In 1887 Henry came to Council Bluffs and took charge of the Council Bluffs Lumber Company, which position he still maintains. Renfrew is vice-president and manager of the Star Union Lumber Company at Omaha, with a capital of \$50,000. He is therefore one of the most extensive lumber dealers in this part of the West.

Mr. Henry Stevenson was married at Long Island, Kansas, July 15, 1885, to Miss Minerva Webb, of Orleans, Nebraska, but a native of Michigan, born in April, 1856, a daughter of George A. and — (Nichol) Webb, and of English and Scotch origin. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have two children,

Leal and Renfrew N. Mr. Stevenson affiliates with the Republican party. Is a member of St. Andrew's Society at Council Bluffs, and secretary of the same; also a member of the Board of Trade, and of the Retail Merchants' Association. He is president of the Board of the Iowa Savings and Loan Association of Des Moines. Mrs. Stevenson is a member of the First Baptist Church.



CHARLES A. ALTMANNSPERGER, one of the prominent business men of Iowa, and a Council Bluffs City Councilman, was born in the town of Burgehaun, Province of Kurhessen, Germany, July 12, 1858, the son of Andreas Altmannspurger, who was a lawyer of Marburg, Germany. He was elected a Judge of his native province, and died at the age of fifty-one years.

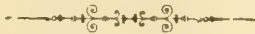
Charles Altmannspurger received an excellent education at the Gymnasium of Fulda, Germany, where he obtained a knowledge of the English language, and after completing his education he entered the business house where he served three years. During this time he took a commercial course, and then served three years as a clerk in Switzerland. In 1880 he came to America, and in 1881 to Avoca, where he entered the employment of Seifert & Wiese, an extensive business firm of that place. After remaining with them a few months, he came to Minden and took charge of their business here, which is principally lumber and coal, and since that time he has attended to their work with satisfaction to his firm and credit to himself. Mr. Altmannspurger takes an interest in thoroughbred English mastiffs, being a lover of the traits and character exhibited by that noble breed of dogs, and, like many men, see many traits

which are worthy of being cultivated and improved. He now has a large kennel, numbering at times as many as thirty thoroughbred English mastiffs. Ashmund, Suwanee, American Kennel Club, 16,006; Vesta, 6,854; Queen Victoria, 16,008 are the leaders from which he breeds. His dog Ben Harrison, 2d, 16,010, is a splendid animal, and is one of the best specimens of the English mastiff now living. He is now only twenty months old, and weighs 185 pounds. When full grown he will weigh over 200 pounds. Chancellor Bismarck, 14,894, took the first prize at Denver, Colorado, in December, 1889, and the silver prize medal at Chicago. There were American Kennel Club shows at New York.

Mr. Altmannspurger's dogs are registered in their record book, where are kept the pedigrees of pure-bred dogs with as much care and fidelity as the records of thoroughbred trotting-horses are kept. Chancellor Bismarck is valued by him at not less than \$1,000. Mr. Altmannspurger is a careful breeder of the English mastiff, and his dogs are being shipped to all parts of the country. His noble race of dogs have descended from old English stock, made famous by the pens of the great English writers. Sir Walter Scott described in "Woodstock" a magnificent specimen of this race as the famous guardian of Woodstock Hall. They are noted for their fidelity as watch-dogs and as guards for ladies. The trait strongly marked, which makes them of great value, is that they guard or keep their prisoners without a savage attack unless resisted. They prevent their escape by holding rather than brutality. In size they are very massive, with immense heads, and are a light fawn in color with black muzzles and ears. They stand firmly on well shaped legs, and have a bright, intelligent eye.

Socially Mr. Altmannspurger is a promi-

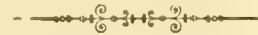
ment Mason, being a member of the blue lodge, Neola Chapter of Avoca, and Scottish Rite, Council Bluffs. He has taken fourteen degrees in Masonry. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias of Neola. He has the confidence of the people of Minden, and is now serving as Township Clerk, which office he has held six years. He has taken an active interest in good schools, having been Treasurer of the School Board for five years, and has lately been elected, as before stated, to the first Town Council of Minden. In 1881 Mr. Altmannspurger married Eliza Bohren, a native of Switzerland, and they have three girls: Caroline, Eliza and Matilda. Mr. Altmannspurger is a reliable citizen, owning his residence and other own property, and also a farm in this township. He is a young man, and has just entered upon his career of usefulness. He is an active and reliable business man, possessing the confidence of his firm and the respect of the community in which he lives, and he is not only a credit to the sturdy German race from which he sprang, but a direct benefit to the county in which he has settled. He is a courteous host, having a delightful home, in which he takes great pleasure in entertaining his friends, and in which he dispenses a liberal hospitality.



J. J. BARTON, proprietor of the St. Joe Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, 706 South Main street, Council Bluffs, carries a stock of some \$8,000 or \$9,000, and also buys and sells horses on commission. He took charge of the barn in July, 1888, and is doing a good business. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1856, the son of Frederick and Mary (Tomlinson) Barton, of English parentage. He was

reared to farm life in his native country, and in 1872 his parents emigrated to America, locating at Council Bluffs, where they have since resided, except that the father died in 1876. In 1878 our present subject commenced to take care of himself by operating his farm south of Council Bluffs for one year. Afterward he engaged in various pursuits until 1887-'88, when he engaged in buying and selling hay and in threshing, which he followed until he took his present place. He has a good farm in South Dakota, and also owns an interest in a farm of eighty acres in Lewis Township. Politically Mr. Barton is a Democrat, taking an active interest in the public welfare.

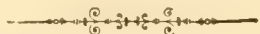
He was married September 8, 1889, to Miss Lillie Pardan, a native of Council Bluffs, who was born in 1870, and they have an infant daughter.



WESLEY SNYDER, one of the old soldier citizens of Walnut, who is Commander of the John A. Dix Post, No. 408, was born on a farm near Huntington County, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1847, the son of John Snyder, who was born in the same place, and was of German descent. He married Sarah Lynn, daughter of John Lynn, of Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of nine children who lived to maturity, namely: Jane, Susan, Elizabeth, Martha, Rachel, Lucinda, Wesley, Jonathan and Hugh. The Snyders were old settlers of Pennsylvania, and John Snyder had two uncles in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Snyder was a comfortable farmer, and in 1865 emigrated to Iowa, settling on a farm in Johnson County, where he lived until his death in 1876. He was a member of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, and an honorable and upright citizen.

August 29, 1864, at the age of sixteen years, Wesley Snyder enlisted in Company K, Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He served along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in Virginia, and on his return home he came with his father to Iowa, and has since been a citizen of this State. In 1879 he left farm work, which he had followed until this time, and worked in the elevator as engineer for two years in Shelby, Iowa, and then in Minden two years. In 1884 he came to Walnut, where he has since ran the elevator for Davenport & Co. In 1889 he was appointed Commander of the John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., of Avoca for one year. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, of which is a Trustee and Steward. He is a well known in Avoca as a conscientious and upright citizen.



JAMES MURRAY, one of the old soldier citizens of Pottawattamie County, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1833, a son of James Murray, who was a steward of the estate of William Howe, which was called Allendale. The father was a Catholic religiously, and died in Ireland in 1861. His wife's maiden name was Jane Flynn, and they were the parents of six children, who lived to maturity: Dennis, Patrick, Elizabeth, Catherine, James and Eliza. Mr. Murray was an active and industrious man, and remained with Mr. Howe for over forty years, being implicitly trusted,—in other words, he was an honest man, who, as Pope, says, "is the noblest work of God." Mr.

William Howe was a public notary and stock-broker in Dublin, and a man of wealth.

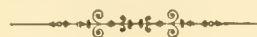
At the age of seventeen years James Murray, our subject, came to America, arriving in New York city in September, 1849. He went to Middletown, that State, and worked in a nursery, and the next spring went to Paterson, New Jersey, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Davenport, Iowa, and engaged in work on the Rock Island Railroad. He next removed to Iowa City, and worked in a commission house until April 28, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, First Iowa Regiment Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Mahan. Thus he numbers among the brave men who were the first to volunteer in defense of the Union, and to set the example which was followed by thousands of men who were willing to risk their lives that their country might be saved, and become one of the greatest nations on earth. Mr. Murray went with his regiment to Missouri, and was in service against the guerrillas who infested the State, and was in several skirmishes with them. This service was very severe, and the guerrillas or "bushwhackers" would be in ambush in the heavy oak scrubs and fire upon the troops. At McCulloughtown a severe skirmish was fought, and August 10, 1861, at twenty minutes past two o'clock A. M., the first rifle shot was fired by the pickets at the famous battle of Wilson Creek, where the noted General Lyon fell; he was shot at fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock. Mr. Murray saw him ride out in front of the First Iowa Regiment on a dapple-gray horse, where he fell instantly, pierced with bullets. He was but a few rods from Mr. Murray when he fell, and within two minutes our subject was shot through the wrist, shattering the small bones. His regiment retreated directly after the death of General Lyon to Springfield, Missouri, in

good order, which place they reached at 7 o'clock same day. Mr. Murray received no medical attendance, and the next night slept on the ground; and the next day the regiment, with the remainder of the army, retreated to Raleigh, Missouri, 150 miles, and thence by rail to St. Louis, where our subject received medical attendance, his arm being badly swollen. He was not in a hospital. His time having expired he was honorably discharged at St. Louis, and returned to Iowa City, but was disabled one year from work on account of his wound.

He remained in the warehouse of the Rock Island Railroad until 1871, when he bought his present farm, then consisting of 120 acres of wild prairie. In 1876 he came to live on this land, which he has since improved and made a comfortable home. He is well known as a faithful and honest citizen, and his course through life, either in the employ of others or working for himself, has been straightforward and manly. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously a devoted Catholic. He is a member of the G. A. R., John A. Dix Post, of Walnut, Iowa.

He was married, in 1862, at Iowa City, to Mary Quinn, who was born in the State of Maine of Irish parentage. To Mr. and Mrs. Murray have been born seven children: Eliza J., James, William, Ellen, Catherine, John and Annie. Mrs. Murray's father, Johnson Quinn, was born in Ireland, and settled in Elkhart County, Indiana, on a farm. He lived to the age of eighty-three, and was a member of the Methodist Church. His first wife, Sarah Shelleday, was born in Ireland, and died at the age of thirty-six years. They had six children: Eliza, William, Samuel, John, Mary and Robert. Mr. Quinn was again married, this time to Eliza Spencer, and they had two children: Daniel and Sarah. Mr. Murray is a pioneer of the township,

having made his farm from a wild prairie by hard work and industry, assisted by his faithful wife. He stands deservedly high as a good, intelligent American citizen. Having shed his blood on the field of battle in defense of American principles, he has a great love for his country, and we have no more loyal men than those who fought for our flag.



WILLIAM B. CUPPY.—This truly Western gentleman was born in the great State of Iowa when it was yet a Territory, and came to Pottawattamie County before there were any settlers, except on the old stage route. The Sioux Indians were then camped in Levins' Grove, near where our subject now lives. William Cuppy, the great-grandfather of our subject, came from Spain, but was of Irish and French descent. He was the founder of the family name in America, which was changed from Copps to Cuppy. Adam Cuppy, the father of our subject, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky. He served in the war of 1812, and was present at Hull's surrender at Detroit. He went to Illinois when a young man, and there married Christiana Shaffer, daughter of John Shaffer, a soldier of the war of 1812. He was a farmer of Cass County, Illinois. Soon after marriage, in 1837, Mr. Cuppy came to Iowa, and stopped at Burlington during the fall and winter following. Here the subject of this sketch was born, and when but twenty-four hours old was the hero of an Indian outbreak. Some men had brought ten gallons of whisky across the Mississippi River in a canoe and sold it to the Indians. They became very wild and commenced burning the houses of the whites, and drove them to the Indian agent's headquarters for shelter. Mrs. Cuppy was lying in a slab shanty with

her young child, and the Indians set fire to it; but the squaws were friendly to her, and rushed in and carried her out on her bed. The Indians, taking up the child to kill it, discovered it was a boy, and exclaimed: "It is a buck; don't kill it;" and so the boy was left to tell the story to another generation.

Soon after this his father moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, and there served the Government as Indian Agent five years. The Sacs, Foxes and Iowas were under his agency, and here young William became familiar with Indian life. In 1850 Mr. Adam Cuppy moved to Mississippi County, remaining one year, and in 1851 went to Shelby County, where he lived until 1865. That county was organized at his house, the settlers coming together for a shooting match, and the poorest shots were obliged to take the offices, as no one desired them—quite a contrast to the present day. The first case was tried at Shelbyville by Judge Riddle, under the trees, the jury retiring to a hollow in the grove to deliberate. One of the lawyers who tried the case, "Jim" Brettor, procured a two-gallon jug of whisky, and treated the jury until some of them could not answer to the call of the sheriff. Mr. Cuppy was the father of seven children: Mary C., Emeline, William B., Lucy J., Charles, Grenville M. and Emily. Mr. and Mrs. Cuppy were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a fine specimen of a frontiersman and a Western pioneer; he was six feet in height, weighed 200 pounds, and was of robust health and character, and became accustomed to all the vicissitudes and trials of a pioneer life in the great West. He was a noted hunter of that period, and became a substantial farmer, owning 600 acres of land at Cuppy's Grove. His hospitality was of the true Kentucky type, and he was never known to charge a man a dime who sought shelter or food at

his house. In the winter of 1856-'57, which is recorded as the winter of great storms, several families took shelter under his roof and shared his hospitality, as their provisions were exhausted and the weather too severe for them to get to any town for supplies, and they remained with him until spring.

William B., the son of the above and the subject of this sketch, was born in 1838, and as there were no schools in Iowa at that early day, he received but a limited education, except what he acquired by observation and practical experience. But having a quick and ready mind he became a well informed man, and in the rough school of the Iowa pioneer he learned manliness and stability of character, which has enabled him to turn his attention to any matter which he needed to carry through and succeed. He was married at the age of twenty-one years, to Susan A. Long, daughter of James M. and Sophia (Deer) Long. The father was an old and prominent resident of Harlan, Iowa, and both families were of old American pioneer stock, from Indiana, and originally from Kentucky. They were the parents of five children: Susannah, Sarah G., Mary F., Mahala J. and Eddie W.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cuppy resided on the old homestead at Cuppy's Grove for ten years, and in 1870 came to their present farm of nearly 1,000 acres, 750 being in one body. In politics Mr. Cuppy is a staunch Democrat and free-trader, and several times has made speeches in defense of his opinions, in which, with his vigorous use of the old-fashioned, pioneer English, he freely and pointedly expresses his views. When young, like his father before him, he was a great hunter, and among these peerless hunters, the Indians, learned all their skillful tactics with shot-gun and rifle. The country was then full of game, elk and deer abound-

ing, and in the early settlements the buffalo were not driven to the prairies of Kansas by the inroads of the settlers. The face of the country was undulating and covered with grass, and in the spring was a mass of beautiful and many-colored flowers, and Mr. Cuppy describes it as being one of the loveliest sights the eye of man ever rested upon. The old pioneers of Iowa were noted for their kindness and hospitality, and also for their strict honesty. The neighbors within a radius of thirty and fifty miles visited each other and rendered mutual aid and encouragement. Their latch-string was always out. Mr. Cuppy is now a man of fifty-three years of age, but his eye is still undimmed with age, and he is an erect and well-built man, with an easy and polite manner. His hair is tinged with silver, but many years of an honorable and useful life are before him. He is one of the deservedly popular men of Pottawattamie County, known far and wide for his genial manner, kind heart and large hospitality.



P. ELLIS, druggist at 556 Broadway, Council Bluffs, was born at Elkhart, Indiana, March 27, 1856, a son of Joel and Emeline (Bailey) Ellis. In his father's family were Jacob, William, Charles, M. P., Fred, Joel, Sophia and Clara, the two latter of whom are deceased. Joel Ellis, the senior, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, February 14, 1818, of Scotch ancestry, who emigrated in early days to America, settling on the Hudson River, where their descendants resided for many generations and served their country both in the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. In 1830 the senior Ellis emigrated with his parents to Elkhart, Indiana, in covered wagons, and became a thoroughgoing

citizen of that State. The grandfather of Mr. M. P. Ellis opened a hotel known as the "Three-Mile—Plain Tavern," named with reference to its locality. Many thrilling incidents were connected with their pioneer life there among the red savages and wild beasts of the forest; being before the days of civil law, and criminals were punished by lynch measures. The famous Black Hawk war occurring while they were resident there, the Indians were particularly bold and insolent, and one or two serious frights seized the people. Mr. Ellis, the grandfather, was a Whig in his political views, a member of the Congregational Church, and died at the age of eighty-four years, leaving an aged companion, who died in 1874, and was buried by his side at Elkhart.

Joel Ellis remained at home with his parents to the age of twenty-one years, making the best of his meager educational advantages. Naturally possessing good business qualifications, he soon advanced to the front among business men. He built three large warehouses on the banks of the St. Joseph River at the mouth of the Elkhart, and established and operated a barge or flat-boat line for the transportation of goods to Lake Michigan, practically enjoying a monopoly until the building of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, now the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. He accumulated a fortune, sold out his business and purchased a section of land (640 acres) and commenced farming on a large scale and in a scientific manner. In 1868 he sold his farm, moved to the village of Elkhart and engaged in the rearing of fine horses. He bred the horse Edward, which was afterward sold to Worth of New York, who drove him in harness with Dick Swiveler. They made the extraordinary low record of 2:12. Mr. Ellis was a

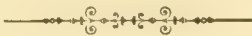
strong Abolitionist during the days of slavery, being a conductor on the underground railway. He died at his home in Elkhart, July 23, 1890, as the remote result of la grippe.

The mother of Mr. M. P. Ellis was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, now the only surviving child of Cyrus and Catherine (Holcomb) Bailey. Her parents died when she was about sixteen years of age, and a year afterward she married. She is still living on the old homestead, a zealous and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Ellis, the subject of this sketch, at the age of seventeen years entered the employ of Hill & Kelly, druggists at Elkhart, and by strict attention to business he became proficient. In 1882 he went to Fairbury, Nebraska, where he entered the employ of Hinkle, Carr & Co., druggists. By the observance of rigid economy he managed to save means enough to buy a piece of land in Jefferson County, Nebraska, which increased rapidly in value, and finally he sold it. He invested the proceeds in commercial paper, which also proved a profitable venture. Hinkle, Carr & Co. sold out, and Mr. Ellis, in looking for a place to establish a store, came to Council Bluffs and was offered a position by the Foster Brothers, wholesale and retail druggists. Accepting the place, he remained with them until the winter of 1887, when he formed a partnership with J. H. Camp, under the firm name of Camp & Ellis, 556 Broadway. In September, 1889, he bought out his partner and since then has continued in the business alone. Mr. Ellis is an example of what a young man may accomplish by strict attention to business and adhering to the principles of honesty and integrity. Step by step he has ascended the rounds of the ladder, and though young in years he ranks among the leading business men of the city. In politics he is Democratic.

September 10, 1889, he married Mrs. Alice Wilson, of Council Bluffs, and they have one child. Mrs. Ellis' parents were W. H. and Matilda (Thompson) Murlin, who had six children: Elvira, James, Alice (born January 11, 1855), Allie G., Edgar E. and Herbie; all of them are now deceased excepting Mrs. Ellis and Edgar E., the latter of whom now resides in Denver, Colorado. Mr. Murlin was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, remotely of German ancestry; and when he was sixteen years of age his parents moved with him to Mercer County, Ohio, settling near Salina. February 10, 1850, he married and took his bride, in company with a number of his young associates and their families, and in three weeks arrived at Vinton, Iowa, their destination, which then contained but a dozen houses. To this place his uncle, James Thompson, had preceded him the year before; and his second-born, Eva, was the first white child born in Hampton, whither he had moved from Vinton. Mr. Murlin was successfully engaged in the grain business for many years, hauling his grain in wagons to the Mississippi River and unloading it into boats. September 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and during his service, which was under Grant, McClellan and Banks, he was promoted first to the rank of First Sergeant and afterward to that of Second Lieutenant. He was with Banks in the Red River expedition. He was a valiant soldier, engaging in many hard-fought battles, and was honorably discharged at Savannah, Georgia, July 21, 1865. After returning he was out one day with a hunting party and accidentally received a wound, from the effect of which he ultimately died, September 14, 1865, at Vinton. Matilda Thompson was born at Springfield, Ohio, September 28, 1832, the ninth in a family of thirteen children of James and

Mary (McIntyre) Thompson. Their children were: Lucinda, Samuel, Elizabeth, Edward, Mary, Jane, James, Eleanor, Matilda, Andrew, Alvina, Louisa, Martha and Kate. William Thompson, father of James, was born in Ireland in 1762; came to America in 1774 and settled near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. After her husband's death, Matilda Thompson was left with comparatively little means to educate and bring up her children. Through the dishonesty of a partner her husband lost nearly all the accumulations of years; but with a brave heart and a mother's devotion and love she undertook the battles of life alone. After remaining at Vinton about four years, she moved to Oskaloosa, where resided her brother, Samuel Thompson, County Judge, to educate her children, and nine years afterward she came to Council Bluffs.



DAVID WILDING, M. D., Crescent City, was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, November 24, 1804, a son of Henry and Jane (Bamber) Wilding, also natives of the Albion Isle, who had eleven children, and remained in the land of their nativity to the end of their days.

Dr. Wilding, the ninth in the above family, was reared in mercantile business, which was that of his father, but engaged also in other pursuits to some extent. At the age of twenty-three years he entered business for himself. He became a member of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints in 1833, and is still loyal to the creed, being an Elder ever since the year 1837. In 1841 he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, and came direct to Nauvoo, joining the colony established there by the celebrated Joseph Smith, and he assisted in erecting the temple at

that place, beginning with the foundation and building one corner as high as the stone work; and he also aided in building the Nauvoo House from its foundation. When the Mormons left Nauvoo in 1847 he came with them as far as Pottawattamie County, landing opposite Florence, Nebraska, and soon afterward located where he has ever since resided excepting the one year he was in Utah. The first engagement he made here was that of clerk in a store in Council Bluffs, where he remained until late in 1853. He owned a farm in Boomer Township, where he broke and cultivated fifty acres. He afterward sold this and purchased a section in Hazel Dell Township, made many valuable improvements upon it and held it for a number of years. In 1870 he disposed of this also.

He commenced the practice of midwifery when a young man, and has won for himself a wide reputation for skill, conducting successfully some remarkable cases where other physicians had failed; and he has never used an instrument. At the age of twenty-four years his back was broken in two places by a bale of cotton falling from a cart-load, and his back was injured in another place about twenty years ago by a horse falling with him. He has also suffered other serious accidents. He is an active worker in the cause of Christianity and morality. Two of his sons served in the late war, in Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. James continued in the army until the war ended, but Herbert was discharged on account of ill health. The father and sons are all solid Republicans. The Doctor was Postmaster for ten years, giving satisfaction to the community.

He was married in 1828 to Alice, daughter of George and Elizabeth Adkinson, born April 8, 1810, and died August 9, 1876,

leaving eleven children, of whom the following is a record: George, born November 9, 1829; Elizabeth A., May 28, 1832; James, July 3, 1835; Heber, April 30, 1838; David, July 16, 1840; Joe, April 12, 1843; Jennett, September 8, 1845; Henry and Alice, twins, July 1, 1848; Thomas, March 18, 1851, and Sarah, July 14, 1853.

ZEPH THOMAS, a prominent farmer of Washington Township, was born in Champaign County, Illinois, July 10, 1855, the son of David I. Thomas, a native of Hardin County, Ohio, and a son of John Thomas, a native of Germany, who served in the war with Mexico, and was a Greybeard in his regiment. The mother of our subject was Nancy J. (Dunn) Thomas, a native of Hardin County, Kentucky, and the daughter of Zeph Dunn, who was born in the same State, and a son of Thomas Dunn. The wife of Zeph Dunn was Sarah Ann (Brownfield) Dunn, a daughter of John Brownfield, who lived to a very old age, dying in 1866. The Thomas family moved to Henry County, Iowa, where the parents lived until their death, the father dying in 1873, at the age of fifty-one years. He was an expert machinist, gunsmith and blacksmith by trade; was a Democrat politically, and religiously was a believer in the Dunkards' Church. They were the parents of five children, of whom two now live in Nebraska, one in Iowa, one in Indiana and one in Oregon.

Zeph was taught his father's trade in early life, but never followed it, and for fourteen years was engaged in lumbering on Skunk River. In 1881 he bought his present farm of eighty acres in Pottawattamie County, on which he has made many improvements, and now owns one of the best farms in the coun-

ty. Besides his general farming he is also engaged in stock-raising.

He was married in Henry County, Iowa, in April, 1878, to Miss Brovice C. Huddleston, who was born in 1861, in Henry County, the daughter of Greenbury and Sarah (Merrifield) Huddleston, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Dayton, Ohio, and died July 24, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are the parents of four children: Sylvia E., Edward D., Allie and Bessie O. Politically Mr. Thomas is independent.

IC. KILLION, a prominent farmer near Oakland, was born in Menard County, Illinois, December 3, 1855, the son of Isaiah and Dorcas (Montgomery) Killion, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Gibson County, Indiana. The parents were married in Menard County, and reared a family of six children. The father died in that county in 1876; he had been a farmer all his life; was a Republican politically; and religiously was a member of the Baptist Church. The mother came to Washington Township, Pottawattamie County, in 1879, where she still lives with her son, Marion.

Our subject was reared in Menard County, and in 1878 came to Pottawattamie County. In 1880 he settled on his present farm, which consists of sixty-three acres of rich land, and on which he has erected a comfortable cottage, and has also made other improvements.

Mr. Killion was married in this county March 8, 1883, to Miss Eliza Rhodes, a native of New York State, and the daughter of Fred and Hannah (Briggs) Rhodes, natives of Germany. The father is now a retired farmer near Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Killion have had four children, only one of whom survives, Elmer C., born October 14, 1890. In poli-

tics Mr. Killion is a Republican, and Mrs. Killion is a member of the Evangelical Church.

 J. MARTIN was born in Logan County, Illinois, May 5, 1859. His parents, Ira and Eliza (Wood) Martin, both natives of Pennsylvania, were married in Ohio and subsequently removed to Illinois, settling in Logan County. His mother died when he was twenty-two years of age, and his father died in 1885, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a farmer all his life, a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church. This worthy couple were the parents of five children, namely: Ira, of Silver Creek Township; John, Macedonia; Harriet Jane, Carson; William J., whose name heads this sketch; and Montgomery, a soldier in the late war, died from disease contracted while in the service.

William J. was reared on a farm in his native county, and received his education in the public schools of that place. In 1879 he left Logan County and came to Iowa, settling in Pottawattamie County. He purchased eighty acres of land in Silver Creek Township, where he now resides, and to this, in 1885, he added eighty acres more, now having 160 acres of rich and productive soil. It is well improved, and is adapted for stock and grain. He has a frame house 16 x 24 feet, one and a half stories high, with a one story addition, 12 x 14 feet. It is surrounded by a fine grove and orchard, and makes an attractive home. He has stables and cribs for the accommodation of stock and farm products, and his land is divided into four fields.

Mr. Martin was married in Council Bluffs in 1881, to Miss Eveline Cook, a successful

teacher. Her father, Howley Cook, was born in Otsego, New York, February 11, 1811, and died in Fillmore County, Minnesota, September 30, 1887. For several years he was a teacher, but later in life gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Martin's mother was *nee* Mary Seward. She was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, December 1, 1821, and departed this life January 28, 1863. She was a Christian woman and a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have two children: Lela Frances and Ira Elmer.

Politically Mr. Martin is a Democrat. He is a man in the prime of life, frank and cordial in his manner to all, and honorable in every respect. Mrs. Martin is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

 AMUEL T. McFALL is one of the prominent and esteemed citizens of Silver Creek Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. He was born in Iroquois County, Illinois, February 14, 1836. His father, Samuel McFall, a Kentuckian by birth, was a descendant of an old Kentucky family who traced their ancestry back to Scotland. His mother, Elizabeth (Barbee) McFall, was born in Ross County, Ohio, daughter of William and Mary Barbee. Our subject's parents were married in Bartholomew County, Indiana, from whence they afterward moved to Iroquois County, Illinois. In 1840 they came to Iowa and were among the early settlers of Jefferson County. In 1847 they removed to Mahaska County, same State. The mother died in 1878. She was born November 11, 1804. The father was born October 10, 1803, and died in 1885. This worthy couple were the parents of ten children, four sons and six daughters, of

whom Samuel T. was the fifth born. The father came of true pioneer stock. He was a Democrat before the war, but at that time cast his vote and influence for Lincoln. He was an active and zealous Methodist and a class-leader.

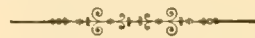
Mr. McFall was four years old when his father came to Iowa. He was reared on frontier farms in Jefferson and Mahaska counties, and was educated in log school-houses. During the great Rebellion he entered the service of his country, in 1862, enlisting in Company H, Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was in many of the hotly contested battles of the war. Among the engagements in which he took part we mention Memphis, Helena, Little Rock, Prairie du Chien, Camden, Duval's Bluff, Fort Pemberton, below Vicksburg and Mark's Mills. At the latter place he was wounded by a minie ball in the left shoulder and lung and was taken prisoner for twenty-five days. Then he was paroled and confined at Little Rock Hospital and also at Keokuk Hospital. May 12, 1865, he was honorably discharged, and now receives a pension of sixteen dollars per month. He has since suffered much from the effect of the wound. During the season of 1872 he was confined to the house a greater part of the time.

Until 1880 Mr. McFall was engaged in farming in Mahaska County. In that year he came to Pottawattamie County and purchased 160 acres of wild prairie land which he has since improved and now has under cultivation. He erected a comfortable frame house and stables, put up a modern wind-mill, made other improvements, and is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. McFall was married in Mahaska County, Iowa, March 18, 1866, to Miss Isabelle Skidmore, a lady of much intelligence, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio.

Her father, James M. Skidmore, was also a native of Franklin County. Her grandfather, George Skidmore, was a native of Kentucky, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a captain in the Mexican war. Her mother, Eunice (Hendricks) Skidmore, was born in Ohio, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hendricks. Mrs. McFall's parents located in Mahaska County, Iowa, when she was eighteen years old. They now live in Sheridan County, Kansas. They had nine children, two sons and seven daughters, Mrs. McFall being the second born. Our subject and his wife have three children: Norman R., Cora L. and James B. They lost one child by death, Charlie, at the age of two and a half years.

Mr. McFall is a Republican. He is a member of Macedonia Post, G. A. R., and is associated with the Masonic fraternity, Macedonia Lodge. He was made a Mason in Toleration Lodge, Mahaska County, in 1875. Both he and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Lone Star Church. Mr. McFall has served as Justice of the Peace. He is one of the liberal supporters of educational and religious movements, and is regarded by all who know him as an honorable and upright man.

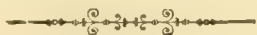


 P. WICKHAM, of the firm of Wickham Bros, contractors and builders, of Council Bluffs, have their office at the corner of Broad and Main streets. The firm was organized in 1867, and they have since done an extensive business, having erected many of the business blocks in this city. Among those they have erected are the Pottawattamie court-house, the Bennett block, Eisman's block, Deen & Wells building, Keystone building, First & Broadway,

and Burnham & Lulley's banks, J. J. Brown's building, Dodge building, the new Grand Hotel and Dahaney's Opera Block, which is one of the largest buildings in the city. Mr. Wickham has also built two fine residences for himself, the first being now owned by P. C. Duval, corner of Willow avenue and Bluff street, and his present residence on the corner of Seventh street and Seventh avenue.

He was born in October, 1845, in Antrim County, Ireland, the son of Patrick and Celia (Pryor) Wickham. He was reared in his native country until twelve years of age, when he came to America with his parents. He went first to New Orleans, and then to St. Louis, where he remained a short time. He next came to Council Bluffs, where his parents died, and as soon as he reached his majority he engaged at brick and stone masonry, which he has since followed.

Mr. Wickham was married in this city, in 1875, to Jennie Fenlan, a native of Winnebago County, Illinois, born in 1852. They have a family of six children: Angeline, Celia, George, Genevieve, Paul and Agnes. They are both members of the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Wickham is a staunch Democrat, and is one of the charter members of the Building and Loan Association of Council Bluffs.



JAMES SAINT, section 35, Waveland Township, is numbered among the early settlers and successful citizens of this part of Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Mr. Saint was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, ten miles from the mouth of the Little Miami River, October 27, 1830. His father, James Saint, Sr., was born in Massachusetts, a descendant of one of the Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock. Mr. Saint had two

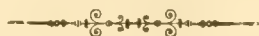
uncles who served in the war of 1812, one being killed and the other wounded. These were brothers of his father. James Saint, Sr., married Jane Allen, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father, William Allen, was a relative of William Allen, ex-Governor of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Saint five sons and five daughters were born, James being the sixth child. The father died in Ohio in 1861. He had been a farmer all his life, and was a Republican. The mother is now eighty-five years old, and resides at Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Saint spent his youth on a farm in Hamilton County, Ohio, chopping wood, clearing land and doing other farm work, and during the winter months got what education he could in the little log school-house. In 1858 he went to Pike's Peak in search of gold. From there he continued his way across the plains to California. After a sojourn of two years on the Pacific Coast he came back as far as Iowa, traveling on horseback, and bringing with him a pack-horse. During the journey he camped out at night and did his own cooking.

In 1861 Mr. Saint bought land in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, but soon the war broke out and he entered the service of his country. He enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, one of the best regiments that ever went to the front. Mr. Saint participated in many important engagements, among which we note the following: the battles of Port Gibson, Jackson, Mississippi, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, New Orleans, the Red River expedition, and several others. He was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, Texas, after which he returned North.

At the close of the war Mr. Saint located at Lewis, Cass County, Iowa, where he

worked at the carpenter's trade for some time. In 1866 he married Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Long) Hamilton, also natives of Ohio. The year he was married Mr. Saint settled on a farm of 120 acres, where he now lives, being among the first settlers of the neighborhood. He is now the owner of 240 acres of well-improved land. He has a good frame house and large barn, 30 x 45 feet. He also has other farm buildings, a wind-mill and good fences. Mr. Saint gives his attention to general farming and stock-raising. He and his wife are the parents of five children, viz.: George, William, who is now attending college at Shenandoah, Iowa; Inez, James and Earl. Mr. Saint is much interested in educational matters, and is giving his children the benefit of a good education, so that they will be fitted to occupy useful positions in life. He is a Republican, and has served as Township Clerk. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Ohio. Mrs. Saint and the three oldest children are members of the Christian Church.

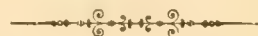


FRANK R. LEVIN was made Chief of the City Fire Department in April, 1890, and has been a member of the order since its early history. He joined the Volunteer Fire Department in 1877, and was associated with it until 1884, when the city established the paid department. He was foreman of Rescue Engine Company, No. 3, for four years, and when the paid department was organized he was foreman of it until it was thoroughly established.

Mr. Levin was born in Sweden, July 16, 1854, son of John and Louisa Levin. His youth was spent in his native country, and

in 1868 he came to America with his parents and settled in Council Bluffs. His father is living and resides in this city. Before coming to the United States Mr. Levin spent one year learning the cigar trade, and after locating here he was engaged in various pursuits for two years. Then he became associated with Filbert & Vaight, cigar manufacturers, with whom he remained two years. After being with Mr. Hubstine one year and with Mr. Daubaum for a time, he, in 1877, established a cigar manufactory of his own. He also opened a retail store, and since then has done an extensive business, turning out as many as a quarter of a million cigars in one year. This establishment is located at No. 400 Broad street. In 1889 Mr. Levin also operated a barber shop in connection with his cigar trade. He employs an average of four men in his factory and puts up a first-class line of goods. His oldest brand, the "Figaro," has been in use for ten years. Politically he has affiliated with the Republican party until recently, but is now an independent. He is a member of the following orders: A. F. & A. M., No. 71, Council Bluffs; A. A. S. R., Oriental of Iowa Valley, Council Bluffs, and R. A. No. 156. In the A. A. S. R. he officiates as one of the degree officers.

Mr. Levin was married August 3, 1880, to Miss Caroline Acton, a native of Denmark, born November 26, 1855. They have one child—Oscar. They hold to the faith of the Scandinavian Baptist Church.



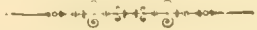
JOHAN H. GOULD, an enterprising and well-known early settler of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and an ex-soldier of the late war, located in Waveland Township in 1866, when all this part of the State was new and wild.

Mr. Gould was born in Vermont, January 15, 1811, son of Joseph and Susan (Haskin) Gould, natives of the Mohawk Valley, New York. Both the Haskins and Goulds were Dutch. Grandfather Haskins was a soldier in the war of 1812. Joseph Gould and wife reared a family of four daughters and three sons. The mother was a Methodist, and in that faith reared her children. The father was a farmer all his life, and in his political views was a Democrat. His death occurred in Vermont.

John H., although reared on a farm, in early life showed himself to be a natural mechanic; could lay stone or brick, plaster, handle the broad-ax, and, in fact, could turn his hand to anything he chose. His education was obtained in the common schools of Vermont. For a time he was in New York State working on the Erie Canal, employed by Mr. Comstock, a prominent canal owner. He was in New York city during the great cholera epidemic in 1833. In 1835 he removed to Bureau County, Illinois, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that place. This was before the Black Hawk war. Mr. Gould was married in Bureau County, January 29, 1846, to Martha Prunk, who was born in Virginia, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Prunk. Mr. Prunk also settled in Bureau County before the Indian war. During the great Rebellion Mr. Gould served nine or ten months in the Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, Company E, his regiment being stationed in Missouri and other parts of the South. He was in several skirmishes but no battles.

Mr. Gould resided in Bureau County, Illinois, until 1866, when he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and bought land which was partly improved, and on which a log house had been built. He is now the owner of 214 acres of well improved land on section 11, Waveland Township. He has a comfort-

able house and other buildings on his farm. Mr. Gould has five children: Mary Magdaline Johnson, a widow, who resides with her father. Before her marriage she was a successful teacher. George W., of Willow Lake, South Dakota; Daniel W., a resident of Portland, Oregon; Addison, who lives in Omaha, Nebraska; and Emma Catherine, wife of S. Solomon, Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County. They lost one child, Madison, who died at the age of eighteen months. The great loss of Mr. Gould's life was in the death of his beloved wife, January 14, 1889. She was a devoted and loving wife and mother, and a true Christian. Her church relations were with the Methodist. Mr. Gould is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been connected with it thirty-three years. His mother was a worthy member of the same for seventy-six years. Mr. Gould has served as Sabbath-school Superintendent, and is a zealous Christian worker. His political views are in harmony with Democratic principles. He has ever been interested in educational matters, and has served the public as a member of the School Board. He is associated with the G. A. R., Worthington Post, No. 9, Griswold, Iowa. Although past eighty he is a well preserved man. As an honored and upright citizen he has the respect of all who know him.


 LARKSON GODFREY.—Among the many successful citizens of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, we find the above-named gentleman, who by his own exertions has risen to a position of wealth and influence. Mr. Godfrey was born ten miles west of La Fayette, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, July 17, 1836. Elijah Godfrey, his father, was born in Maryland, a son of Joseph

Godfrey, who was of English ancestry. Elijah Godfrey was married in Ross County, Ohio, to Eleanor Davison, a native of that county, and a daughter of Frederick Davison. They subsequently moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, making the trip on horseback and carrying some household goods and two children on pack-horses. They were among the early pioneers of that part of Indiana. Of the two sons and seven daughters born to them, the subject of this sketch was the fifth child. When he was fourteen years old his mother died. The father afterward moved to Warren County, Illinois, where he died at the age of eighty-two years. His whole life was spent on a farm. He was an honored and esteemed citizen, a member of the Republican party, and a believer in the Gospel.

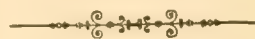
Clarkson Godfrey spent his youth on a frontier farm in Tippecanoe County, where he learned to clear land and do all kinds of farm work, and where he was educated in the common schools of the period. At the age of nineteen he went to Warren County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until 1873. In that year he came to Waveland Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. During the war Mr. Godfrey entered the service of his country, enlisting in the spring of 1865 in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged and returned to Illinois.

Mr. Godfrey was married in Warren County, Illinois, March 14, 1868, to Miss Ellen E. De Hart, a lady of education and culture and a successful and popular teacher. She was born in Brown County, Indiana, but was reared in Warren County, Illinois.

In 1873, as already stated, Mr. Godfrey came to his present location. He first bought

160 acres of wild land in section 19, Waveland Township, and became one of the early settlers of the neighborhood. His efforts have been rewarded with prosperity. More land has been added to his first purchase, and he now owns 565 acres of well-improved land. Four hundred and forty acres are in a body in Waveland Township, and 125 acres are in Grove Township. He has three good tenant houses on his land, and his own house is a comfortable story-and-a-half frame cottage, pleasantly located on a natural building site. His home is surrounded by a grove and orchard of five acres. Other improvements on his farm are a good barn, 26 x 48 feet, cattle sheds, feed lots, modern wind pump, etc. Mr. Godfrey is engaged in stock-raising, and is one of the most extensive farmers in the township, and it would be difficult to find a better large tract of land in the township than his.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey have seven children: Maud, Isabelle, Franklin, Albert, Nellie, Ernest and Emma. They have lost three by death: their first born, an infant son; Charlotte Jane, at the age of six months; and a baby girl. Mr. Godfrey is a Republican, and has served the public as Township Trustee. He is a man in the prime of life, is well posted on the topics of the day, is outspoken and affable in manner, and is regarded as one of the popular citizens of Waveland Township. Mrs. Godfrey is an active member of the Evangelical Church, of which her husband is one of the most liberal supporters.

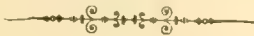


WILLIAM QUICK, an enterprising and successful young farmer of Wright Township, has been a resident of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, since he was a

small boy. He was born in Ohio, in August, 1865, son of Jasper and Jane Quick, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. When quite young he came with his parents to Waveland Township, this county, where he grew up on a farm and received a limited education. He early learned habits of industry, honesty and perseverance—factors in a young man's character which will always insure success. His parents had eight children, three sons and five daughters, he being the first born. For some time he worked out by the month.

March 10, 1887, Mr. Quick married Emeline Pierson, a native of Pottawattamie County, daughter of Granville and Elizabeth Pierson. Her father is an old settler of this county, and a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars. After his marriage Mr. Quick lived in Waveland Township one year. The farm on which he now lives, eighty acres on section 12, Wright Township, he purchased from E. R. Pierson. With his characteristic go-aheadativeness he set about improving the farm at once: finished the house, built stables, cribs, granary, made stock-lots and put up a modern wind-pump, besides many other improvements in the way of fencing, etc. He is cultivating 320 acres, having rented a large tract of land. He has sixty-five head of cattle, 100 hogs and four horses. Mr. Quick is a good judge of cattle and a successful breeder of the same.

He and his wife have one daughter, Florence May.



WILLIAM STIDHAM is one of the well known early pioneers of Grove Township, having first come to this county when a lad, in 1847.

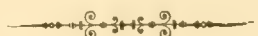
He was born near Wilmington, Delaware.

February 18, 1837, the son of George David and Esther Stidham, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was only a babe when his parents moved to Fountain County, Indiana, and when he was seven years old his mother died. Then for a time he made his home with an uncle. His father was subsequently married, in Vermilion County, Illinois, to Susan Ann Winegar, by whom he had one daughter, now Mrs. Esther Williams, a widow of Grove Township. After his father's marriage William returned to him. Mr. Stidham came to Garden Grove, Iowa, with the Latter-Day Saints, in 1846, where he spent the winter, and the next season went to Salt Lake. He was a bold and fearless man. He loved new scenes, new country and plenty of game, and the adventurous life of the West was congenial to his tastes, but he would not obey the Mormon laws. He was threatened with death if he continued to disregard their laws, so the next season, with two other families, he left Utah to return to Iowa. On his way back he met Brigham Young, to whom he told why and where he was going, but Mr. Young, seeing he was in the vicinity of friends, did not offer to molest him. Upon his arrival in Iowa he located in Monroe County, where he remained two years. At the end of that time he came to Pottawattamie County and settled in Grove Township, where he spent the rest of his life, and died at the age of seventy-six years. Previous to his death he united with the Christian Church. In politics he was a Republican. His wife was a Methodist. She lived until 1889, and died at the home of her step-son, the subject of this sketch.

William Stidham grew to manhood in this pioneer country, received a limited education in a log school-house, and early in life did farm work, breaking and clearing land. In 1869 he went to California, going across the

plains with ox teams. He engaged in mining, prospecting, and freighting goods, which at that time was a profitable business, and spent ten years on the Pacific coast, after which he returned to Iowa, and for two years lived in Grove Township, Pottawattamie County. Then he went to Big Horn River, the head of the Missouri, on a prospecting tour, but the Indians were so troublesome, killing some of the men, that the search for minerals had to be abandoned, and the prospecting party returned to civilization. Mr. Stidham came back to his old home in Grove Township. Here he owns 186 acres of land, on section 21, well watered, and comprising both timber and prairie land. The farm is well adapted for grain or stock.

Mr. Stidham has in his make-up many of the characteristics of the Western pioneer. He is firm in his convictions of right and wrong, is plain in his speech and is frank and fearless in his manner. He has the confidence and respect of all who know him,



JAMES WICKHAM, of Council Bluffs, is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and a son of Patrick and Sisela (Prior) Wickham. James remained in his native country until 1855, when he came to America, locating in New York City, where he joined his mother and two brothers, who had come to this country in 1854; the father and remainder of the family came via New Orleans and joined the family at Council Bluffs. They had a family of ten children: Edward, deceased; Mary, wife of Martin Hughes, of Council Bluffs; James, our subject; Patrick, a resident of Montana; Bernhard, deceased; Thomas, deceased; John, deceased; Francis, deceased; Owen P., a resident of this city, and Ann, deceased. The parents made their

home in Council Bluffs until their death, the father dying in January, 1872, and the mother on March 4, 1889.

Our subject was born January 12, 1837, and after attaining his majority commenced work for himself, having learned the stone and brick-mason's trade, at which he worked in the summer, and in the winter seasons turned his attention to anything that presented itself. He commenced contracting and building in 1863, under the firm name of Hughes & Wickham Bros., which partnership continued until the former withdrew from the company, which then continued business under the name of James & O. P. Wickham. They do an immense amount of business, and are among the oldest contractors and builders in the city, the partnership having been established in 1865. They do an annual business of some \$150,000, and employ about 200 men during the summer seasons. In 1888 Mr. James Wickham erected a handsome brick mansion on Franklin avenue, No. 400, at a cost of some \$10,000, where he and his family reside in peace and comfort.

He was married, in June, 1859, to Mary Lacy, who was born in Ireland in 1835. She died in Council Bluffs November 9, 1867, and Mr. Wickham was then married, in September, 1873, to Miss Bridget Keating, a native of Clare, Ireland, born February 2, 1853. They have eleven children, namely: Bernhard P., Edward A., Kate, Nell, John, Anna, Veronica, James, Nora, Loretta and Leo. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

E. A. Wickham, of the firm of Wickham & Co. composed of E. A. Wickham and J. E. Riley, have their office at 502 Broad Street, Council Bluffs. They also have an office at 4 and 5 Granite Block, Omaha, under the firm name of J. E. Riley & Co., and also an

office at Denver, Colorado, in Room 17, Granite Building, also under the name of J. E. Riley & Co. They are the leading contractors of public work, and do an annual business of \$550,000, employing about 400 men. They do business in Council Bluffs, Omaha, Plattsmouth, Burlington, Denver and Nebraska City. They did their heaviest contracting in Denver in 1889-'90, amounting to \$280,000.

E. A. Wickham was born in Council Bluffs, November 6, 1864, and was educated in the public schools of this city, and three years in the Benedictine College at Atchison, Kansas. In 1884, after completing his studies, he took charge of the business of Wickham Bros., as manager, which position he is still holding, but will withdraw in January, 1891. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, and is associated with the Catholic Church. He is also one of the Directors of the State Savings Bank of Council Bluffs,

JL. TEMPLETON, Marshal of Council Bluffs, was elected to his present position in March, 1890. She is a native of Missouri, born April 11, 1855, son of James M. Templeton. His parents came to Council Bluffs in 1863, where he was reared and educated in the public schools. While a youth he learned the cigar business, with which he has since been connected. In 1882 he established a cigar manufactory and store, No. 550 West Broad Street. He carries a full line of manufacturers' supplies, and is doing a fine business. In 1871 he joined the city fire department, and was Chief of the same during the years 1882, '83 and '84 and also during 1887 and '88. He was one of the organizers of the paid fire department, and was the first Chief. Mr. Templeton has

been considered one of the most successful chiefs of this order in the West. He is a member of the National Association of Fire Engineers, and was a delegate to the convention of the same held in Detroit, Michigan, in 1890. He is also a member of the State Firemen's Association, being its Vice-president. Mr. Templeton is associated with the I. O. O. F., Hawkeye Lodge, No. 184. Politically he is a staunch Democrat and takes an active interest in political matters. When he was elected Marshal he received the largest majority ever cast in Council Bluffs.

March 2, 1880, Mr. Templeton married Miss Ella Lamb, a native of Wisconsin. Her death occurred in November, 1882, at the age of twenty-four years.

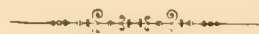
THE WESTERN LUMBER AND SUPPLY COMPANY, of Council Bluffs, was established in 1888 by Jacob Martinson, Lewis Hammer and Ed Mott. In 1889 Mr. Mott withdrew. They first established with a cash capital of \$35,000, which was afterward increased to \$45,000. The annual amount of dues is \$100,000, wholesale and retail. They deal in all kinds of building material and deliver at any point. The yards and office are at the corner of Third avenue and Thirteenth street, and are managed by Mr. L. Hammer. This gentleman is also interested in another lumber yard, at the corner of Second and Vine streets, under the firm name of L. Hammer & Co., established by them in 1867, with a cash capital of \$25,000, afterward increased to \$35,000. The annual amount of business there is \$65,000, and the scope is the same as at the other place already mentioned.

Lewis Hammer was born in Lorain County, Ohio, September 4, 1847, the son of Godfrey

and Catharina (Dochtler) Hammer, and of German ancestry. The parents both died in Ohio. Mr. Hammer, one of their six children, was reared in his native State, to farm life, and at the age of twenty-one struck out in the world for himself, first working at the carpenter's trade seven years,—two years in Ohio. In July, 1857, he came to Council Bluffs and followed his trade here five years, when he engaged in the lumber trade, purchasing a saw-mill, which he operated two years. He furnished the first ties for the Union Pacific Railroad. The ties and lumber were rafted down the river to Omaha. After running that mill—located on the Bayo River in Harrison County—two years, he came to Council Bluffs, where he has since been engaged in the lumber trade. He is also carrying on farming and stock-raising extensively, under the firm name of Hammer & Wood. They have a farm of 2,500 acres, and rear high-grade cattle, horses and hogs; 600 acres are under cultivation. The grazing lands are in Dawson County, Nebraska, on the Fort Kearney and Black Hill Railroad. Mr. Hammer has assisted largely in building up Council Bluffs in all its interests, especially in the line of manufactories, etc. In 1859 he went by ox team to Pike's Peak, being on the road thirty days from Council Bluffs to Denver, and spent a year there.

Politically he is a stanch Republican; has been Alderman for the city two terms. He is a member of Council Bluffs Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed the chairs; and he is also a member of the encampment. He was married in March, 1869, to Rhoda A. Wood, daughter of T. K. and Deema (Mann) Wood, of Kentucky, where she was born in 1858; and four of their five children are living: Etta, wife of Henry Brier, of Council Bluffs; Lewis H., at home;

Elmer Arthur, deceased; Hazel J. and Bessie L., at home.



THEODORE BRAY, proprietor of the Pacific Livery, Sale and Feed Stables, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, February 19, 1841, the son of John and Eliza J. (Struble) Bray, of Irish and German origin. Was reared to farm life in his native State, educated at the public schools and in a private college at Deckertown, that State, graduating April 10, 1861. Four days afterward he enlisted in Company I, Harris' Light Cavalry, under General Kilpatrick, and served four years and nine days, being mustered out at Washington, District of Columbia. He was taken prisoner in the Shenandoah Valley, and nine days after this was exchanged; but he was again captured at Iuka, Mississippi, and was in prison eight months at Vicksburg. The principal battles in which he was engaged were those of Fair Oaks, Fairfax Court House, Corinth, Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, and skirmishes.

After the war he spent a year in Chicago as foreman of a livery barn; then was a year in the same business at St. Louis; and then ten months for himself at Rockford, Illinois. Selling out at the latter place, he came to Bowen, Iowa, where for one winter he ran a pack line. In August, 1877, he came to Council Bluffs, where he has since made his home. Here he first engaged in railroading on the Sioux City & Pacific line, contracting and making the first grade into Sioux City. Two years afterward he returned to Council Bluffs, and since then he has been engaged in the livery business, in which he gives general satisfaction and is doing a prosperous business, having now a stock of about thirty-five horses, with a good number of

vehicles, etc. He is a Republican, and a member of Lodge No. 166, F. & A. M.; of Abraham Lincoln Post, G. A. R., and also of the Veteran Firemen's Association, he being one of the charter members in 1868.

He was married in 1866 to Cynthia A. Allen, at Hamilton, Canada, who was born in that province in 1843, and they have two children: Charles, engaged in real estate and loans in Omaha, but residing in Council Bluffs; and Nettie A., a graduate of 1890 at the Sisters' School. The family are Catholics.

WT. COLE, proprietor of the Ogden Livery Stables, at No. 158 West Broad street, assumed control there in January, 1887, carrying now a stock of about \$8,000. He also runs a line of carriages, and supplies hearses for funerals. The first business of the kind he had here in Council Bluffs was as manager of the St. Joe Barn, from 1883 to 1886; and next he had control of the Rink Barn, which he ran in conjunction with the Ogden establishment a year. He was born in Henry County, Iowa, in 1858, the son of Robert and Mary (Hutton) Cole, and of English origin. His father is dead, and his mother is living at Mount Pleasant, this State. His school education was completed at the Wesleyan University in that town. In 1869 he went to Hamilton County, this State, and opened up a farm of eighty acres, and in 1881 he came to Council Bluffs, where he has since resided. He was also engaged as collector and in other pursuits until 1883, when he commenced in the livery business, as already stated. He possesses a valuable patent wire-stretcher, for stretching all kinds of wire. He is an energetic business man.

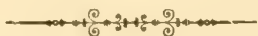
He was married in November, 1883, to Miss Anna Maxwell, of this county, who was born in Rock Island, Illinois; and they have one son, Robert, who was born in March, 1885. Mr. Cole is a Republican on national questions, is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Modern Woodmen societies, while Mrs. Cole is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH F. YOUNG, JR., dealer in livestock, Council Bluffs, was born in this city, June 2, 1868, the son of J. F. and Mary A. Young; was educated three years at the Western Iowa College here. At the age of fourteen he commenced handling livestock for his father, and at eighteen years of age he entered into partnership with S. H. Bullard, and for a year was engaged with him in buying and shipping stock. Then he again entered partnership with his father, and was with him until June, 1890, when he once more commenced upon his own hook, and he is now doing an extensive business dealing in cattle and horses. He is a Republican in his political sympathies. For his wife he married, May 14, 1890, Miss Lillie B. Garner, who was born in this city, June 3, 1870.

KIEL STABLES, at the corner of Fourth street and Fifth avenue, Council Bluffs, are managed by Mr. Fred Davis as livery, feed and sale stables. He carries a good stock and has an extensive business, keeping two large barns. He also deals some in real estate. He began here as proprietor of the Ogden Stables on Broadway for a year; next he was owner of stables on North First street for eighteen months; then

for two years conducted stables on North Main street, and since 1888 he has been at his present place.

He has been a resident of the city since 1863, having come here with his parents, William H. and Rebecca (Neal) Davis, from Oskaloosa, this State. His father is dead, while his mother is still a resident of this city. They are of Welsh and Irish extraction. Mr. Davis was born in Peoria, Illinois, in May, 1853; was five years of age when the family removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where they resided until 1861; then they moved to Oskaloosa, and thence to Council Bluffs. At the age of nineteen or twenty years he entered the employ of Thomas & Jackson, wholesale grocers, for something over two years in the house and a year as traveling salesman for them. Next he was traveling salesman for Steele & Johnson two years, and finally engaged in the livery business, which he has since followed. He is a live, enterprising business man, Republican in his politics, and a member of the order of Modern Woodmen.



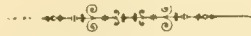
 M. ELLIS & CO., architects, rooms 243, 244 and 245, Merriam building, Council Bluffs, and the main office in the Bee building, Omaha, is a company formed December, 1889, and consisting of F. M. Ellis, H. C. Cook and J. H. Kent. The office in Council Bluffs is under the supervision of H. C. Cook. Some of the principal buildings of Omaha and other cities have been erected by this firm, such as the Commercial National Bank, residence of H. W. Yates, Alfred Millard, Hon. H. C. Clark's building, of Omaha, and the first Presbyterian Church of Council Bluffs;

also the State Insane Asylum of New York, Nebraska, the McDonough County (Illinois) Asylum, the court-house at Lincoln, Nebraska, Wesleyan University at Bartley, Nebraska, Grand Opera House at Peoria, Illinois, opera house at Huron, Dakota, Opera House and Masonic Temple at Oskaloosa, Iowa, hotel at Waterloo, Iowa, and numerous other fine buildings at different points of the West and Central States.

Mr. Cook came to Council Bluffs in December, 1889, where the branch office was formed. Previous to his coming to Council Bluffs he was located in Omaha, Nebraska, where he had been five years. He was a student of H. P. Sedding, of London, England, in architectural work. After having completed his schooling he went to Rome, where he did his first work. He also traveled through Italy and France, in the pursuit of his studies, after which he returned to London, England, where he remained but a short time. In 1875 he came to America, locating at Boston, Massachusetts, where he was engaged at his trade, and in 1884 he removed to Kansas City, where he spent one year. In 1885 he came to Omaha, Nebraska. His entire life has been devoted to his business, having entered the study of architecture at the age of fifteen.

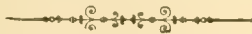
He is a native of Boston, Massachusetts born in 1851, the son of Edward and Mary (Howard) Cook, of English ancestry. He was married in November, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Founton, daughter of Joseph Founton, a native of France. They are the parents of five children: Edward, William, Mary, John, Frank, all at home. Mr. Cook is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Modern Woodmen and the A. F. & A. M. The family are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Cook being President of the M. M. A., a society

of the same church, and is one of the rising business men of the city of Council Bluffs.



JOHNS EVANS, of Garner Township, section 6, is one of the well-known and early settlers of Pottawattamie County. He was born in Wales, June 14, 1844, and came to this country in 1856. (For parents, emigration, etc., see sketch of Joseph Evans.) He passed his youth engaged in farming, which occupation he has always followed. His first purchase was his present farm, where he has lived for many years. He has 145 acres of Pottawattamie Creek land, where he is engaged in general farming, stock-raising and gardening, five miles from the city limits of Council Bluffs. He is a man yet in the prime of life, frank and cordial in his manner, honorable in his business, and is one of the enterprising citizens of Garner Township. Politically he is independent.

He was married in Pottawattamie County, October 10, 1866, to Miss Sarah Reece, who was born in Wales, the daughter of John and Mary (Davis) Reece, also natives of Wales. The father died in Council Bluffs in 1875, and the mother in Garner Township in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have six children, viz.: Mary, wife of William Strang, of Council Bluffs; Margaret, Francis, Sadie, John and Eva. The family are members of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints, of which Mr. Evans is a Priest.

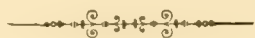


MORRIS HOUGH, of Hazel Dell Township, is the son of Riley and Sedelia Hough, was born in Lee County, Iowa, April 20, 1843, and was but five years of age when his parents emigrated

to Pottawattamie County, where he has since made his home. He has therefore been brought up to farm life. He made his home with his parents most of the time until he was twenty-six years of age, excepting three summer seasons spent in freighting from Council Bluffs to Denver.

He was married April 25, 1869, to Sarah Hall, daughter of A. J. and Nancy Hall. Mrs. Hough was born in Lee County, Iowa, May 31, 1847. They have had seven children, namely: Charles A., Lee J., Richard M., David M., Samuel A., Oscar H. and Ernest W. After his marriage Mr. Hough came to the farm where he now resides, then comprising eighty acres of unimproved land on section 3, Hazel Dell Township; and here, where there was nothing but prairie grass, he and his new bride began life's journey together, and here they have steadily resided for twenty-one years. In the meantime he had added to his estate, until he now has 320 acres in one body, on sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, Hazel Dell Township, and twenty acres in section 5, and 160 in Neola Township. He first erected a small frame, 14x16 feet, in which he commenced life and which he occupied until 1882, when he erected his present handsome frame residence, 16x28 and 16x20, one of the neatest houses in this part of the country. He has of course also good barns for stock and grain, as general farming and stock-raising is his business. He takes special interest in introducing the better grades. Of cattle he has the short-horn breeds. He was instrumental in having brought to the county one of the finest imported Clydesdale horses—Napeau by name—which he keeps upon his farm. He was sired by Prince Harold, and is a splendid specimen of the horse genus. Mr. Hough stands in the front ranks as a progressive and prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Pottawattamie

County. He is a decided Democrat; has been Township Trustee, member of the School Board, and is now a member of the Farmers' Alliance.



HENRY F. PLUMER, a farmer of Lewis Township, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born October 8, 1828, the son of John H. and Mary Plumer. The parents came to America in the year 1830, locating in what was then Cole County, now Moniteau County, Missouri, and then removed to Mills County, Iowa, where their death occurred—the mother's in December, 1862, and the father's in April, 1885. The war record of Mr. Plumer's father is something to be remembered by his children, as six years was spent in the English army. He was in the famous battle of Waterloo, and served in the French revolution under the Duke of Wellington. They had a family of six children, viz.: Caroline, deceased; Sophia, wife of Wm. Saar, of Mills County, Iowa; Henry F., the subject of this sketch; Frederick, residing in Kansas; William, residing in Pottawattamie County, and Christopher, residing in Mills County, Iowa.

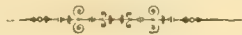
Henry F. Plumer, our subject, was reared to farm life, and received his limited education in the schools of Germany and this country, but by close application he has secured a practical education. When he was twelve years of age he came to America with his parents, and since that time he has made his home in Missouri and Iowa. When he was about twenty-one years of age he commenced to work for himself.

Mr. Plumer was married August 20, 1849, to Miss Sophia Kinning, who was born in Mercer County, Ohio, October 12, 1835, the daughter of John H. and Mary (Meyer) Kin-

ning, natives of Hanover, Germany, who came to America in 1829. The mother died in Missouri about the year 1843. They had three children: Henry, who died in the army at Jefferson Barracks, after having served two years; Sophia and Augusta.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Plumer located in Missouri for two years, after which they came to Iowa, locating in Pottawattamie County. They made a purchase of a claim from a man named Huston, for \$250, who had made fine improvements, and as soon as the land came into market he purchased it from the Government. Mr. Plumer made a pre-emption of 160 acres on section 25, Lewis Township, where he erected a small log house, 18 x 20 feet, in which he made his home for some time. In 1861 he erected a frame residence, 18 x 38 feet, and in 1880 built an addition. He has a pleasant home surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, and everything bespeaks thrift, energy and prosperity. He has added to his first purchase until he now owns 1,200 acres of as good land as lies in Pottawattamie County, Lewis Township and Keg Creek, and he also has 840 acres in Woodbury County, Bremner Township, and 1,280 acres in Ellis County, Kansas. He has always devoted himself to farming and stock-raising, buying, shipping, etc., in which he deals quite extensively. In 1870 he erected the Crystal Mills of Council Bluffs, which he disposed of to Thomas Evans. Mr. Plumer is a good example of what a man can accomplish who starts with nothing but pluck and energy, as he started with comparatively nothing, but by good management amassed a handsome competency. He has been a public benefactor in various ways to the community at large. They are worthy members of the Evangelical Church, and donated the land to the society upon which to build the church, and also assisted largely in

its construction. Politically Mr. Plumer is a Democrat, and is a strong advocate of law and order, and strives to promote the best interests of the community in general. Mr. and Mrs. Plumer have twelve children living, namely: Mary J., wife of Fred Spetman, of Omaha, Nebraska; John, residing in Council Bluffs; William, of Woodbury County, Iowa; Emeline, wife of Fred Ludick, of Woodbury County; Josephine, at home; Ferdinand, of Woodbury County; Edward, at home; Cornelius; Oscar; Augusta, deceased; Thomas, at home; Laura, Henry, and an infant daughter deceased. Mr. Plumer has given quite generously to his children as they grew to manhood and womanhood, helping them to make a start for themselves in life.



WILLIAM H. DIAL, a farmer of Hazel Dell Township, is a native of Cabell County, West Virginia, born September 21, 1833, the son of George and Matilda (Stokes) Dial, natives of North Carolina and Virginia respectively.

They were married in Virginia, where they resided a few years, and then moved to Missouri, where Mrs. Dial died in 1844. They had five children, namely: John B., deceased in 1848; William H., our subject; Mary, a resident of Oregon; Rebecca, deceased in 1843; and Francis Marion, a resident of Oregon. In 1847 Mr. Dial was again married, in Taylor County, Iowa, to Rachel Husbands, and they had two children: Thomas J. and Martha. His wife died, and he was again married, to Mrs. Wilson. He afterward went to his son's, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation.

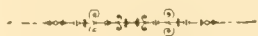
William H. Dial, our subject, was but two years of age when his parents removed to Platte County, Missouri, and then to Andrew

County, where he was raised to the life of a farmer. His education was received by studying during his leisure moments, and by observation; on account of living on the frontier he was deprived of the advantages of schooling. When he was fourteen years of age, in 1847, they removed to Taylor County, in a wild and unsettled territory inhabited by wolves and Indians. This was the second time he was thrown on the frontier, but he again went to work and assisted in opening up the country. Here they endured many hardships and privations, such as are incident to pioneer life, making their home in a log cabin of that day, which had no windows, and they did their cooking at the wide, old-fashioned fire-place. In 1863 he came to Pottawattamie County, and spent the first winter east of Council Bluffs, and then moved to the vicinity where he now lives. He first rented a farm of raw prairie land for seven years of William Garner, but in 1870 he purchased a tract of forty acres of the Rock Island Railroad Company on section 25, Hazel Dell Township, which was also raw prairie land. In June, 1871, he removed to his present farm, where he erected a residence 26 x 14 and 16 x 12, one and a half stories high. He has added to his farm at different times, until he now possesses 120 acres of the best stock land in the county, and ten acres of timber land on section 17, Hazel Dell Township. He also has property in Weston, where he has resided since February 17, 1890. He has always turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, and also has a fine orchard on his farm, and one of the finest plum orchards in this section of the county.

In his political views Mr. Dial has always been a staunch Democrat, taking an active part in all political work of his county and State. He has represented his Township as a mem-

ber of the School Board, Road Supervisor, and is now acting as Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Dial was married December 4, 1852, to Martha Ann Campbell, who was born in Kentucky, and the daughter of Isaac and Mary A. (Parker) Will. They have seven children, namely: John I., a resident of Garner Township; Mary E., wife of John Garner, residing in Garner Township; Margaret A., wife of Mr. Price, residing in California; William Vallanding, deceased; Amanda, deceased; Russell F., residing in Hazel Dell Township on the old home farm; Georgia M., the widow of William A. Moore. Mr. Dial is a self-made man, having risen to his present position by pluck and perseverance, and he now stands among the well-to-do citizens of the county.

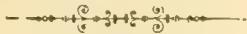


J. HARTWELL, a business man of Oakland, was born in Rockford, Illinois, February 24, 1855, the son of George and Chloe (Dodge) Hartwell, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of New York. The senior Hartwell was a millwright by trade, lived near Janesville, Wisconsin, some time, and was married there. After that he moved to Rockford, Illinois, and thence to Muscatine, Iowa, where he bought a farm and erected a mill. Finally he went to Marshalltown to repair a mill, and there by accident met his death, at the age of forty-four years, leaving a wife and six children, namely: George W., now residing at Lincoln, Missouri; Helen, wife of George W. Welsh and residing at Boone, Iowa; T. J., the subject of this sketch; Sanford, editor of the *News*; Charles and Hardin, residents of Marshalltown.

T. J., the third child in the above mentioned family, at the age of thirteen years

began to learn the trade of tinner. His mother, being left a widow, lost what money she had, and the education she gave her children was therefore very limited, and the boys were placed out early to learn some trade. Thus by industry and economy they have won for themselves a comfortable home in Marshalltown, where she and two of her sons reside. After completing his term of apprenticeship, Mr. Hartwell spent a year in Des Moines; then was in several places; spent four years at Malcolm; after that he sold fruit trees and was in other employments until he came to Carson, Pottawattamie County, engaging in trade in agricultural implements, grain and coal. February 21, 1884, two years after he came to Carson, he married a lady whose parents first emigrated to Illinois, settling upon a farm, and finally came to this county and settled near Carson, where the father about five years ago was accidentally killed, leaving his wife and three daughters: Annie, wife of F. S. Coy, of Center Township; Libbie G. is the next, and Allie, a resident at home. Mrs. Hartwell was born in Illinois, August 16, 1863, and was brought up as a farmer's daughter. At length Mr. Hartwell disposed of his business at Carson and came to Oakland, buying his present establishment, where he is carrying on the same trade, in two large warerooms and a nice office adjoining. Here he has a large stock of farming implements, farm machines and apparatus of all kinds, also an extra repository for wagons, buggies, etc. He also deals to some extent in seeds for the farm. His gross income amounts to about \$20,000 a year. The conduct of his business has been such as to win for him many friends, and favor among all his patrons. He is a fixed Democrat, being chairman of a central committee. He has been Assessor of his township two years, Recorder for a period,

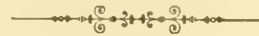
and is now Mayor of the city, where he takes great interest in building up the material interests and moral standing of the community. He is a member of Oakland Ark, No. 335, F. & A. M., also of Lodge No. 442 of I. O. O. F., at the same place, and of the lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah. His two children are: Lottie Chloe, born December 26, 1884, and Katie May, born August 16, 1886.



JAMES B. FOSTER came to Wright Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1880. He was born in Pike County, Ohio, April 8, 1858, a son of Andrew and Martha (Humphreys) Foster, both natives of that place. The Fosters are of English ancestry. The six children born to Andrew Foster and wife are as follows: Hannah, James B., David, Nancy, Samuel and Jenny. When James B. was fourteen years old his mother died. She was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. The father is now seventy years of age and still resides in Pike County, Ohio.

James B. received a common-school education and was reared in his native county. At the age of twenty-two years he came West and settled in Iowa. He remained two months in the eastern part of the State, after which he came to Wright Township, Pottawattamie County. For two years he worked for James Boiler, a relative of his. Then he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, which at that time was wild land. Fifty acres of it, however, had been broken. He selected a natural building site on which he erected a story and a half frame house, and, surrounded as it is with shade trees, it makes a comfortable and attractive home. Mr. Foster has also made other improvements in the way of stables, other buildings and good fences.

He was married January 30, 1882, to Miss Agnes Wimpenny, a native of Racine County, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Joseph Wimpenny, a native of England. Her mother was born in Edinburg, Scotland. Joseph Wimpenny, a weaver by trade, was for many years foreman of the mills at Burlington, Wisconsin. Mrs. Foster was reared and educated in her native county. She and her husband have three children, viz.: Grace Mabel, Charlie Joseph and Roy. Mr. Foster is in the prime of life, has a good physique, is frank and cordial in his manner, and is respected by all who know him. His political views are in harmony with Democratic principles. Mrs. Foster is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

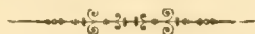


LA. HATSWELL is one of the prominent and successful stock-dealers of Pottawattamie County, Iowa. He came here in the spring of 1881, and has since made Grove Township his home.

Mr. Hatswell was born in Iowa County, Wisconsin, June 8, 1858, son of John and Mary (Collard) Hatswell, both natives of England. His father settled in Wisconsin in 1849. L. A. spent his boyhood days in Iowa County and when in his 'teens came with his parents to the State of Iowa and located in Montgomery County, where he grew to manhood. He received his education in the public schools, and was reared to the stock business from his youth up.

In 1881 he came to his present location and purchased eighty acres of wild land, to which he afterward added 160 acres more, making 240 in one body, in section 26. This farm is now well improved, having a good frame house, two barns, cribs, yards, wind-mill, feed-lots, and other modern convenien-

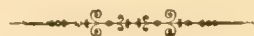
ces. One of the barns is 26x30 feet, and the other, which was built in 1890, is 36x48 feet, with sixteen-foot posts, and with a rock basement. Mr. Hatswell also owns 103 acres of improved land in section 19. Last year he raised some 4,000 bushels of corn, feeding a large amount of it to his stock, having about 200 head of cattle and 300 hogs. He deals extensively in cattle, buying, feeding, shipping and selling, and has been very successful in his business undertakings. At different times he has been in partnership with William Lewis, in shipping stock. Mr. Hatswell is a Republican. He is a gentleman of integrity and is frank and cordial in his manner. Although comparatively a young man he is numbered financially, socially, and politically, among the enterprising and successful business men of Grove Township.



JAMES F. CONKLIN, a successful farmer of Wright Township, came to his present location in 1877. He is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Belmont County, November 1, 1843. His father, J. D. Conklin, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, a son of Benjamin Conklin, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction. J. D. Conklin was married in Belmont County, Ohio, to Elizabeth Hill, a native of that State. The Hills are of German descent, but many generations of the family have been residents of Pennsylvania and Ohio. When the subject of this sketch was four years old his parents moved to Warren County, Illinois, where they lived until 1877. In that year they came to Iowa and located in Wright Township, Pottawattamie County, where the father died July 21, 1888. He was a mechanic, brick-layer and plasterer, having learned his trade in New York city. In later life he turned his attention to agri-

cultural pursuits. He was a Republican and a Methodist. While in Illinois he was licensed to exhort in the Methodist Church, and was a zealous worker in the cause of his Master. He and his wife reared a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. Mrs. Conklin is still living, and makes her home with her children.

James F. was brought up on the farm, educated in the public schools, and early in life was taught lessons of honesty and frugality. Having arrived at manhood, he was married at Lewis, Cass County, Iowa, to Nelly Graham, daughter of Christie and Elizabeth Graham, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of Wisconsin. Mrs. Conklin was born in Wisconsin, and at the age of thirteen years came with her parents to Iowa, locating in Pottawattamie County, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin have six children: Fanny, Laura, Roscoe, William, Elnora and Minnie. They lost two infant sons. In politics Mr. Conklin is a Republican. He and his wife are consistent members of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has served as class-leader. They are also Sabbath-school members. Mr. Conklin owns 145 acres of well-improved land, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a man of broad and progressive views, and is regarded as an upright and honorable citizen.



WILLIAM SIDENER came to Wright Township, Pottawattamie County, in 1880, and has since made his home here. Mr. Sidener was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, December 2, 1833. His father, Jacob Sidener, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, and his grandfather, Nicholas Sidener, was a native of Kentucky,

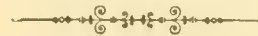
the Sideners being of German ancestry. Jacob Sidener married Sarah Fox, who was born in Fayette County, Ohio, a daughter of Andrew and Sarah Fox, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. Both Mr. Sidener and his wife were reared in Ohio. Some time after their marriage they emigrated to St. Joseph County, Michigan, where they became pioneers. He entered a tract of Government land, and at one time owned 360 acres. They spent the remainder of their lives in St. Joseph County, the mother dying at the age of thirty-eight, when her son William was about fifteen or sixteen years old. The father died at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a farmer and a stock-raiser and dealer, and his prosperity in life was due to his own well directed efforts. Politically he was a Republican, formerly a Whig. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and an active and zealous worker in the cause of Christ. This worthy couple reared six children, William being the oldest of the family. Joseph, the second son, was a member of the Forty-first Iowa Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm in Michigan. Arriving at the age of manhood, he was united in marriage, in Lagrange County, Indiana, January 8, 1857, to Miss Catherine Roat, a native of New York State, daughter of William and Emma (Smith) Roat. Her father was born and reared in New York State, and died there at the age of forty-eight years, and her mother died in Lagrange County, Indiana, at about the same age. They reared a family of four sons and five daughters, Mrs. Sidener being the fourth born.

In 1859 the subject of this sketch and his wife removed to La Fayette, Illinois, where they resided until 1880. In that year they

came to this county, and he bought his present farm of Abel Gifford, who had improved it. It consists of 160 acres, has a good frame house and other farm buildings, and all the surroundings are in a flourishing condition. The school-house in District No. 9 is situated on the southwest corner of the farm, and the Asbury Church is only sixty rods east of Mr. Sidener's residence; so he is in close proximity to both school and church privileges. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Sidener and wife have three children, viz.: Ida B., Estella May, wife of Fremont Dewitt, Wright Township, and Arthur G. They have three deceased: Roxelania, at the age of three years, and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Sidener's political views are in harmony with Republican principles. He and his wife and daughter Ida are members of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man who has had much experience in the world, has traveled extensively, and is well informed on all general topics. He is a trustee of the church of which he is a member, and takes an active interest in religious and educational matters.



BENJAMIN G. HARDING, farmer at Crescent City, was born in Green County, Kentucky, December 20, 1820, son of Payne and Matilda (Reed) Harding, natives of that State but of Virginia ancestry, and farmers. The parents moved from Kentucky to Hendricks County, Indiana, where they remained fourteen years, clearing two farms. The mother dying there, the father moved to Linn County, Iowa, bought a farm on Cedar River and commenced improving it; and in December, 1859, married Mary Reynolds. Several years afterward he

disposed of that property and purchased a farm in Decatur County, this State, and moved upon it, but shortly left that and settled in Chariton County, Missouri, where his second wife died. After residing there ten years he sold and came to live with his son, our present subject, and died March 22, 1883, at the age of eighty-three years. He had eight children, namely: Sarah and Elizabeth, deceased; Benjamin G., the third born; Emily, wife of James Kirk, of Missouri; Rowanna, deceased; Mary Ann, now the wife of George Daugherty, of Iowa; and Martha and Samuel, also both deceased.

Benjamin, brought up to farm life, left home at the age of twenty years and began life for himself by raising live-stock extensively and successfully. In five years he sold out and moved to Decatur County, Iowa, and bought ninety acres of unimproved land, lived upon it four years and was married there. He then located in Crescent City and engaged in farming and buying cattle, and turning them to sell to emigrants. This he followed for nine years and then bought forty acres of partly improved land on section 13, and this he has made a comfortable home. He erected a frame house twenty-eight feet square and one and a half stories high, the usual farm buildings, and planted a fine grove and orchard, etc., and the premises denote thrift and prosperity. He has added to his farm until he now has 210 acres of fine land, of which 100 acres are in cultivation; fifty acres are in Hazel Dell Township. He has experienced many of the hardships of pioneer life, commencing with nothing, but has faced them bravely and won success.

Politically he is a staunch Democrat and takes great interest in the public affairs of the town and county. He has held various township offices; is a lover of law and order;

a member of the M. P. Society of Crescent City, of which he is usually the spokesman, being deeply interested in the work. He and his wife are members of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, of which he is an ordained elder; and he has officiated as pastor of the Crescent City and other congregations of this faith in the vicinity for twenty years. He is a representative citizen and farmer of this county, and has many friends.

February 19, 1857, he married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Elsa and Mary (Hall) Haskins, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky, who in 1838 moved to Missouri and afterward came to Crescent City, where they both died, he at the age of seventy-seven years and she at seventy-eight, spending her last days at the residence of Mr. Harding. Mr. and Mrs. Harding's children are ten in number, namely: Samuel P., at Crescent City; Oliver, in Crescent Township; Emma, wife of Charles Sapworth of Hazel Dell Township; Olive May and Jason, at home; George Jackson, at Council Bluffs; Don Carlos, Pearl, Charles and Mary, all at home. There are also two grandchildren, whom they are bringing up, named Myrtle M. and William B.

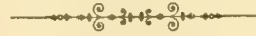
GEORGE W. PECK was born in Essex County, New York, January 18, 1852, a son of Scott and Betsey (Chamberlin) Peck, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Vermont. His maternal grandfather was of German descent. Mr. Peck's parents were married in Essex County. In 1863 the family moved from New York to Ogle County, Illinois, where George W. grew to manhood. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native county and in Illinois, and he was early

taught industry, economy and honesty. To his early training is due much of his success in after life. In 1875 he started West to make his way in the world, coming with a team to Montgomery County, Iowa, where he settled. For several seasons he rented land, but afterward purchased forty acres in section 10, Grove Township, Pottawattamie County. After keeping it two years he sold it and bought another farm, in company with R. H. Barr. Two years later he sold out to Mr. Barr, and bought 120 acres of Mr. T. S. McAlhing, which he still owns and on which he lives. It is now under a good state of cultivation, is well fenced and divided into fields. Mr. Peck is extensively engaged in feeding stock, keeping an average of one hundred head of cattle and a large number of hogs.

Mr. Peck was married in Grove Township, January 2, 1876, to Miss Ella Barr. She was born in Massachusetts and lived there until twelve years of age, when she came to Ogle County, Illinois. She is a lady of intelligence and refinement and was before her marriage a successful teacher. Her father, R. H. Barr, is a resident of Grove Township. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have five children, viz.: Walter Frank, Ida E., Ethel Clara, Dorcas Bessie and an infant son. They lost their second child, Cora, who died at the age of eight years. Politically Mr. Peck is a Republican. He and his wife are both members of the Evangelical Church, of which he is a trustee. He is an active worker in the church and Sabbath-school, being superintendent of the latter. He is also interested in educational matters and anything tending toward the advancement of the community where he resides.

Mr. Peck's father is a resident of York, Nebraska. His mother died in York County, that State, in 1888, at the home of her son,

where she had gone on a visit with the hope of regaining her health.

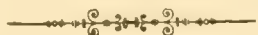


THOMAS J. JOHNS came to this county in 1863, and has since made it his home. He was born in Polk County, Iowa, August 26, 1852. He is a son of Peter S. Johns, one of the early settlers of Polk County, and *nee* Sarah Fisher, his wife. In 1863 the parents came to Pottawattamie County, and settled in Belknap Township, where the father rented land for some time. During the Rebellion he was one of the Iowa soldiers. From exposure in the war he contracted a chronic disease, and died from its effects about the year 1865. He left a wife and six children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Angeline, wife of M. S. Gillespie, Valley Township; Thomas J., the subject of this sketch; Menton, a resident of Washington; A. B. and H. F. (twins), the former at Oakland and the latter at home, a teacher and a law student. Lucretia is deceased. The father was a farmer all his life. His political views were those of the Republican party. The mother still resides on the farm.

Mr. Johns was a lad of eleven years when his parents located in this county. He was reared on the farm and his education was obtained in the public schools of Pottawattamie County. In 1872, with his mother and brothers, he came to the land he now owns, which at that time was wild prairie. He has since improved it, and now owns two farms of 160 acres each, separated by the highway. He has two good frame houses and other modern farm improvements. A spring on his place furnishes a bountiful supply of water for his stock. Mr. Johns is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, feeding

from one to two car-loads of cattle and a large number of hogs annually.

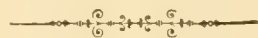
He was married in Center Township, January 6, 1886, to Izora B. Butler, daughter of W. B. Butler, one of the prominent citizens of Center Township. This union has been blessed with two children, namely: Frances J. and Grace E. Mrs. Johns is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pleasant Ridge. Politically Mr. Johns affiliates with the Republican party. At present he is a member of the Board of Township Trustees; is associated with the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 442, of Oakland.



ALFRED FRAZIER, of Rockford Township, was born in Indiana, March 13, 1837, the son of James C. and Malinda (Fuller) Frazier, natives of Tennessee and Indiana, respectively. The father, in pioneer times, moved from Tennessee to Indiana, locating upon a farm and lived there until his death, leaving a wife and nine children, of whom Alfred, our subject, is the fourth in order of birth. Remaining at the paternal home until he was married, he, in 1854, located at his present residence, purchasing about 300 acres of prairie, a small portion of which had been broken by Mormons, and there was a log house on the premises. With Mr. Frazier came also his mother (the youngest child of ten in the family of John and Esther Fuller, natives and farmers of Virginia), who died a few years afterward. Mr. Fuller had also a mill and a distillery, which he ran here until he died.

Mr. Frazier was married at the age of nineteen years, in May, 1857, to Juliana Wild, daughter of William and Sarah Wild, natives of England, who emigrated to America and located on Pigeon Creek, this county, and

died there. Their three children were John and Nancy, now residing in California, and Juliana. The latter was born in November, 1837. Mr. Frazier now has 500 acres of excellent land on section 35, of which about 260 acres are in cultivation and the rest in meadow and pasture; he also owns a lot in the village of Honey Creek. He ships three or four car-loads of cattle annually and two car-loads of hogs. He superintends the cultivation of the large farm while he is also Postmaster at Honey Creek, which office he has held ever since 1868. Coming here in the early day, he has witnessed all the changes that have been made to redeem this country from its original savage state to its present high standing. Politically he is a decided Republican, and as such has been an active worker; has been Township Clerk, etc. His five children are: James W., residing at home; Nettie, deceased; Mary, wife of J. E. White; Eunice, at home; and John F., deceased.



REICHART, grain-dealer at Neola, was born June 4, 1845, a son of Henry and Catharine (Gaytross) Reichart. The father was born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage, the fourth of eight children, was reared to farm life and continued at his parental home until he was twenty-five years of age, and then for fifteen years he was engaged in the butcher's trade. In 1869 he came to Pottawattamie County, settling upon eighty acres on section 16, Norwalk Township, and there he resided until his death, November 4, 1885, when he was about eighty-six years of age. His wife died in September, 1871, aged fifty-five years. They had six children, namely: Caroline, Sarah E., the subject of this sketch was the third, George, Samuel and Jacob.

Mr. Reichart, our subject, was also brought up as a farmer's son. At the age of nineteen he left home and soon, May 22, 1861, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was taken with a detached force to Harrisburg, that State, and through New York to enforce the draft. They then joined the army of the Potomac, first under General McClellan and then under General Meade, engaging in the celebrated battle of Gettysburg, the hardest-fought battle of the war. Mr. Reichart was captured and held two days. Rejoining his regiment at Fairfax, he was afterward engaged at Culpeper, where he remained in camp some time; he was also at Laurel Hill, where he received a wound in the leg. He was then sent to a hospital in Philadelphia. Two months afterward he obtained a furlough. Four months after that he rejoined his regiment at Petersburg. At the surrender of that place he was detailed with others to convey prisoners to New York, and while on their way between Washington and Baltimore they received the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, and they were consequently stationed four days at Washington. After delivering the prisoners at New York they returned to Washington and were placed in review. They then visited White Haven, Pennsylvania, and were taken to Harrisburg, where they were mustered out, June 19, 1865. In 1863, just after the battle of Gettysburg, Mr. Reichart was promoted Orderly Sergeant.

After visiting home a short time he landed at Council Bluffs, August 12, in company with four other young men, and for a year worked for Mr. Garner, of Garner Township, for \$25 a month. In June, 1857, he married and moved upon a farm of 120 acres on sections 16 and 21, Norwalk Township, which he had purchased the preceding year, and

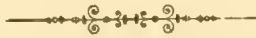
here he began life anew. At that time there were no improvements on the place, and the nearest neighbor was four miles distant. He put up a frame house 14x24 feet in dimensions and the necessary farm buildings, fences, etc., and planted a grove. Here he raised grain and stock, dealing in the latter considerably, with success. In 1879 he moved into Neola and engaged in the hardware business, renting his farm; in 1871 he sold the farm and bought the hardware store and three lots, on which he built a residence and where he now resides. The hardware trade he conducted for about eleven years, transacting an annual business of \$35,000 to \$40,000; and then he exchanged the stock and business for 320 acres of land in Nebraska, with the live-stock and grain that was upon it. A year subsequently he disposed of this and went into the grain business, which he carries on extensively, handling about 265,000 bushels a year, his crib having a capacity of 100,000 bushels.

Mr. Reichart is a thorough Democrat; has held the various offices of Neola and Norwalk townships; was elected the first Justice of the Peace of Norwalk Township, a member of the first Board of Supervisors, a member of the first town council of Neola, the third Mayor of the town, a member of the first Board of Education of the independent district, and for the past eight years has been Township Clerk. During his mayoralty bonds for water-works were issued.

Mr. Reichart is a breeder of fine horses, the Norman and Clydesdale; of these he has twenty-seven head. He deals also extensively in pure-bred Poland-China hogs, and in agricultural implements. In the latter he is in partnership with his brother.

June 19, 1867, Mr. Reichart married Eliza Jane Ritter, of Pottawattamie County, who was born in 1850, daughter of Adam and

Nancy (Ward) Ritter, natives of Virginia, who came to Iowa in 1837, and were the parents of nine children. Mrs. Reichart, the fifth in the above family, was reared as a farmer's daughter. By this marriage there have been four children: Laura, deceased; Caroline, who resides at home; and Sarah and Lizzie, deceased.

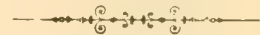


LFRED BYBEE, a prominent farmer of Crescent Township, was born November 4, 1810, in Barren County, Kentucky. His father, Lee Bybee, a native of Virginia, moved after his marriage to Kentucky and subsequently to Clay County, Indiana, upon 240 acres of rough, unimproved land in a wild country among Indians, dangerous beasts and wild game. About twenty years afterward his wife died, leaving the following named children: Betsie, who married Nebil Gee, resided in Kentucky and is now dead; Nancy, who married Oliver Cromwell and is now deceased; Lucinda, who resides in Utah; Loramer, in Kansas; Maria, in Indiana; Jerusha, deceased; Absalom, in Ogden, Utah; Alfred, the subject of this sketch; John, Lee and Jo, all three deceased; Mr. Bybee then came with his children to Nauvoo, whence he was driven with the rest of the Mormons, with whom he came to Pottawattamie County and lived here five years. Then he went West to Salt Lake and remained there until his death. Here Alfred was detailed, before his father's death, to take a train to California, and he remained there ten years. In 1861 he returned to Pottawattamie County and purchased a farm. He now has 230 acres of good land, lying in Hazel Dell, Boomer, Rockford and Crescent (section 1) townships.

In March, 1832, he married Mary Walker,

who was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, whence her parents afterward moved to Indiana, where they remained until they died. After his marriage Mr. Bybee settled upon his present place. His wife died in 1835, at the age of sixty-six years, leaving two children: Alfred A., residing at Honey Creek, and Mary M., wife of John Ranson of Boomer Township. December 10, 1876, Mr. Bybee married Miss Ann Arthur, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Sillers) Arthur, natives respectively of England and Scotland, who came to Canada East about 1817; they had eight children, the sixth of whom is Mrs. Bybee; she was born September 19, 1833. After her father's death she with her three children came to Pottawattamie County, where she died in June, 1875.

Mr. Bybee is a reliable Republican and a member of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, zealously active in former times. Although he has suffered many of the hardships of pioneer life and has labored hard to establish and maintain a comfortable home, he is liberal and does much for the promotion of Christianity and morality. He is enjoying a happy period in his declining years, which he so well deserves.

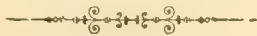


ILAS L. STEPHENS, a farmer of Crescent Township, was born in Utah Territory, November 7, 1854, a son of William C. and Lydia S. (Ballard) Stephens, natives of Tennessee. The father was reared on the farm, and in 1859, after having gone to Utah during the great Mormon emigration, was married. About 1866 he returned to Council Bluffs and some months afterward went to Crescent City, bought forty acres near by, made a number of improvements, and about five years afterward he sold it, and

was in different places until he bought eighty acres of partly improved land, which he now occupies. He has put the place in good condition, and has been successful in his enterprises. He makes his home partly in Council Bluffs. He had eight children: James, born in 1859, and now residing in Council Bluffs; Francis, deceased; George W., born in Utah, in 1862, now residing in Council Bluffs; Silas L. was the next; Philip and Robert are both dead; Samuel U., born in 1874, is in Council Bluffs; and Bert, born in 1873, lives also in that city.

Mr. Silas L. Stephens, January 2, 1887, married Alice Gideon, the daughter of V. M. and Rosanna (Baum) Gideon, who had four children: Alice, just mentioned, was born in Madison County, Iowa, September 12, 1868. After his marriage Mr. Stephens worked with his team on the grade, then rented a farm for two years and since then he has been following agricultural pursuits on the old home place, where he is enjoying the pleasures of a well finished residence. His two children are Ernest R., born October 17, 1888; and Lydia Rosanna, September 19, 1889.

Mr. Stephens is a staunch Democrat, well principled and energetic. Is a good violinist and a favorite in social circles.

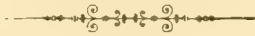


A. HUTCHINSON, a farmer and stock-raiser of Crescent Township, was born near Providence, Rhode Island, May 6, 1842, the son of Matthew and Jenette (Anderson) Hutchinson, natives of Scotland, who came to America in 1842. The father was a dealer in general merchandise and engaged in the fisheries. He died November 8, 1867, his wife having died four years after their emigration to America. On her death, Mr. Hutchinson abandoned house-

keeping, while the subject of this sketch, the youngest of his seven children, was taken charge of by an older brother until he was eight years old, when his father married his second wife. At the age of sixteen years he went to Providence and served two and a half years learning the trade of jeweler; then he came to Council Bluffs, and thence went to St. John's, near the site of the Missouri Valley, and was engaged there on a farm until the next spring; next he was on a farm on Pigeon Creek one season; returning to Council Bluffs, he learned photography and afterward traveled extensively in the practice of this art until his health failed, and he resorted to hauling goods across the plains, which enabled him to recover his health. For four years of this time he practiced photography in connection with his other business. Coming again to Council Bluffs, he bought a farm of 132 acres, sold it the next year and purchased seventy-two and a half acres, and in three years sold that. Meanwhile he was married, and afterward he bought eighty acres of land on section 23. Of this tract he has made a comfortable home, with all the usual farm appurtenances, in good condition. Much may be said in his praise, as he started with nothing in pioneer times and by pluck and energy has stood all the expenses of travel, changes and many little losses, and yet has the possessions he now enjoys. He has now an aggregate of 500 acres of good land. He deals also in live-stock to a considerable extent.

Politically Mr. Hutchinson is a zealous Republican, and locally independent. He is efficient in the promotion of education, Christianity and the scope of modern benevolent institutions. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Crescent City, of which class he is leader, and was virtually one of its founders.

November 18, 1867, he married Martha Green, daughter of Rowland and Ruth (Haskins) Green, natives of Vermont. Mr. Green, a carpenter by profession, still resides at Wallingsford, in his native State. His wife died at the age of thirty-four years, leaving four children: Edward, deceased; one died in infancy; Smith, also deceased; and Martha J. After the death of Mrs. Green, Mr. Green married Mrs. Wheeler, now deceased, and by that marriage there were five children. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson have six children: Arthur M., who was born May 3, 1869; Ada, September 9, 1871; Lillie, September 20, 1872; Louie A., September 5, 1876; Maud, June 7, 1881; and Ruth May, October 26, 1889. All these are still with their parents.



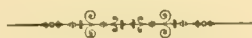
WILLIAM BEEZLEY, of section 22, Macedonia Township, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, two miles east of Springfield, in January, 1818, the son of John Beezley, who was born in Brown County, Ohio, and was one of the earliest settlers of that State, and whose father, William Beezley, came there with Daniel Boone, and built the first grist-mill on the Little Miami River. The Beezleys were a patriotic family, and John Beezley, William's father, though a boy, was with his father a short time in the war of 1812. His grandfather was made Captain under General William Harrison, and the subject and his father both lived to vote for General and Ben Harrison. The father lived to an advanced age, being born in October, 1797, and died in Clarke County, Ohio, March 7, 1889, at about ninety years of age. Our subject's mother was Elizabeth (Ellsworth) Beezley, who was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, of

an old Virginia family; Colonel Ellsworth of the late war was her second cousin.

William Beezley, our subject, was reared in Ohio, engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1857, when he removed to Logan County, Illinois. When the war broke out he enlisted in the first Illinois regiment that went out, and he again enlisted in 1862, in the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, Company F, and served until the close of the war. He was at Island 62, siege of Vicksburg, the taking of Little Rock, Arkansas, and went up the Red River with General Steele as far as Jenkins' Ferry, and was in many other engagements. He then went out as Captain, and after the death of the Major he was elected to fill his place, and was made Lieutenant, Colonel, and had charge of the regiment during the last year. He had three sons and two boys he had raised in the war: John T., in the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, serving nearly five years, and came out with a Captain's commission; he lives in Crawford County, Kansas, near Gerard; Cassius C., who served in the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Illinois with his father, was killed at Island 62, and was buried near there; William James, in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment, and now lives in southern Nebraska, near Orleans. The two boys Mr. Beezley took to raise were James Ferguson, in the Seventh Regiment, and now resides in southwestern Kansas, near Wichita; and Charles Russum, in the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and died at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Our subject resided in Logan County until 1876, when he came to this county, and bought 320 acres of land on the Nishnabotna River. He now owns 510 acres of good land on sections 21, 22 and 15, which is partly improved. He was first married in Miami County, Ohio, when twenty-five years of age, to Polly Ann Castle, who was born in Mary-

land. They had six children, of whom five are now living: John, at Gerard, Kansas; Emeline, the wife of Newton Boyles, of Graham County, Kansas; Cassius C., who was killed on Island 62; William James, residing in southwestern Nebraska; and Jenny, the wife of Cornelius Stockton, of Hanson County, Dakota. Mrs. Beezley died in 1880, and Mr. Beezley was again married December 20, 1884, to Miss Anna Fawcett, who was born in England. By this union there were three children: Benjamin Roscoe, George Fawcett and Elmer Smith. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R., Updegraff Post, Macedonia charter. He was made a Mason in Ohio nearly half a century ago. He was raised in the old-school Baptist Church, but joined the Methodist Episcopal Church over fifty years ago.



WILLIAM TOMPKIN, proprietor of the Macedonia Breeding Farm, has one of the leading establishments of the kind in southwestern Iowa. Mr. Tompkin was born in Derbyshire, England, near Yorkshire, April 25, 1829, a son of Thomas and Ann (Pilkington) Tompkin. His father was a dealer in and breeder of good horses, and he therefore learned of him a great deal in that line. In early life he also learned the butcher's trade, which he followed some years. In 1855 he came to America, settling at Peru, LaSalle County, Illinois, and a short time afterward at Mendota, same county, where he lived nine years, engaged in butchering, shipping stock and dealing in horses. In 1864 he went to Central City, Colorado, where he conducted a grocery and meat market four or five years. Then he located at Council Bluffs and here engaged in the

horse trade, in company with Rev. William Armstrong. He also bought the Star Meat Market, which he ran for a time. In 1867 he made a trade for 160 acres of land where he now lives. He has bought and sold other land, and has now 320 acres of good land, adjoining the town of Macedonia. He has spent thousands of dollars in stocking his farm with the best specimens of the horse genus. On his place are some mares and fillies that would make a "blue-grass" horseman of Kentucky proud to own; and he has forty or fifty head that are bred most royally. In 1884 he purchased "International," which was bred at the Meadows Farm near Carlinville, Illinois. He took the first premium at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1882, over thirty-four competitors, from ten different States. His sire was the sire of Stockines' dam, and was at the head of Mr. Tompkin's herd for four seasons.

Among Mr. Tompkin's best mares are Mary G., sired by Pat Malloy; Beeswing, sired by Council Bluffs and from the dam Mary G.; Lady Tompkin, a full sister to Beeswing; Lady O'Neill; Nettie Bray, full sister to the two last. All these are thoroughbred, and are as fine as can be found in Western Iowa. Copper Glance, a standard-bred trotting horse, was at the head of the herd in 1889. No. 8,888, from a half-sister to Isaac, was sired by Mambrino Patchen, No. 58. Copper Glance's colts, seven of which are upon the farm, give good promise. For him Mr. Tompkin gave \$5,000. Vidal, a thoroughbred, is the son of Vandal, Jr., by the dam Ida B., which was sired by Monarchist, bred at the Preakness stud at Lexington, Kentucky. Vidal is now at the head of the thoroughbred stud. Ironwood, No. 3,819, standard, and registered in Wallace's American Trotting Register, volume 6, was sired by Iron Duke, a Hambletonian sired by

Dexter. Ironwood is one of the best bred horses in the West. His first dam was Lady Dixon, by Vermont Hero, and his second, Nellie F., by Young Consternation. Mr. Tompkin bought Ironwood at Ellis' Grove, near Janesville, Wisconsin. Delavan, No. 6,575, is a remarkable, well-bred horse, having the popular Hambletonian-Mambrino Chief cross that has produced so many fast horses, such as Phallus, Onward and Guy Wilkes.

Mr. Tompkin has a good half-mile track upon his farm, where he can train and intercross his stock. Every animal on his place is thoroughbred, even to the swine, poultry and dogs. His fine residence cost \$3,000. In orchard there are five or six acres, of all kinds of fruits. Mr. Tompkin was first married to Mary Ann Goddard, in New York State, and had three children: George, Walter and Emma. Secondly he married, at Mendota, Illinois, Mrs. Eleanor Miller, whose maiden name was Frank. She was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. By this marriage there are two sons: Jacob and Aaron.

SULLIVAN & VIRTUE are the proprietors of the only livery, sale and feed stable in Macedonia. It is located on Main street, near the principal hotel and convenient to the business portion of the town. They keep in stock a good class of driving and road horses, and vehicles of all kinds that are needed in that community. The livery business in this village was inaugurated ten years ago by Mitchell Brothers, on the north side of Main street, and since then there have been several changes in proprietorship, etc.: Bryant Brothers, Neil Stockton, Charles Murphy and Mr. Mains,—the last of whom sold out to Mr. J. B. Sullivan, the

senior member of the present firm. The barn, 42 x 80 feet and two stories high, was built in 1882 or 1883 by Charles Smith.

Mr. Sullivan was born near Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, in 1860, a son of Samuel and Eliza Sullivan. He was brought up on a farm; lived some nine months in Clarke County, Ohio; then came to Boone County, Iowa, and two years afterward, in January, 1878, he arrived in Pottawattamie County, first settling in Silver Creek Township. Purchasing a farm, he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1884 he came to Macedonia, and in 1886 purchased the livery stock already mentioned. He is a popular liveryman and is a genial citizen. He was married in 1884, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, to Miss Ida Stevens, and they have one child, Florence.

J. P. Virtue, the junior member of the above firm, was born in 1857, in Fulton County, Illinois, a son of Thomas and Mary Virtue; was reared upon an Illinois farm. He is a member of Hillsdale Lodge, No. 331, I. O. O. F., and Ruby Lodge, No. 444, F. & A. M., at Macedonia. He is a genial bachelor who looks upon the bright side of life and is a favorite among his acquaintances.

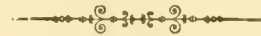
DYE BROTHERS & CO., comprising Willoughby Dye, Sylvester Dye, Henry Kennedy and Elmer E. Smith, constitute the pioneer and leading mercantile house of Macedonia, their establishment being one of the most popular stores in the western part of Pottawattamie County. Willoughby Dye, the senior member, started in business at old Macedonia, in July, 1876, as a member of the firm of Heinsteiner & Dye. In 1878 Mr. Dye purchased his partner's interest, and in 1880 a partnership was formed

with his brother, Sylvester Dye. In February, 1878, Henry Kennedy and Elmer E. Smith were admitted into the firm. Their store building, 44 x 90, was erected in 1882. They keep a very large and fine stock of general merchandise, dry goods and groceries, boots and shoes, etc., doing a business of \$40,000 to \$50,000 per annum. They are, of course, extensively and favorably known. Willoughby Dye & Co. are the leading manufacturers of brick and tile in the eastern part of the county, making 350,000 brick each year and employing six to eight men during the season of business. Their works were established in 1882.

Mr. Willoughby Dye was born in Lee County, Iowa, April 14, 1852, a son of Henry Dye, who settled in Iowa in 1839. His mother's name before marriage was Jane Mickelwaite, a native of England. He was brought up on a farm and completed his school education at the Academy at Fort Madison. He then taught school for a time, including two terms in Pottawattamie County. Coming here first in 1871, he returned to Lee County, and in 1863 came again to this county. He taught school until February, 1874, when he obtained a situation with D. L. Heimscheimer, at Glenwood, Iowa, with whom he formed in 1876 the partnership, etc., as before stated. Though yet in the prime of life Mr. Dye has had large experience in life and as a business man and citizen he stands high in the estimation of the people. Being very liberal, with his purse as well as in spirit, he has done more than any other man in the building up of the village of Macedonia. Politically he is a Democrat; and he is at present the Worshipful Master of the Ruby Lodge, No. 415, F. & A. M.; and he is also a member of subordinate lodge, No. 421, I. O. O. F.

He was married October 1, 1879, at Mace-

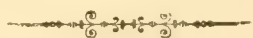
donia, to Miss Maggie Reinund, who was born in Cedar County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Dye have four children: Charles, Harry L., Irolene and an infant son not yet named.



JOSHUA ALSTON came to this county in 1855, where he has since resided. He was born in Lancashire, England, February 20, 1837, the son of Joshua and Margaret (Wilson) Alston, also natives of Lancashire, England. They had five children, four daughters and one son. Joshua was a lad of six years when his father died, and his mother lived until 1878, when she died, at the age of sixty-six years. Joshua was reared in his native land, and was married September 29, 1856, at Bolton, Lancashire, England, to Miss Martha Bichno, who was born in Cambridge, England, the daughter of Joseph Bichno. In October following the marriage, Mr. Alston sailed from Liverpool to New York in a sailing vessel, being twenty-eight days on the ocean, and arriving in New York on the day of Buchanan's election as President of the United States. From New York he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he obtained a situation on a dairy farm, and afterward worked in the rolling mills. From there he moved to Lee County, Iowa, near Fort Madison, where he bought land very cheap and sold it at higher rates, thus doing quite a real-estate business. He sold his interest in Lee County, and bought land in Davis County, Iowa, near Bloomfield, where he remained until 1885, when he came to this county. He has bought and sold many farms here besides his own, which is well stocked, and located two and a half miles from Carson.

Mr. and Mrs. Alston have three children: Margaret, wife of David Snapp, of this

township; Joseph W., who is married and lives in Carson Township; and Nancy A., the wife of Charles Fredericks, of Lee County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Alston are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is a Republican.

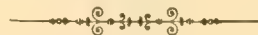


W E. DURHAM, of section 26, Carson Township, came to this county in 1881, where he has since resided. He was born in Hart County, Kentucky, January 10, 1826, the son of John and Mourning (Burris) Durham. The father was a native of Albemarle County, Virginia, and was a son of David Durham, of Virginia, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, of a good family. Our subject was but two years old when the family moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, where they lived a short time, and then removed to Bureau County, Illinois, when the Sac and Fox Indians inhabited that region. Here the parents lived until their death. They raised six children, of which our subject was the youngest.

W. E. Durham, the subject of this sketch, resided in Bureau County, near Malden, until 1881, when he sold the old farm and came to Pottawattamie County, and bought his present place, consisting of 580 acres, which is one of the most valuable farms in the county. Grove Farm is a beautiful home; the residence was erected in 1882, and is in the shape of three L's, two stories high, and cost \$8,000. The farm contains about twenty acres of forest and grove trees.

He was married, March 27, 1856, in Bureau County, Illinois, to Miss Rebecca Sherman, a woman of intelligence and of a good family. She was born in Lucas County, Ohio,

the daughter of John Sherman, who was born on the ocean, of German parents, who were on their way to America. They afterward settled at Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Durham's mother was Catherine (Keel) Sherman, who was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Durham was only fourteen years old when her parents removed from Stark County, Ohio, to Bureau County, Illinois. Her father died at the latter place in 1861, and her mother died in Missouri in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Durham have eight children, viz.: Flora V., wife of David White, of Carson Township; Ethelinda, wife of Felix Setz, of Washington Township; Mary W., wife of Rob Steele, of Center Township; Rhoda, wife of J. C. Elswicks, of Carson Township; Ira E., one of Pottawattamie's successful teachers; John Sherman, at home; William Arthur, of Carson Township; and Charlie K., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Durham, two sons and their youngest daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the other daughters are members of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches. Politically Mr. Durham is a Democrat, and works for the best interest of his party.



C F. PRATT, of Crescent City, was born in Abbeville County, South Carolina, October 19, 1824, the son of William and Martha (Murdoch) Pratt. His mother was born July 31, 1800, and his father September 27, 1798, both being descendants of English, Irish and Welsh ancestry. Mr. Pratt's grandfather came to America at the age of sixteen years, in 1776, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, first locating in Newberry County, South Carolina, and engaging in a distillery. He mar-

ried Elizabeth Davenport, a native of the same county, and they moved to Abbeville, where they spent the remainder of their days with their son. William Pratt received a good education, his father being a teacher, and married Gabriella Callahan, who was born in Abbeville County, July 31, 1824, and then left his parental home, in his twenty-first year, 1845, locating in Chatooga County, Georgia. There he purchased 160 acres of land, for which he paid \$800; seventy acres of this tract had been cultivated by an old Cherokee Indian named Overtaker. The improvements, therefore, were few and meager. Here Mr. Pratt commenced raising grain, fruit and cotton, and also his own domestic animals, and continued there until 1855, when he sold the place at \$1,600, and bought another two miles distant for \$800. On that place there were forty acres cleared. He cleared twenty-five acres more, put up a log house and barns, and made many other improvements. He added to it by purchase until he finally had 370 acres of good farming land.

Then in September, 1861, he enlisted in the military service, joining Company F, Thirty-fifth Georgia Volunteer Infantry, under General Holmes, and was engaged in many hard-fought battles, as those of Fair Oaks, Virginia, the Wilderness, Seven Days' fight in front of Richmond between Lee and McClellan, etc. In 1862 he enjoyed a furlough, being disabled, and remained at home something more than a year. In 1863 he returned to service under General Early, whose forces scoured the Shenandoah Valley as far as Winchester. In February, 1865, he procured another furlough home, and before its term expired the war closed. He was in most of the hottest battles of Virginia during the four years of the war, but was not wounded.

April 12, 1869, he sold his farm already

described and started for Utah, by way of Chattanooga, Memphis, St. Louis, etc., by rail and water, and on arriving at Omaha, May 1, he stopped here until July, doing odd jobs. Then he rented a farm of eighty acres in Rockford Township, Pottawattamie County, of which forty acres were broken. After following agricultural pursuits there for a year, he purchased a saw-mill and ran it for ten years. June 26, 1876, he moved the mill to Crescent City and ran it two years. Then he sold it to his sons and bought his present farm of sixty acres within the limits of Crescent City, which had been improved some, having a log house upon it. Nearly all the improvements there at the present day are the product of his own labor,—a good residence, out-buildings, etc. It is indeed a well furnished and comfortable home.

Mr. Pratt is a high-principled Democrat, sympathizing with the so-called "Greenback" movement, and liberal in his heart toward all parties. In local elections he is of course independent, voting for the best man, regardless of party. He was Justice of the Peace eight years in Georgia, two terms in Rockford Township, and two in Crescent Township. He is a member of Mount Hickory Lodge, No. 133, F. & A. M., of Georgia, esteeming this order far above all other organizations. He has also been the second officer of the Grange for a number of years, and has held other offices. He also belongs to the Crescent M. P. Society, this lodge being the oldest of the kind in the State. In this he has officiated as president, vice-president, etc., ever since its foundation. He is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He and his wife were Baptists in Georgia, both being baptized on the same day and by the same minister; they are now members of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are the parents of nine children, as follows: John W. and Nancy E., born in Chattooga County, Georgia, June 2, 1846: John W. resides in Harrison County, Iowa; Nancy E. is the wife of E. L. McKinney, in Jackson County, Indian Territory; James A., born September 14, 1849, in Chattooga County, Georgia, now resides in Crescent City; S. V. was born April 10, 1852, in Georgia, and also resides in Crescent Township; Martha Ann, born August 12, 1853, in Chattooga County, died July 21, 1871; Emma C. was born also in that county, April 11, 1855, and is now the wife of C. D. Watts, in Sherman County, Kansas; Phœbe J., born also in Chattooga County; August 11, 1857, is the wife of J. M. Boyd, in Crescent City; Charles F., born November 10, 1861, in Chattooga County, and resides at home; Leona, born also in Chattooga County, February 28, 1864, is the wife of Clement Hough at Crescent City. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are the grandparents of twenty-one children, all living. Mrs. Pratt is of English and Irish descent; was born in Abbeville County, South Carolina, the daughter of John and Nancy (Stevenson) Callahan; was brought up as a farmer's daughter, within four miles of where she was married to Mr. Pratt, July 2, 1845. She is the fifth in order of birth in a family of twenty-three children, and the daughter of her father's second wife. All those children grew up and married during their father's life-time. Mrs. Pratt is now aged sixty-seven years.

J W. EVERSON, of section 29, Carson Township, came to this county in 1881. He was born in Newcastle County, Delaware, May 26, 1846, the son of John

and Eliza (Morris) Everson, both natives of Delaware; the latter can trace their family back to Scotch ancestry. They had five children, of whom J. W. was the second of three sons and two daughters. The mother died in Delaware in 1867, and the father is still living at Wilmington, Delaware, and has been a farmer all his life. J. W. received his education in the public schools of that State, and afterward at St. Mary's College, and at the age of twenty-three years, in 1868, he removed to Mahaska County, Iowa, where he remained until 1881. He then came to Pottawattamie County and bought eighty acres of land, which he broke and improved and afterward added eighty acres more, until he now has 160 acres in a body. He also owns eighty acres in Belknap Township, section 21, which is in cultivation.

Mr. Everson was married at Kirkville, to Miss Polly Ann Lee, who was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, the daughter of Marshall, a native of this State. They have five children: Harvey E., Irwin W., Rosaltha, Minnie and Gertie. Politically Mr. Everson is a Republican, and is at present Township Trustee, serving to the best interest of his party. Mrs. Everson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

M W. FERGUSON, of section 31, Carson Township, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, March 1, 1821, the son of Nimrod and Elizabeth Isabelle Ferguson, both born in Wilkes County, North Carolina. They came to Wayne County in 1812, but they were forced to move back to their old home in North Carolina on account of trouble with the Indians. They again moved to Wayne County, where they remained until 1849, and then came to Edgar

County, Illinois, and in 1855 to Jasper County, Iowa. M. W. Ferguson remained in Jasper County until 1867, when he went to Dallas County, Iowa, and then to Fremont City, Iowa, where he bought 160 acres of wild land, which he broke, and to which he has since added another 120 acres, until he now has 280 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation. He engaged in extensive grain and stock-raising, being quite successful in each.

Mr. Ferguson was married in July, 1860, in Jasper County, to Miss Mary Jane Hanley, a woman of intelligence, who was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, the daughter of George W. Hanley. They have three children: George Ferguson, at home; James I., who is one of the successful teachers of the county, and Mary, the wife of George Conod, of Carson Township. Politically Mr. Ferguson is a Democrat. Mrs. Ferguson was brought up under the auspices of the Christian Church, while her husband was raised in the Baptist Church.

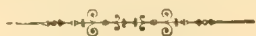
ROBERT INGRAM, of section 13, Keg Creek Township, first came to Pottawattamie County in 1872. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, August 30, 1832, the son of James and Jane (Sterling) Ingram. Both were born in Ayrshire and lived there until they died, the mother dying when Robert was only four years old, while the father died about two years ago, in 1888, at the advanced age of ninety years. Robert received his education and was reared to farm work in his native place. At twenty years of age he left his native land and came to the United States, and resided for two months near New Amsterdam, New York, and then went to Chicago, when that place

was but a small town. He then removed to La Porte County, Indiana, where he resided ten or fifteen years, working out by the month mostly. His next move was to Kankakee, Illinois, and later, in 1872, he moved his family to Iowa, driving first to Morris, Illinois, and from there shipped his household furniture by railroad to Iowa. They bought 320 acres of land from the Rock Island Railroad Company, where his son, Andrew Lincoln, now lives on 160 acres of this land. Mr. Ingram erected his house in 1883, at a cost of \$2,500, which is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees.

He was married in La Porte County, Indiana, when twenty-eight years of age, to Miss Eliza Cain, a native of Ohio, and they have one child. A year after his marriage his wife died, and he was married some time later in Indiana, to Miss Melissa M. Murphy, who was reared in Porter and La Porte counties, Indiana. They have three children: Andrew Lincoln, who is married and resides near his father; Martha, the wife of Poland Ward of this township; Rob Marion, at home. Politically Mr. Ingram is a Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Church at Silver City, but that society is now building a church at Silver Creek, calling themselves the Lone Star Class.

WL. THROP, of section 4, Carson Township, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, January 21, 1846, the son of J. C. and Margaret (Hood) Throp, the former a native of New Jersey and a descendant of the old Puritan stock of this coast; the latter is a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Samuel Hood, of Irish extraction. The parents were married in Indiana, where they had come with their parents from

New Jersey. They reared a family of nine children five sons and four daughters. W. L. Throp, the sixth child, resided in Decatur County until 1873, when he came to Pottawattamie County and purchased 160 acres of wild land, mostly prairie, excepting fifteen acres of natural grove. He has since improved it, and he now owns one of the best farms in this township. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was married January 20, 1876, to Miss Carrie Potter, of this county. She was thirteen years of age when she came with her parents and was the daughter of Ira and Sybil (Winsor) Potter. The father died in Rhode Island, and the mother lives in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Throp have two children: Jennie and Fred. Politically Mr. Throp is a Republican, and has served as Justice of the Peace with credit to himself and the best interests of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Throp are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. He takes an active interest in both education and religion and anything for the best interests of the people in the community where he resides. He is a man yet in the prime of life, and is numbered among the enterprising citizens of the township.



B. PERKINS, of section 12, Keg Creek Township, came to this county in the spring of 1872, where he has since resided. He was born in Warren County, Illinois, February 6, 1845, the son of D. R. Perkins, a native of Kentucky and the grandson of D. R. Perkins, Sr., a native of Virginia and of Welsh descent. Our subject's mother was Maria Lienrance, a native of Virginia and of French ancestry. The father with his parents came to Warren Coun-

ty, Illinois, where he was married, being one of the first pioneers of that part of Illinois. They reared a family of eleven children. The mother died in the summer of 1878, and the father in March, 1888; he was a farmer all his life. In politics he was a Democrat, and both he and his wife were members of the Christian Church.

A. B., the eldest child, was reared on a farm, and in 1859 his parents came to Warren County, Iowa, and in 1870 removed to Kansas, where they lived until their death. He lived in Warren County until 1871, when he removed to Sarpy County, Nebraska, and remained two years and then came to Pottawattamie County. He first bought sixty-one acres of wild land, on which he lived one year, and then purchased eighty acres where his home now is, and later forty acres north of it. He now owns 120 acres of well-improved land in a body. His residence, which was built in 1887, cost \$2,300. Park Place is a beautiful home, and Mr. Perkins and family are surrounded with many of the comforts of life.

He was married in Warren County, Iowa, February 3, 1870, to Malinda W. Whited, who was born, reared and educated in the same county. She was a daughter of Lazarus and Maria (Surber) Whited, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Indiana. The parents were among the first settlers of Warren County, and afterward moved to Cass County, where they lived until their death. The mother died in 1870 and the father in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have eight children, viz.: Mary Blair, who was a successful teacher; Beriah B., Daniel R., Bert, Rolla W., Minnie L., Nellie, Maria, Solomon and Pusey. Mr. Perkins was formerly a Democrat but is now independent. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and has served as Township Trustee and also

as Assessor. The family are members of the Christian Church.

COLONEL WILLIAM ORR, of section 5, Keg Creek Township, the proprietor of Hardindale Farm, is one of the prominent citizens of the county. He came here in 1872 from Harrison County, Iowa, where he has since made his home. He was born in Down County, near Belfast, Ireland, the son of John and Elizabeth (Lamont) Orr. William lived in his native place until sixteen years of age, and then sailed from Belfast to Liverpool and from there to New York. He went to Harrison County, Ohio, then to Tuscarawas County, where he lived until 1844, then to Butler County, Pennsylvania, until 1847, then to Washington County, Pennsylvania, until the fall of 1848, then returned to the old homestead in Ireland. After six months he returned to Ohio and lived in Carroll County until 1856, when he went to Nebraska, and in 1857 near Florence, and in 1861 to Harrison County, Iowa. Here he bought an improved farm four miles south of Logan, where he settled and lived until the fall of 1872, when he came to Pottawattamie County, purchasing the land where he now lives, which was partly improved. Hardindale now contains 590 acres in a body, and is one among the well-improved farms of Keg Creek Township. The farm is fenced and divided into cultivated fields, meadows and pasture, and everything about the Orr homestead shows the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Colonel Orr is one of the prominent stock-raisers and feeders in the county, making a specialty of Red Polled cattle, of which he has as good as can be found in Western Iowa.

He was married in Belfast, Ireland, March

24, 1849, to Margaret Orr, the daughter of John Alexander Orr. They have had twelve children, six of whom are still living, viz.: Margaret Anna, the wife of D. S. Frank, of this township, was born January 24, 1850; Elizabeth Jane, born June 15, 1855, wife of H. B. Knowles, of this township; Mary, wife of Artemus Ward; Lamont and Mary, twins; William, at home, born May 12, 1861; and Emma, born February 27, 1865. They have lost six by death, namely: John Alexander, born July 25, 1851; Mary, born November 27, 1852, died when a child; William Orr, born March 15, 1857, also died when a child; Edwin, born January 10, 1864; Hiram Woodworth, born February 28, 1869; and Minnie, born January 15, 1871. The great loss of Colonel Orr's life was in the death of his wife May 6, 1888. They had lived together for nearly thirty-nine years. She was reared a Unitarian, and was a woman of many virtues, an affectionate wife and mother, and a very estimable lady. Politically Colonel Orr is a Democrat, and has served as Trustee and a member of the School Board. He also served as Trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for four years, from 1874 to 1878. He is a man sixty-four years of age, has traveled extensively, and is well-informed on all the questions of the day.

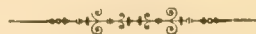
EDMOND LATHAN, of section 1, Hardin Township, came to this county May 5, 1851. He was born on Elk River, Clay County, Indiana, July 14, 1824, the son of John and Nancy (Bollarhide) Lathan, both natives of North Carolina, the former of English ancestry and the latter of German. They were married in North Carolina, and afterward removed to Indiana about 1812, where they were among

the early settlers. They reared a family of eight children, namely: Utley Ann, Elizabeth, Edmond, Laborn, John, Charlotte, Harrison and Eliza Ann. The parents died in Boone County, Iowa, near Des Moines, the father at fifty-two years of age, and the mother at the age of sixty-five.

Edmond Lathan was reared on a farm in Clay County, Indiana, until twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, and his youth was passed at farm work, in chopping, clearing and grubbing. After his marriage he bought a farm in Clay County, where he lived until 1850, when he sold out and came West to Pottawattamie County, with two teams of horses. He brought his wife and three children with him, and was on the road about twenty days, fording many streams, and crossing the larger ones on ferry-boats, camping out at night most of the time. When he arrived in this county he settled above Crescent City, ten miles from Council Bluffs. Here he lived several years and improved quite a tract of land, and in 1855 built the first school-house erected in the county, which was of hewed logs and shingled roof; he made the shingles with a drawing-knife. He sold out some years later and moved to Council Bluffs, where he resided for three years, engaged in teaming and gardening. Mr. Lathan then moved to Keg Creek Township, where he resided for several years, and in 1878 came to his present farm, which was partly improved and contained a small prairie house.

Mr. Lathan was united in marriage, when twenty years of age, to Nancy Reel, who was born near Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, the daughter of William A. and Sarah (Reel) Reel. The father was born in Dayton, Ohio, of Irish ancestry. They had nine children, six of whom are now living, namely: John William, who resides in Colorado;

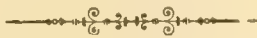
Mrs. Martha Aldridge, who resides in Nebraska; Joseph Riley, who lives in Monroe County, near Mapleton; Mary Etta, wife of George Cox, who resides in Missouri Valley; Anna, wife of Silas Jones, who resides in Monona County, near Mapleton; Edmond, who resides in Nebraska. They lost three children by death: Sarah Elizabeth, who died at the age of forty-four years; Edith, who died in childhood; and a babe. Mrs. Lathan died in 1859, when thirty-five years of age. Mr. Lathan was married to his present wife in 1861, to Mrs. Jessie Martin, *nee* Underwood, who was born in Scotland, and a sister of Samuel G. Underwood, of Keg Creek Township. They have four children: Nancy Ann, wife of G. L. Brown, residing in Washington Township; Samuel, engaged in the timber business in Butte, Montana; Harrison, at home; and Jessie, also at home. Politically Mr. Lathan is a Democrat, and has been a member of the Baptist Church for forty-five years. He was at one time a member of the Methodist Church and a moderator in the Baptist Church.



HOMAS FLOOD, of Hardin Township, section 26, has been a resident of Pottawattamie County since 1873. He was born in Mills County, Iowa, September 6, 1858, the son of James and M. L. (Bellatti) Flood. The father was a prominent old settler of Mills County, and is now one of the solid citizens of Keg Creek Township. Thomas, the eldest child of five sons and one daughter, was reared in Mills County until fourteen years of age, when his father settled in Keg Creek Township. Here he grew to manhood, having passed his youth at farm work in the summer and attending school during the winter. He finished his education

at a public school and by studying at home, and lastly at St. Joseph Business College. He engaged in teaching at the age of eighteen years, and taught during the winter months and frequently during the summer months for twelve years. He bought the land where he now lives in the spring of 1881, which was then wild land. He broke out some of it, and the next season rented it. He again located on his farm in the spring of 1884, where he has since resided and made his home; he has eighty acres well improved. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is also engaged in general merchandising, having built a store and put in a good supply of general merchandise in company with his brother, Lawrence Flood, who is also in company with him on the farm. They carry a fine assortment of dry-goods, groceries and farming implements. The Flood Brothers are favorably and well known all over this section and have a good trade. Politically Mr. Flood is a Democrat, and was appointed Postmaster of Armour in March, 1890.

He was married March 12, 1884, to Miss Alice LeValley, of Silver Creek Township, a woman of intelligence, who was born in Lincoln, Illinois, the daughter of Hugh LeValley. They have four children: Frances, Charles, Lawrence and a baby girl.



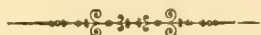
W S. QUICK, one of the best and most favorably known citizens of Hardin Township, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, August 15, 1818, a son of William Quick, who served in the war of 1812, and Elizabeth (Trout) Quick. He was seven years old when his parents removed to Licking County, Ohio, in pioneer

days. William and five brothers drew by hand a light wagon, loaded with household goods. Mr. W. S. Quick, our subject, saw the first shovelful of dirt thrown on beginning the construction of the Erie Canal, by Governor Trumbull, of Ohio. He was brought up on a pioneer farm, clearing ground in the forest. After his marriage in 1856 he came to Iowa, settling at Winterset, Madison County, for three years. Then he went to Pike's Peak with an ox team, in search of gold; next he was engaged in freighting from Des Moines and Plattsmouth to Denver; then conducted a hotel at Denver and also entered the mercantile trade; removed to Omaha and then to Council Bluffs, engaging in the livery business, in buying and shipping grain, and in general merchandise. One season (1865) he drove a herd of 600 cattle to Chicago. He settled upon his present farm in 1881, which he had purchased previously, in 1872. Here he has built two good houses, a barn 42 x 50, and other buildings, and planted a fine orchard and grove of ornamental trees. He and his son are partners in the farm and in the store, in which they carry a full line of general merchandise, and have an extensive trade. The farm at present comprises 280 acres of well-improved and well-stocked land. In his political views Mr. Quick is a Democrat. While in Council Bluffs he was Alderman three years. He was initiated as a Freemason in 1848, at Bellefontaine, Ohio.

When twenty-four years of age Mr. Quick married Miss Angeline Effinger, who was born at Newmarket, Virginia, and they have two children: Elias Jefferson, now in partnership with his father; and Cornelius S., an banker at Indianola, Red Willow County, Nebraska. Mrs. Quick died in October, 1885, and April 28, 1889, Mr. Quick married for his present wife Miss Amelia Hamp-

ton, and by this marriage there are two children—Gertrude and Howard.

Elias J. Quick, just mentioned, was born in Licking County, Ohio, and was eleven years of age when his parents came to this State, and fourteen years old when he went to Denver. He attended school in Ohio, in Iowa, at Denver and at Council Bluffs, and by actual practice obtained his business training. He was married in February, 1873, at Council Bluffs, to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, who was born in Wales, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Thomas. They have eight children, namely: Anna Caravena, George, Cornelius, Tilly, William T., Jay, Elizabeth and Mabel. Mr. Quick is a Democrat in his political sympathies. He was appointed Postmaster of Quick postoffice in 1884, under President Arthur.



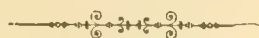
WILLIAM F. PLUNKET, of section 19, Hardin Township, is one of the prominent and well-known settlers of the township, where he has resided since September 19, 1870. He was born in Menard County, Illinois, November 29, 1833, the son of Zeno A. and Sarah (Foster) Plunket, both natives of Kentucky. They were also married in this State. The father was among the early settlers of Sangamon County, where he settled in 1831 and remained until 1835, when they moved to Henry County, Iowa, which was then a Territory, inhabited by the Fox and Winnebago Indians; he was also one of the first settlers of this county. The father died in September, 1842, leaving a widow, three sons and one daughter, viz.: William F., Elizabeth, who died in Henry County, near Wayland; J. H., of Garner Township; and Samuel, who was killed at Vicksburg in 1863. He was a member of

the Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry. The mother now resides with her son, William F., at the age of seventy-eight years.

William F., our subject, passed his youth in Henry County, assisting at farm work. April 6, 1854, he started for California with an ox team, crossing the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, when there was only one log cabin where the boat landed at Omaha. At the end of four months he reached Shasta County, California, where he remained until December 5, 1856, when he returned home via the Isthmus of Panama, to New York, and thence to Henry County, Iowa. In the fall of 1870 he came to Pottawattamie County, and purchased 200 acres of partially improved land, which he has since converted into one of the best improved farms in the township. He has since added to this tract until he now has 280 acres. He has a grove and orchard of four acres, and everything about the farm shows the thrift and prosperity of the proprietor.

Politically Mr. Plunket is a Democrat, and has served as Township Trustee and as a member of the school board, serving with credit to himself and the best interests of the people. He is a man fifty-seven years of age, but bears his years lightly; he is frank and cordial in his manner. He has lived fifty years in Iowa, and has witnessed the growth and prosperity of this part of the county, and has shared in its development. He is numbered, socially, financially and politically, among the solid men of the township. He was married in Henry County, October 7, 1858, to Miss Nancy Ann Caughey, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Josiah and Elmira (Malone) Caughey, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Plunket have seven children living, viz.: John F., who lives adjoining his father; Charles C., a physician at Anita, Cass County,

Iowa; Edward, a machinist at Des Moines; William O., Albert F., at home; Ira Z. and Casper A. They lost their second child, Samuel, by death, at the age of two years.

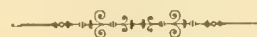


ISAIAH ROSSA, who resides in Garner Township, section 12, is one of the prominent citizens of the township. He came here in July, 1877, from Mills County, Iowa, where he had resided for three years. He was born in Ulster County, New York, October 6, 1857, the son of John Z. Rossa, who was born in the same county, and the son of Zachariah Rossa, of Holland-Dutch ancestry. Our subject's mother was Catharine (Oakley) Rossa, who was born in Ulster County, New York, the daughter of John Oakley, a captain in the war of 1812, and of an old American family. John Z. Rossa and wife had two children—Isaiah and Phoebe Monroe—who died in New York State at the age of twenty-nine years. She left five children. The father died in Ulster County, New York, in November, 1882, and the mother resides with her son Isaiah.

The subject of this sketch passed his youth upon a farm, and finished his education at Ashland, in Green County, New York. He taught school several terms. Arriving at the age of manhood he was married May 29, 1856, in Ulster County, New York, to Mary L. Turner, who was born in Ulster County, the daughter of Josiah and Jane Ann (De la Montonge) Turner, natives of New York. At the time of Lincoln's call for 300,000 more men, our subject enlisted in the civil war in August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry Volunteers, Company C, of New York. His regiment was stationed in Virginia mostly. He served one year and eleven months, and was honorably discharged

in July, 1864, at West Philadelphia, where he had been confined some time by a chronic disease in a hospital.

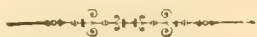
After the war Mr. Rossa returned to Ulster County, New York, and in 1869 removed to Clark County, Iowa, where he resided for one year. He then came to Montgomery County, Iowa, where he resided until 1874, and then removed to Mills County, same State, remaining until 1877, and then settled on his present farm, which was then wild land. He now owns forty acres of land in Crescent Township and eighty acres in Garner Township, all under a good state of cultivation. In his political principles Mr. Rossa is a Republican. He is a man of intelligence, well informed on general topics, and has taken an active interest in educational and religious work of the community where he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Rossa have six children, viz.: Catherine Wood, Sarah Olive Osborn, residing in Weston, Iowa; Lavinia, wife of Harry Osburn, of Council Bluffs; Frank, who married Lillian Osborn, and resides in Crescent Township; Josiah, who resides at home and owns a farm in Crescent Township; and Emma, at home. They gave their children a good education, and two of their daughters have been successful teachers. They lost one child by death, John, at the age of twelve years. He was the second child.



WILLIAM D. BALL, of section 30, Hardin Township, came to this county in 1879, where he has since resided. He was born in Parke County, Indiana, January 15, 1847, the son of Zopher and Deborah (Mothorn) Ball, the former a native of Sullivan County, Ohio, and the latter of Tennessee. The parents were married in Parke County, Indiana. William D. was eight years

of age when his parents came, in 1855, and settled in Marion County, Iowa, where they were among the early pioneers. The father lived there until his death in 1860, and the mother came to Pottawattamie County about 1879, and lived until her death, near Oakland, at the age of seventy-four years. They had three sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are in Pottawattamie County.

William D., the fourth child, lived in Marion County until 1867, when he went to Denver, Salt Lake, Idaho and Wyoming. He worked for the Northern Pacific Railroad, engaged in freighting and railroad work. After three years he returned to Marion County, Iowa, and in 1875 he came to Pottawattamie County, where he lived two years. He then moved to Shelby County, remaining two years, and then returned and bought eighty acres of wild land in Pottawattamie County, where he now lives, and where he has made many improvements. At the age of twenty-seven years he was married to Delia Orr, who was born in Illinois, but reared in Missouri. She is the daughter of Anthony and Jane (Blake) Orr, of Scotch-Irish extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Ball have reared four children: Maggie Jane, Marion, Rosa May and Bertie Lee. Their eldest child, Clarence, died at five years of age. Politically Mr. Ball is a Democrat.



JOHN HARDING.—Among the old settlers of Grove Township none are better known than the gentleman whose name heads this article. He came here in 1866, and has since made this place his home.

Mr. Harding was born in Wiltshire, England, December 28, 1820, the son of John and Elizabeth (Heuer) Harding, both natives

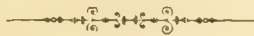
of England. He was reared on a farm and educated in his native land. The lessons of industry, economy and honesty, which in early life were instilled into him by his parents, have been of great value to him. In 1852 he married Miss Louisa Trotman, a native of Wiltshire, born in June, 1825, the daughter of Cornelius and Ann (Reeves) Trotman.

In 1866, with his wife and children, Mr. Harding bade farewell to friends and native land and sailed for America to make a home for himself and family. They started from Liverpool and landed at New York city, thence to Chicago by rail. In the latter place he purchased a team and wagon, and in it continued his Western journey to Pottawattamie County, and settled in Grove Township. Here he bought seventy acres of partly improved land. Mr. Harding has prospered since he took up his residence here, and is now the owner of 270 acres of land; 230 acres are in one body, section 32, and forty acres are on section 21, being a mile and three-quarters apart. This land consists of rich prairie soil and good timber land, well watered and well adapted for stock, and is considered one of the best farms in Grove Township. Mr. Harding has a comfortable house, and suitable outbuildings for stock, grain, etc., and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has some of the finest hogs in Pottawattamie County.

Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harding, viz.: Ellen Lydia Wagner, of Colorado; Elizabeth, wife of John Osler, of Grove Township; Augusta Maud, wife of J. W. Brownell, of Colorado; Finetta Almina, wife of A. A. Sanders, of Missouri; Robert J., who married Addie Magee, and resides in Colorado; Thomas W., at home; Hester Drusillie Maria and Bertha Charlotte were both drowned in England, the former at the

age of two years and ten months and the latter at the age of nineteen months; Mary Catherine died at the age of fourteen; and Fanny Sarah Jane died when she was nineteen years old. All their children were born in England except Thomas W., who is a native of this county.

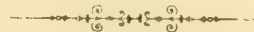
Mr. Harding and his wife were reared in the Church of England. They both united with the Protestant Methodist Church of this place, but Mr. Harding says they were turned out of the church because he was a loyal Democrat; however, they are earnest and consistent Christians. He is a leader in the Democratic party, not only in his township but throughout the eastern part of Pottawattamie County. Colonel Bowman once stated that Pottawattamie County had no more zealous and loyal Democrat than John Harding. For a number of years he has served as a member of the Board of Township Trustees. He has been a delegate to both State and Congressional conventions at Des Moines and Atlantic, and to all the conventions of note on the Bluffs, at times going from his place thirty miles and back in the same day to attend said conventions. He is a man well posted on all general topics, is firm in his convictions of right and wrong, and is honored and esteemed most by those who know him best.



WILLIAM LEWIS, a well-known stock-dealer of Grove Township, has been a resident there since 1870. He was born in La Salle County, Illinois, September 21, 1848, a son of Charles Lewis, who was born in Norway, and was but a youth when he came in 1826 to America. He married Elizabeth Hougas a very intelligent lady, who was born at Rochester, New York. He

was a pioneer of La Salle County, and resided there, a successful business man, until his death, in 1861. He left two sons (William, the subject of this sketch, and Ed, a resident of Dakota), and his widow, who lived until August 5, 1890. William was brought up to farm work, and completed his school education in the city of La Salle. In 1870 he came to Pottawattamie County, first buying a tract of wild land on section 36, Macedonia Township, which he occupied and improved for ten years, when he settled upon his present farm. He now owns 1,080 acres of well improved land. His home farm comprises 160 acres, and there is on the premises a good frame residence built in modern style, besides a good barn and other outbuildings, competent for the care of a large number of domestic animals. In the winter of 1889-'90 he fed 40,000 bushels of corn. Besides, he owns an interest in 700 or 800 head of live-stock in Sarpy County, Nebraska. Mr. Lewis is a thorough stockman, and a jolly, warm-hearted Westerner. He is a Democrat, but too busy with his own affairs to take any part in a political canvass.

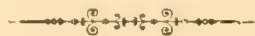
He was married in Mills County, Iowa, May 30, 1873, to Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, a native of Parke County, Indiana, and daughter of James and Alzina (Fisher) Shank. Her father was born in Warren County, Ohio, and her mother in Brown County, same State. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are Anna W., Arthur C., Laura I. and Charles M.



ROBERT CURRIE, a farmer of Norwalk Township, Pottawattamie County, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, October 7, 1837. He spent his school days at his native place, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. When a young man he came with his

parents to the United States, in 1849, and to Utah in 1852, working at his trade. In 1859 he went to Nevada and California, where he remained until 1864, and then returned to Utah. In 1872 he again crossed the plains to Carson City, Nevada, working in the shops of the V. & T. Railroad until 1876, when he again came to this county and located in Crescent Township, being engaged with Robert Adams in mercantile pursuits, and then in Underwood for a time. In 1881 he came to Norwalk Township, and located on the farm where he now lives, and of recent years he has turned his attention exclusively to farming and stock-raising.

In 1861, March 24, he married Miss Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of David E. Jones. She was born in South Wales September 7, 1839, and came with her parents to the United States when fifteen years of age. They immediately went to Utah, and afterward to Nevada and California, and in the latter State was married to Robert Currie. David Jones, her father, died in Nevada. He was a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Currie have eight children, viz.: John L., a farmer of Crescent Township; William C., residing in Salt Lake, and in the employ of the Salt Lake & Rio Grande Railroad; James R., a farmer of this county; Thomas H., George W., Mary Elizabeth and Orse, all at home. Raymond died in 1889, when nine years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Currie are members of the Latter-Lay Saints' Church. Politically Mr. Currie is a Democrat, and is a member of the Mutual Protective Society.



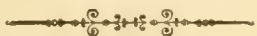
JOSEPH EVANS, residing on section 6, Garner Township, is a well-known settler of Pottawattamie County. He came to this country in 1856, where he has since

made his home. He was born in Wales, July 4, 1848, the son of Evan and Mary (James) Evans, both natives of Wales. The parents reared a family of three children: David Evans, residing in Vail, Crawford County; John, residing in Garner Township; and Joseph, our subject. The father lived in this country until his death, which occurred in 1865, and the mother now lives in a house adjoining her son, Joseph, at the age of seventy-five years. She was again married in 1866, to F. D. Piddington, who was born in England, and died in October, 1888. She is a member of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-day Saints. Her first husband was an elder in the Mormon Church, but later belonged to the Latter-Day Saints.

Joseph Evans, our subject, was a lad of nine years when his parents sailed from Liverpool to New York, then came to Iowa City, and from there, by hand-carts, to Council Bluffs. He received his education in Pottawattamie County, and was reared to farm life. Arriving at the age of manhood he was married, in Council Bluffs, October 26, 1866, to Miss Jane Rees, who was born in Wales, the daughter of John and Mary (Davis) Rees. She came to Ohio when a girl of twelve years. The parents came to Pottawattamie County about 1856. The father lived in Council Bluffs until his death, in 1875, and the mother died in Garner Township in 1886. Mrs. Evans has one sister in Garner Township, Sarah, the wife of John Evans; and one in Salt Lake, Anna, the wife of James Obint. Mr. Evans settled on his present farm in 1878, when it was wild land, but which he has since improved. He now owns sixty-six acres of land, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Evans is a Democrat politically, and is one of the enterprising and respected citizens of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Evans

have five children, viz.: William, David, Rosa, Candace and Minnie J. They have lost seven by death in childhood.



JOHN CURRIE, JR., is an influential resident of Norwalk Township; was born near Edinburg, Fifeshire, Scotland; February 14, 1837, is thought to be the date of his birth, but on account of the records of the Currie family becoming lost when they came to the United States the date is rather uncertain. He was the son of John and Tomema (Blythe) Currie, both of whom were born in Fifeshire, Scotland, where they were married and resided until coming to the United States in 1849. They landed in the port of New Orleans, after a perilous journey. They soon after came to Council Bluffs, then Kaneshville, and commenced farming on the land where Streetsville now is, having entered the land from the Government. In 1852 the family continued their trip to Utah, where they arrived after a long trip, in company with a large number of others. After a short stay in the Capitol of Utah the family moved to Utah Valley, on the American fork. In 1863 they returned to Crescent City, which became their home, and where the father died, in 1880, when seventy-six years of age. His wife, our subject's mother, died at Kaneshville the year after her arrival from Scotland. She was born in 1805. John Currie, our subject's father, learned horse-shoeing and blacksmithing when yet a young man in Edinburg, at which he worked until coming to America. He was a farmer in Utah, a merchant at Crescent City, and was presiding Elder in the Latter-Day Saints Church in Utah; he was Justice of the Peace a number of years, and Postmaster of Crescent City from the beginning

of his residence in that place to his death. After the death of his first wife he married Amanda Chipman, who died in Utah. By his first marriage he had ten children, six of whom are now living: Agnes Toprith, of Crescent City; James, a blacksmith by trade, but at present is a commercial traveler; Ellen, for a time in business at Salt Lake City; John, our subject; Robert, a farmer of Norwalk Township; William, Deputy Sheriff of this county, and residing at Crescent City; Euphemia, the wife of Robert Adams, a grain-dealer at Underwood. Thomas, Katherine and Margaret are deceased, the latter when thirteen years of age, while preparing to start to Utah; she is buried in Fair View Cemetery.

Mr. Currie, our subject, spent his school days in Edinburg, Scotland, and when quite a young boy commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade. After his arrival in Salt Lake, he and a brother worked in the Pacific shops, on Temple block, Salt Lake City. Soon after his arrival he worked for Brigham Young on the Bee and Lyon house, and afterward turned his attention to farming and stock-raising on the American fork. In 1866 he returned to Iowa, and with his father engaged in farming, first in Crescent Township, and afterward where he now lives. He owns a splendid farm of 200 acres. Mr. Currie, although not aspiring to public position, has held almost all the offices of Norwalk Township, and while in Utah was Constable two years.

In 1860 he married Miss Elizabeth A. Filchber who was born in England, in 1839, and died at Crescent City, April 13, 1881. She was the mother of eleven children, nine of whom are now living: Margaret Pratt, the wife of Sylvester Pratt, a farmer of Crescent Township; John B., a rancher in California; Eliza, wife of Thomas Walton, deceased, who was killed in a railroad accident, and she

resides in Underwood; Ann, the wife of Harry E. Fisher, a merchant of Underwood; Aggie, at home; Frank R. and Lorena May. The deceased are: Joseph A., at nine years and four months; Cora Jane, an infant. August 20, 1887, Mr. Currie married Miss Jennie Thompson, who was born at Clermont, Ohio, near Williamsburg, January 29, 1843, the daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Wood) Thompson, natives of Virginia and Ohio. The father died in Ohio, when sixty-two years of age in 1875, and his wife two years later, when sixty-five years of age. Mr. Thompson was a prominent citizen in his community, holding responsible positions of trust. Politically he was a Democrat. Mrs. Currie was highly educated in Ohio at the State Normal School and at Terre Haute, Indiana, and taught school for a number of years. Mr. Currie is a Democrat in his political principles.

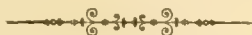
GEORGE H. OSBORN, who owns and cultivates 160 acres of land in section 3, Garner Township, first came to this county in April, 1865. He was born in Frederick County, Virginia, near Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, noted during the last war, the date of his birth being February 24, 1818. His father was George Osborn, a miller by trade and of English ancestry; and his mother, whose maiden name was Amelia Gordon, was a Virginian by birth and of old Virginian ancestry. Mr. Osborn was brought up a farmer in his native county. March 26, 1846, he married Miss Eliza Grant, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Fulton) Grant. The Grant family were from Pennsylvania before the war of 1812. After his marriage Mr. Osborn removed to Frederick County, and in the spring of 1860, he

came West and located near St. Joseph, Missouri, and lived there five years, engaged in farming. During the war the community was a disagreeable one; and in the spring of 1865 Mr. Osborn bought his present farm, on which at the time there were an old log cabin and a few other improvements. Now the place is a splendid home, up with the times. Mr. Osborn is a Democrat in his political principles; a highly honored and worthy citizen. His children are: Ella, wife of William King, living in Hazel Dell Township; John L., who also resides in Hazel Dell Township; Alcinda, now Mrs. William Triplet, residing in Buffalo County, Nebraska; and George C., a resident of Hazel Dell Township.

FRANCIS MARION OWENS, of section 1, Garner Township, is another prominent citizen who deserves mention in this work, as he has been a resident of this county ever since 1850. He was born in Monroe County, Missouri, October 18, 1832, the son of Elijah Owens, a Virginian, now deceased. His mother's name before marriage was Mary Holman, and she was a native of Kentucky, and died when the subject of this sketch was seven years of age. He was a small boy when his father removed to Shelbyville, Shelby County, Missouri, where they resided until he was thirteen years of age. They then removed to Putnam County, where they lived until he was eighteen years of age. He was brought up on a farm, and reared principally by strangers. It was in October, 1850, when he came to this county and engaged chiefly in herding cattle until about 1854. He then married and settled in Monona County, Iowa, near Ashton Grove, north of where Onawa now is. Remaining

there until about 1860, he returned to this county and engaged in jobbing and trading in live-stock at Council Bluffs. In 1874 he located upon his present farm of 160 acres, being then a Mormon claim and one of the first settlers. Mr. Owens has built a fine cottage and embellished the premises, making a fine home. Living streams from pure springs run through the farm. Thus, dairying is a continued specialty. Mr. Owens is a zealous and intelligent Republican Prohibitionist, a man of easy manners and address and honorable in all his dealings, spending much time and money in the cause of temperance.

Mr. Owens was married June 25, 1854, to Miss Samantha Jane Douglass, a woman of intelligence and education, who was born in Scotland County, Missouri, and came to Pottawattamie County in 1851 with her parents, John McFarland Douglass and Hannah, *nee* Barnes, a native of Missouri. Mr. Douglass was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and had lived in Pottawattamie County, but two or three weeks when he was drowned in a cut-off near Manawa Lake, May 24, 1851, leaving a widow and one child. Mr. and Mrs. Owens have two children, viz.: Len Douglass, who was born in Monona County Iowa, and is engaged in extensive manufacturing in San Francisco, California; and Frank M., who is a resident of the homestead.



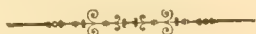
WILLIAM H. KUHN, of Garner Township, has been a resident here since April 18, 1857, and is well and favorably known. He was born at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in Frederick County, Maryland, October 20, 1832, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Ovelman) Kuhn, the former a native of Maryland, whose father

came from Germany, and the latter also a native of Maryland. In their family were six sons and one daughter. The father died in 1854 at the age of fifty-four years, and the mother died in 1873 at the advanced age of seventy-one years, and was buried at Mechanicstown, Maryland.

William H. was reared in his native county and learned the trade of wheelwright. In 1853 he came to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he learned the carpenter's trade. Coming East in 1854 he continued at his trade until 1857, when he returned West, this time coming by way of steamboat from Wheeling down the Ohio River, and then up the Mississippi and Missouri to Council Bluffs, being a month and three days on the way. Here he followed his trade, in company with J. P. Williams, an old citizen, during the summer and winter. He then engaged in building a large mill for William Garner on Mosquito Creek. When this was completed, September 20, 1858, he started for Pike's Peak and was one of the first to cross the plains to that point, arriving after a forty days' journey. There he engaged in mining, in company with Mr. Gregory, who first discovered valuable minerals at Black Hawk and Central City, Colorado. He remained in the Territories, mining, etc., until the spring of 1859, when he returned to Council Bluffs, working at his old trade of millwright until the spring of 1864. He then again crossed the plains with an ox team to Virginia City, in Montana, starting on the 20th of May and arriving there October 1, by way of Yellowstone and Big Horn. The next year he returned to Council Bluffs, and built a large woolen mill for William Garner on Mosquito Creek. In 1866, when this work was finished, he took charge of the mill for three years, operating it and manufacturing woolen goods. In the fall of 1868 he built his present residence on

his farm, which consists of 440 acres, one of the best improved farms in the township. The residence, a two story frame, cost \$2,000. There is also on the premises an orchard of twenty acres, with a great variety of fruit. This farm is seven miles northeast of Council Bluffs and Mr. Kuhn has eighty acres besides in Hazel Dell Township.

In his political sympathies he is a Democrat. He has been Township Assessor for five years, Township Trustee and a member of the School Board. He was married November 13, 1860, to Julia H. Garner, daughter of William Garner, a prominent citizen of the township. She was born in Adams County, Illinois, but received her education in this county. In their family are the following children: Cyrus Frank; Sarah G., a successful teacher; Brick Pomeroy, attending school at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor; and William H., Jr., at home. Margaret E., a daughter, died in her fourteenth year year.



JOHAN GREEN, M. D., of Council Bluffs, engaged in the practice of his profession in this city in February, 1877, and has been constantly in practice since that time. Dr. Green was born in Morrow County, Ohio, October 10, 1832. His father was Isaac Green, who was born in New Jersey but went to Washington County, Pennsylvania, in early manhood. He married Lettie Miller and removed to Morrow County, Ohio, where they were pioneers and where they continued to live until death, the mother passing away in 1880 at the age of eighty-three years and the father several years later, at the age of eighty-six years. The family of Isaac Green and wife consisted of four sons and four daughters. Two of each are now deceased.

The oldest of the family is William, who is still a resident of Morrow County, Ohio. The deceased brothers were Joseph M. and the Rev. Daniel Green. The latter was a Presbyterian clergyman, who died in 1875. At the time of his death he was a resident of Kansas. He was for eighteen years a missionary in China. He left, at his decease, a wife and three children. The subject of this notice was educated in the common schools of Ohio and was also for some time a student of the Presbyterian Academy at Martinsburg, Knox County, Ohio. He began the study of medicine in 1857, at Chesterville, in his native State, and took a course of lectures at the medical department of Michigan State University at Ann Arbor in 1858-'59. In April, 1861, in response to the first call of President Lincoln for troops to aid in suppressing the Rebellion, Dr. Green entered the army as a private in Company B, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on the reorganization of the company for three years' service, he was made First Lieutenant of his company, and subsequently Adjutant of the regiment, in which position he served until promoted to a captaincy. Soon after, with the rank of Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, he served under General John S. Mason, and as aid of General Lander, and subsequently was on duty in the same capacity with General McDowell. He was mustered out of the service in August, 1866, at Tucson, Arizona Territory, as Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. Dr. Green was a gallant and efficient soldier and served in many important campaigns of the war. He served with McClellan in West Virginia, early in the war, taking part in the battle of Roney. He was also at the first battle of Winchester, where General Shields defeated Stonewall Jackson, and also took part in the battle of Port Republic. His command was

then ordered to join the army of the Potomac, where they arrived soon after McClellan's peninsular campaign closed. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run, where he had the honor of withdrawing the last picket line. Soon after this battle he was severely injured by being thrown from his horse at Georgetown, and was confined to the hospital for about six months. When able to rejoin his command, he was ordered to the Department of the Ohio, then in command of General Rosecrans, but was assigned to duty at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained six months. He was then ordered to San Francisco, where he reported to General McDowell, thence to Arizona, accompanying General McDowell as Adjutant-General of the District of Arizona. He was discharged at Chesterville, Ohio, at the date already given. Dr. Green resumed his medical studies with Dr. John W. Russell, of Vernon, Ohio, and a prominent surgeon of that part of the State. He graduated at Charity Hospital Medical College, in 1866-'67. He practiced in Ohio until he came here.

Dr. Green was married to Miss Mary A. Greenlee in November, 1861. She was born in Fredericktown, Knox County, Ohio, a daughter of Archibald Greenlee. Doctor Green and wife have three children: John A., Margaret L. and William M. Dr. Green stands high in the medical profession, and is a worthy and esteemed citizen. He was a gallant soldier in the war of the Rebellion.

FREDERICK W. HOUGHTON, M. D., physician and druggist at Council Bluffs, is a native of Wisconsin, and was born at Sparta, in that State, September 9, 1861, and is a son of Albert R. Houghton. When

Dr. Houghton was but two years of age, his parents removed to St. Albans, Vermont, and when eight years old the family removed to Sacramento, California, and after a residence of one year on the Pacific Coast returned and located at Council Bluffs. Dr. Houghton was educated in the public schools of this city, graduating from the high school in the class of 1879. Deciding to pursue the medical profession, he entered the office of Dr. McCrae, of Council Bluffs, where he continued for a time, but in 1880 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city, taking a three years' course, graduating in May, 1883. He still further qualified himself for the medical profession by a year's course at St. Joseph's Hospital, at Paterson, New Jersey, where he remained one year.

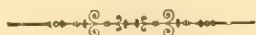
In 1887 Dr. Houghton* located at Council Bluffs and engaged in the practice of his profession and also opened a drug store, which he still conducts in connection with his medical practice. He was married in September, 1885, to Miss Geneva Van Beebe, of this city. They have one son—Albert B.

Dr. Houghton received a thorough medical education; he is energetic and public spirited, and though still a young man, occupies a prominent place among the medical fraternity of Pottawattamie County.

WILLIAM A. MYNSTER, of Council Bluffs, one of the leading members of the bar of Pottawattamie County, is the only son of Christopher O. and Maria Mynster, pioneers of this county, a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this work. He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, October 13, 1843, having been but a child when the family emigrated to America. He was edu-

cated at Sinsinawa Mound College, Wisconsin, and at St. Louis University, Missouri, graduating from the latter institution in 1861, and from the Albany Law School, at Albany, New York, in 1865, and has been actively engaged in the practice of law in the city of Council Bluffs since that time. One year after beginning the practice of his profession he became associated with Mr. Hight, in the firm name of Mynster & Hight. This co-partnership continued for several years, when the firm of James, Aylesworth & Mynster was formed, and later that of Mynster, Mickle & Davis, and still later that of Mynster & Adams. His next association was in the firm name of Mynster, Lindt & Seabrook. He is still associated with Mr. Lindt, the firm being Mynster & Lindt.

Mr. Mynster was married to Miss E. A. Plater, daughter of Ira Plater, an early settler of Council Bluffs. Mr. Mynster was bereft of his wife by death in November, 1886. He has five children: William Rufus Choate, Marie, Ira C., Lester A. and Henry F. Mr. Mynster is one of the representative citizens of Council Bluffs and an enterprising and progressive citizen. He has served as attorney of Pottawattamie County, and President of the City Council of this city. Politically Mr. Mynster affiliates with the Democratic party.

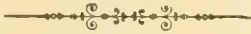


JUDGE EGBERT E. AYLESWORTH is one of the earlier and well-known members of the bar of Council Bluffs. Judge Aylesworth is a native of the Empire State, having been born in the town of Milford, Otsego County, New York, in 1838. His father, now deceased, was also born in the State of New York, as was his mother, Savina Adams. They were the parents of six chil-

dren, three sons and three daughters. The former in the order of their birth, are the subjects of this notice; Loreune, of Council Bluffs, and Freting, who is still a resident of the State of New York, as are the sisters of the family.

Judge Aylesworth was reared in his native town and was educated at Hartwick Academy and at the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, in Delaware County, New York, and began the study of law in 1861, at Portlandville in his native county, with R. M. Townsend, Esq., a prominent lawyer of that place. He was admitted at Binghamton, New York, May 12, 1863, but continued in the office of his preceptor till he came West three years later. Politically Judge Aylesworth is a Democrat. In 1884 Judge Aylesworth was the Democratic candidate for Judge in the Fifteenth Judicial District, his opponent being C. F. Loofbourrow. The canvass of the votes gave Judge Aylesworth a majority of two votes, but the election was contested and Loofbourrow was declared elected by fourteen votes. Four years before that election he ran against the same gentleman for the same office, when the latter was elected by but sixty-four votes, though the Republican general ticket received a majority of about 3,000. In 1873 Judge Aylesworth was appointed by the City Council to the office of City Attorney of Council Bluffs, to succeed Judge J. R. Reed, and was elected to that place in 1874 and re-elected in 1876, serving in that position for four years. In March, 1882, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, a position that he filled in an able and satisfactory manner for the period of eight years. He has also been a member of the Council and of the School Board of the city. Judge Aylesworth is a lawyer of fine legal attainments, and is a progressive and popular citizen. He was married in the State of

New York, to Miss Marcella Winsor, also a native of Otsego County. Their children are Paul Clark, Ellen Winsor, Egbert DeWitt and Seth Winsor.

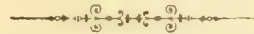


PAUL ACKELS is one of our substantial German-American citizens, and one of the early settlers and promoters of this town, who by industry and energy has made a place of honor for themselves, as well as assisted to promote the business enterprises of Avoca. He was born in the beautiful Province of Rhine, Germany, the son of Malt Ackels, who was a farmer of that province, and the father of four sons: Joseph, John, Paul and Malt. The father is in comfortable circumstances, and has reached the age of ninety years. He served three years in the regular Prussian army, and was also in the rebellion of 1848 as a soldier for the Government. He is a man of remarkable constitution, and of great strength of character, and this robust constitution his son, our subject, has inherited to a great degree. The strong and sturdy sires of the old country have given to their sons, the voyagers to a new world, that vitality and character which are making them leaders in the West.

Paul Ackels, our subject, was born April 20, 1844, and, as all Prussians are obliged by law to learn a trade, he chose that of tailor, which he completed in a very thorough manner in France, that country which for so many years was the emporium of fashion for the world. Mr. Ackels remained in the old country until the age of twenty-nine years, when, in 1873, he came to America, landing in New York city in the early part of May. His brother Malt was a farmer in this county, and he naturally came direct to Avoca, and after spending a few months working at his

trade in Council Bluffs he came to this city and established himself in business as a merchant tailor. In 1876 he went into the clothing business, and has ever since been the leading clothier in the city.

He married Miss Augusta Fincks in 1876. In his political opinion he is a staunch Republican, and socially a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Catholic Church. He is a man of liberal ideas, and has by industry and economy accumulated handsome property, owning real estate in this town and also in Nebraska. He is well known for his integrity of character, and his honor as a merchant is established. Coming from a foreign country and unable to speak our language, he deserves great credit for the manly way in which he has overcome every difficulty and won success by his own unaided and laborious efforts.



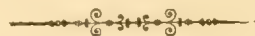
ABRAM HARRIS, a prominent farmer of Knox Township, descended from a prominent American family. His grandfather, Barnett Harris, was born on a farm in Connecticut, and was of English descent. He was the father of six sons: Barnett, Farrington, Gilbert, Daniel, William and Joseph. The father lived to the age of sixty years, dying on his farm in Dutchess County, New York, where he was one of the early settlers. His son, Barnett, the father of our subject, was born in Dutchess County, and was married at the age of nineteen to Miss Sarah Vanolinda, of Holland-Dutch parentage, but who had lived in New York State a number of years. They were the parents of eight children: Sabin, Abram, Hiram, deceased at the age of twelve years; Aaron, who died when forty-five years of age; Jane, deceased at five years; Anna E., died at the age of

twenty-five; Fannie and Mary J., deceased when eight years old. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Harris enlisted in the war of 1812, and served three months. He died at the age of seventy years in Saratoga County. He took great pride in his family, and brought them up under the old New England *regime*—to be honest and upright men and women. He was well-known for his integrity of character, and was industrious and frugal in his habits.

His son, Abram, the subject of this sketch, was born in Saratoga County, New York, April 15, 1823. His first experience at working out was when but nine years of age, for a six-months job, for which he received \$12 and his board. He learned farming in the old-fashioned way, using the old-time sickle, scythe and hoe. He then became a dealer in cattle and meat, driving the cattle to the Albany markets. In 1855 he moved to Ottawa, Illinois, and engaged in the butcher business, remaining there about thirteen years. Next, in 1868, he went into the dairy business in Colorado, remaining but one year, when he went to Omaha, where he stopped three months, and while there he purchased 240 acres of land in Pottawatomie County. He soon sold this and bought a one-half section, which he improved and also built a home. He sold this land in 1888, and bought his present farm of 274 acres, which is now under a good state of cultivation. Besides this fine farm Mr. Harris also owns business property in Avoca. He is a large stock-raiser, having at present over 200 head of cattle and twenty-eight horses. In his political opinions, he is a "Greenbacker," and belongs to the Union-Labor party. He was one of the old-time Republicans, and took an active interest in forming that party. He has always been an original thinker and independent in his

opinions, and believes strongly in the original purpose of our Government,—“a government of the people, by the people, and for the people,”—and never hesitates to express his views. He served the city of Avoca as Mayor two years, and also filled the office of Justice of the Peace two years. He was nominated as candidate for State Senator on the Greenback ticket, and received the heaviest vote on the State ticket. He is a self-made man, having begun the struggle of life for himself at ten years of age, and by honest industry he has made his property. He is a well preserved man of sixty-seven years.

Mr. Harris was married in Dutchess County, New York, to Johanna Ferris, of Irish parentage, and to them have been born five children: George W., who died at the age of eighteen; Eliza, Mary, Belle and Julia, deceased at nineteen years of age. The mother died, and the father was married to Mary Harder, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Heppner) Harder, and to them have been born seven children: Maud, Charles, Lincoln, Thomas (deceased in infancy), Robert, Bennie and Jackson. Mrs. Harris has five brothers and sisters living, namely: Christian, Sophia, Mary, Charles and William. Their father was born in Germany.



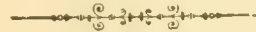
M. HUFF.—This is an old and prominent American family of German and French descent, the remote ancestors being natives of Germany, and early settlers of Stokes County, North Carolina. John Huff, the grandfather of our subject, was born in that State, and was a prominent farmer, owning 200 acres of land. He was the father of twenty-two children, by two wives: Daniel, John, Wells, Charity, Mel-

vina, David, Jordan and William are all that our subject remembers. Lewis Huff, the father of our subject, was born on the old homestead, and when a boy went to Indiana with one of his neighbors, where he remained and was married to Susan Palmer. They had twelve children, viz.: Martha, Mary, Margaret, Edith, William, Alexis, Phoebe, Alice, Hermanda, Arthur, Luella and Charity. After his marriage, in 1840, Mr. Huff settled in Henderson County, Illinois, where he remained until 1853. In that year he came to Council Bluffs, and settled on a farm on the bottoms, now covered by the court-house and park. At that time there were but five houses and five stores there, which were covered with earth. At Omaha there was not a building, and Mr. Huff had a claim of 160 acres now in the heart of the city. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church, in which Mr. Huff was a deacon for many years. In 1855 he came to Center Township, where he was one of the pioneer settlers, there being but three others,—Joshua and Joseph Layton and Mr. Belknap. Mr. Huff was born in 1809, and died on his farm in 1885, at the age of seventy-six years.

Alexander M. Huff, the subject of this sketch, was born in Henderson County, Illinois, May 17, 1845, and was reared to farm life. When but eight years of age he came with his father to Council Bluffs, and he well remembers the trip to this State. He came with his father to Center Township, and was married in Omaha, in 1866, to Ella Doran, daughter of John Doran, a native of Nova Scotia. To Mr. and Mrs. Huff were born six children: Mary, Lewis, Ford, Eva, Katie and Daisy. The next year, in August, 1869, Mr. Huff moved to his present farm of 160 acres, on which he has made many improvements. He has taken an active interest in

the cause of education, has been School Director for many years. In his political principles he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to his township.

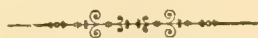
In 1863 Mr. Huff enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and served two years, or until the close of the war. He was in the siege and capture of Mobile, at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, and was sixty days on one march, on Red River, which was a continual skirmish. He was in the hospital five weeks with smallpox, and was honorably discharged at New Orleans. As a soldier of the great civil war, his descendants will honor his memory.



JOHN H. DAVIS, residing on section 27, Garner Township, is one of the well-known and early settlers of the county, having settled here July 4, 1853. He is a native of Wales, born May 2, 1825, the son of James and Martha (Harris) Davis, also natives of Wales. John H. was reared in his native land, engaged in mining most of the time. December 28, 1852, he was married to Miss Mary Griffey, who was born in Wales. In February, a short time after their marriage, they went to Liverpool, where they sailed for New Orleans on the sailing vessel the Old Jersey. They made the voyage in six weeks, and after landing in New Orleans they went to St. Louis, then to Keokuk, Iowa, where they camped for six weeks on the banks of the Mississippi River. They traveled over the plains of Iowa with an ox team, and on the Fourth of July arrived at Council Bluffs. Mr. Davis removed from here to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he arrived in October, 1853, after riding over the plains and prairies. He resided in Salt

Lake until 1861, when he moved his family back to Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County, on his present farm, in 1865. It consists of 187 acres, situated four and a half miles from the city limits. He is engaged in general farming, fruit-raising and gardening.

In his political views Mr. Davis is a Democrat, and although he is growing old he yet bears his years very lightly. He has traveled extensively and is well informed. He has three sons and two daughters: Benjamin, living at home; William, residing on Keg Creek; Mary, wife of C. Herrick, and living on Keg Creek; James, at home; Sally, the wife of Fred Paup, and residing in Shelby County. A great loss to Mr. Davis was in the death of his wife, in 1867, who had shared his trials and hardships with him.



ISAAC G. CARTER, of Hancock, Valley Township, is one of our old soldiers who served his country in her time of need, and after her victory was secured returned to his home and resumed the peaceful pursuit of agriculture in Valley Township. Mr. Carter is from an old American family, who were among the early settlers of Virginia. His grandfather was born in Virginia, and moved to Ohio, settling in Muskingum County, as a pioneer, and became a successful farmer, owning 200 acres of land. He lived to the great age of eighty-two years, and died on his old homestead in Ohio. He was the father of eight children: Ezekiel, Marcus, John, Joseph, Matilda, Hulda, Jane and Alvin. The youngest son, Alvin, was the father of Isaac C., our subject. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and married Nancy Clark, of the same county. To them were born six children: Isaac G., Henry B., Washington, William, Hugh and Mary A.

Mr. Carter died very suddenly at the early age of thirty years from exposure. His wife died within two weeks from exposure in taking care of the stock on the farm.

Isaac, their oldest son, and the subject of this sketch, was born February 20, 1830, and was but twelve years of age when he was left an orphan, and the little family of six orphan children were scattered. Isaac was brought up by William Evans, a wealthy Irishman, who treated him kindly. He received a common-school education, and at eighteen years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, serving a four-years apprenticeship, the old-fashioned plan of thoroughly learning a trade, and followed his trade until after the close of the war.

He married Lucinda Dowell, daughter of George and Grace (Helms) Dowell. Mr. Dowell, an American of German descent, was a farmer of Muskingum County, Ohio, and the father of thirteen children: Mary, Harrison, Isabel, Amanda, George, Malinda, Lucinda, LaFayette, George W., Thomas, Henrietta, Mahala, and an infant who died unnamed. Mr. Dowell was born in Virginia. His father, George Dowell, moved to Muskingum County, Ohio. John Dowell, an uncle of Mrs. Carter, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. All her uncles were large men, weighing over 200 pounds.

After marriage Mr. Carter settled in Dresden, Ohio, for one year, and in 1853 went to Chicago with his family, where he followed his trade and became a contractor and builder. In 1859 he moved to McDonough County, Illinois, where he continued his business of contracting and building. Here he enlisted August 12, 1862, when Abraham Lincoln made his first call for 300,000 men to defend the Union. Joining Company C, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry he went immediately to the front with his regiment,

and was soon promoted Commissary Sergeant of his company. After three months he was transferred to the Engineers' Corps, Company A, Second Regiment, and worked at bridge-building. His principal service was in Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and Georgia. While with the Seventy-eighth Illinois, he was in the battle of Munfordville, Kentucky, and the whole regiment was captured except Mr. Carter and one boy. The Ninety-first Illinois and Seventy-sixth Indiana were captured at the same time, by the famous Confederate raider, John Morgan. Mr. Carter and the boy returned to the Union line. His regiment was paroled and exchanged. While connected with the Engineer Corps he was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Franklin, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Nashville, all in Tennessee. In the fall of 1863 he was injured by a falling bridge timber, and was in the hospital for nine months, part of which time he was Commissary Sergeant of the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky; and then was assigned to act as Commissary Sergeant by the Provost-Marshal at Lebanon, Kentucky, and remained there until the close of the war. He was sent to Clinton, Iowa, with supplies, and was mustered out and honorably discharged July 7, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa, having served his country during three years of the great civil war. The following is endorsed on Mr. Carter's discharge paper:

HEADQUARTERS Co. B, 23d V. R. C.

The bearer, Isaac G. Carter, was formerly a private of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, and afterward transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, U. S. A., on account of disability incurred in the discharge of his duties. Since his connection with this company he has acted as Commissary Sergeant, and has proved himself in every way a good and faithful soldier, and a sober, reliable and intelligent man. Should he ever

have occasion to use this endorsement I hope his application may be favorably considered.

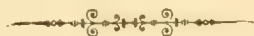
J. W. BEEBEE,

1st Lieut. Commanding Co. B, 23d V. R. C.

After the war, like most of the surviving soldiers, Mr. Carter came to the West and settled in Iowa, which was then a new State. He lived on a farm in Jasper County for four years, and then went to Platte County, Nebraska, where he lived a year, and in 1872 came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and settled in Valley Township, where he still resides, an honored citizen. Mr. Carter owns a fine farm of 120 acres, which he has nicely improved. Both himself and Mrs. Carter are life-long devout members of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Carter has always taken an active interest in his church, has filled all its local offices, and has held them most of the time since the war. He is now class-leader, trustee, steward and Sunday-school superintendent. He enjoys the respect of his fellow-citizens in a marked degree. Has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable, filling one or the other for the past seventeen years. He is Chaplain of William Layton Post, No. 358, Oakland, Iowa; also Chaplain of the Anti-Horse-Thief Society at Hancock, Iowa. Mr. Carter has taken an active interest in the cause of education and the schools in his community, having been School Director. Two of his daughters have been teachers—Jennie and Florence. Mr. Carter is a man of honorable and upright character, whose word is taken for its full meaning. As a soldier and a citizen he has served his country, in war and in peace, by faithfully doing his duty to his country and his community. He is a man of strictly temperate habits and correct moral principles, and has striven to instill right principles in his family. His record as a soldier will descend to his children for generations, and as one who

fought for the preservation of his country. The family descended on both sides from good, old American pioneer stock, than which there is no better.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter are the parents of ten children, seven of whom lived. Harry A., Charles, deceased; George W., Henrietta, Eva, Ida, deceased; Jennie, Howard, deceased; Flora and Hugh. Harry A., now an engineer at Hancock, married Miss Hale, and his children are Arthur, Charles, Blanche, Amy and Ruby M.; Henrietta married George Payne, now deceased, and has one child, Rollo; George, now on a cattle ranch at North Canyonville, Oregon, married Winnie Pickett, and has four children: Ida, Irmie, Hugh and Pattis; and Eva married William Tibbetts, a farmer of Hardin County, Iowa, and has one child, Minnie.



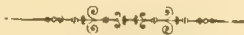
WILLIAM C. ACKER, a prominent farmer of Pottawattamie County, is the son of John Acker, who was born in Sandy Hill, New York, near the head of Lake Champlain. He studied surveying, and also received a good education, and later became a school-teacher. In 1830 he went to Illinois, where he ran a steam saw-mill at Beardstown, and where he was married to Eliza Elmore, a widow lady, formerly a Miss Early, and they had seven children: David, John, William, Mary, Nathaniel, Sarah and Samuel. In 1837 Mr. Acker settled in Oregon, Ogle County, Illinois, where he ran a ferry for some years, and was also a trunk-maker. About 1852 he bought a farm, where he remained some time, and then engaged in the mercantile business at Ashtown, remaining five years. In 1876 he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he was in business at Avoca for some time; next he

lived in Marysville two years, and then retired from active life. He is now living with his son, William O., and has always enjoyed the respect of the community in which he lived. He was an industrious man, and was entrusted with many public offices in Illinois, having been County Commissioner, Trustee and Clerk of the county. He had three sons in the civil war: John, Nathaniel and Samuel. The two former were in the army of the Potomac, were on General McClellan's body-guard, and were in many battles. Samuel was in the Army of the West. Mr. Acker is still living, at the age of ninety, and bids fair to live to the age of 100. His eyes are still bright and his health firm.

William C., the subject of this sketch, was born March 5, 1835, in Beardstown, Illinois, and learned the carriage and wagon-maker's trade in Chicago, where he worked for twenty-five years. After his marriage he settled in Ashton, Ogle County, Illinois, and established a wagon and carriage shop, where he remained five years. He then went to Amboy, same State, remaining until 1869, when he settled in Boone, Boone County, Iowa, where he had the first carriage shop, and also was one of the founders of the town. He lived there about six years, and then came to Pottawattamie County, settling on his present farm of 160 acres in Valley Township, which is well improved. Mr. Acker takes an active interest in the schools. He built the first school-house in his district; has been School Director and Township Supervisor, and has always commanded the respect of the community. He has ornamented his place by setting out fine trees, and now has a beautiful home, in which he has been assisted by his sons. His father is a staunch Republican, and has always been an active temperance man; and William C. is also very earnest and active in the cause of temperance, assisting to

enforce the law in his county and advocates the cause.

Mr. Acker was married in Ogle County, Illinois, to Sophia Van Loon, daughter of Isaiah and Isabel (Reeder) Van Loon. The father was born in New York, and went to Ohio when a boy, and then moved to Illinois, where he is now a well-to-do farmer of Ogle County. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Harriet, Elsworth, Jane, Phoebe, Clarissa, Sophronia and Rachel. Mr. and Mrs. Van Loon are members of the Methodist Church, and the father is now seventy-six years of age. The children of William C. Acker married as follows: William C. married Emma Bilger, and is now a farmer in Valley Township. They have three children: Frank, Ray and Cottie. Estella married B. B. Brown, a farmer of Valley Township, and they have three children also: Mabel, Bert and Clarence.



MARION PALMER, a substantial farmer of Valley Township, is descended from an old American family of English origin. His grandfather, William Palmer, was a farmer of Indiana. His son, M. T. Palmer, the father of our subject, was born in that State, and was reared to farm life, but in the latter part of his life he became a physician. He was married in Indiana, to Caroline Tuel, and to them were born seven children who grew to maturity: Marion, Sumner, Abraham L., Mary M., Alexander R. (who died in 1889, at the age of twenty-five years), Hiram T. and Della. After marriage the father moved to Mercer County, Illinois, where he lived on a farm about three years. In 1852 he came to Council Bluffs, remaining one year, and then came to what is now Big Grove, Belknap

Township, where he remained until his death in August, 1882, at the age of sixty-one years. Both himself and wife were members of the Baptist Church, and politically he was a Republican. His widow is still living on the old homestead.

Marion Palmer, the subject of this sketch, was born in Mercer County, Illinois, April 5, 1851, and was early inured to farm life. He was but two years of age when he came to Council Bluffs with his parents. After his marriage he settled on his present farm, which then consisted of forty acres of wild land, but which he has since converted into a fine fertile farm of 200 acres. He is engaged largely in the stock business. He has taken an active interest in the cause of education, and has been School Director and also Road Supervisor. Politically he is a Republican, and stands deservedly high among his fellow-citizens for his sterling worth.

November 24, 1883, Mr. Palmer was married to Lizzie J. Scott, daughter of William and Jane (Jeffries) Scott. The father is an old settler of this county, and is still living on his farm near Oakland. He came from Ohio in 1869, and is the father of six children: Lizzie J., Lydia, Charles, Lillie, Theodore and Mary. The father was a soldier in our great civil war, and is respected in the community in which he lives. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are the parents of four children: Myrtle, Gertrude, Ernest, and an infant unnamed.



HENRY P. GERTZ, of Shelby, Iowa, is one of the sturdy German citizens who has shed his blood for his adopted country in the great civil war. His father, Henry, was a weaver in the village of Abenvale, Holstein, Germany, and served during

a period of peace in the army. He married Lena Beck, and had five children: Christina, Catharine, Christian, Henry and Lena. He came to America with his family in 1846, from Hamburg, Germany, to New Orleans, by a sailing vessel. The first three years in this country he resided at Quincy, Illinois, working at his trade. He then went to Davenport and became a farmer, owning 298 acres of good land, but he lost his property during the financial troubles of 1859. He died on a farm six miles north of Davenport. His first wife died on the voyage to America and was buried at sea; and about ten years afterward, in America, Mr. Gertz married Mrs. Hannah Schroeder, and Mr. Gertz, our subject, was brought up by Henry Beck, his grandfather, who came to America at the same time. Mr. Gertz died at the age of fifty-six years, a member of the Lutheran Church. He was an industrious and honorable man, taking extraordinary care of his children.

Mr. Gertz, the subject of this sketch, was born in the village of Abenvale, Holstein, November 5, 1840, and was about six years of age when he came to this country, and obtained here a limited education. When Lincoln made his first call for 300,000 men, Mr. Gertz, then of age, enlisted August 7, 1861, in Company E, Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war, being honorably discharged July 8, 1865, at Mobile, Alabama. He was in the battle at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and was shot through the left thigh, December 7, 1862. After being in the hospital three months at Fayetteville, Arkansas, he returned to active service, engaging afterward in the battle at Vicksburg, siege of Fort Morgan, Alabama, siege and assault at Fort Blakely, and in a great many skirmishes. He served under Captains Chester Barney and Edward E.

Davis, and his Colonel was Mac. E. Dey, and his Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Lock. His regiment charged three times across a field at Prairie Grove, under a heavy fire, each time repulsed with heavy loss. The regiments in the charge consisted of the Twentieth Iowa Infantry, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and the Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, the line of battle being three miles in extent. The last time the repulse was very severe, and the field was covered with the dead and wounded. On the last retreat the Twentieth Iowa was ordered to lie down behind a staked and ridged rail fence, and here they remained about half an hour, keeping up a round of fire. When the order was given to retreat, Gertz, Richards and Pickards were lying on their breasts in a fence corner, and firing on the enemy. They were so absorbed in their work, and the noise of the artillery was so great, that they did not hear the command to retreat; and when they discovered the rebels were upon them their regiment was half a mile away. The ground gently sloped from the woods where the rebels were in force, and the charge was made across an open field, in the face of a severe fire of artillery and musketry. At thirty paces a ball struck young Gertz, passing through his thigh, and he exclaimed, "I am shot." Richards stopped and Gertz placed his arm around his shoulder, and they ran as one man under a heavy fire, the balls falling around them as thick as hail, one striking the bayonet scabbard of young Gertz. One ball passed through his cap and one through his blouse at his waist, and Richards had a ball through his haversack, canteen and clothing. They ran rapidly toward the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, who opened ranks to receive them on the order of the officer commanding, who asked what regiment they belonged to, and

being answered, exclaimed, "You are brave men." Mr. Gertz was one of those soldiers who did not shrink from battle, and his record shows that he was indeed a brave man. He will carry to his death the honorable scar which he received in battle for his country. His record as a soldier will be preserved and handed down for generations to his descendants, and they may well take an honest pride in their soldier ancestor, who gave the best years of his life to his country's cause, and shed his blood on the field of battle to preserve the Union.

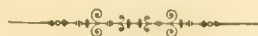
He returned from the horrors of war to the delights of a farmer's life of peace. In 1876 he married Lena, daughter of Hans and Lena (Bowden) Snickloth. Her father died in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and when but thirteen years of age she came with her mother and family to America, in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Gertz are the parents of twelve children, namely: Henry (an infant, deceased), Annie, Edward, Henry, William, Gustave (an infant, deceased), Minnie, Vinnie, Albert, Grover, Louis (died an infant), and Benjamin H. (also died in infancy). Annie married Gustave Haas, a farmer of Pleasant Township.

After marriage Mr. Gertz settled in Scott County, Iowa, where he lived for thirty years, and in the spring of 1874 he came to Pottawattamie County, and settled upon his present farm, which was then a wild prairie, covering 160 acres of land, and assisted by his faithful wife has converted it into a fine and fertile farm, to which he has since added until he now owns 240 acres of well-cultivated land. On the place are excellent improvements, including the comfortable, tasteful and well-furnished residence. Our old soldier has been prospered in the land for which he fought, while he has done a vast amount of hard labor. He ran a threshing-

machine for seventeen years. He has accumulated all his property by his own industry, and may well be called a self-made man. He is regarded by his neighbors as upright and honorable. In politics he is a Democrat. Is a member of Dick Yates Post, No. 364, G. A. R., at Shelby, Iowa. He is also a member of Canopy Lodge, No. 401, I. O. O. F., at Shelby.

Mr. Gertz is yet a strong and rugged man. Was one of the best shots with a rifle in his regiment, and has a diploma from the Shelby County Agricultural Society for the best score at the Pigeon Shoot at the Annual Fair in 1882. He is a credit to the sturdy German race from which he springs, one of those pioneers who have greatly aided in the material progress of this country. As a class, no better settlers are to be found. Their sons and daughters are the race of American people who will do well to emulate the virtues of the sturdy pioneers who founded their race in this line of liberty.

The name by which Mr. Gertz was enlisted in the army, and in which his papers are made out, is Henry Gates, the enrolling officer, being an American, not knowing how to spell the German name.



JOHAN N. YOUNG, one of the old soldier citizens of Pottawattamie County, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, February 5, 1844, the son of John Young, formerly a farmer of that county, who moved to Iowa in 1846 when our subject was but two years old, and engaged in the mercantile business in Washington. After one year he bought a farm in that county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was married in Kentucky, to Mary Adams, and they had eight children: James A., Robert S., John

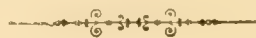
N., Nancy, Sarah A., Mary, Charles and Addie. Mr. Young was a Scotch-Irish man of German descent, and lived to the age of seventy-two years. He was an industrious man, and was respected by all who knew him.

John N. Young, the subject of this sketch, received a good education, attending a college at Washington, Iowa, a Presbyterian institution. At the age of eighteen, in 1862, when Lincoln made his first call for 300,000 men, young John bravely enlisted as a private in Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was in the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, was on the Arkansas and Missouri frontier ten months, and was then at the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He was at the surrender of Port Hudson, battle of Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, where he was taken prisoner, and confined at Tyler, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, for nine months and thirteen days. He was then exchanged, July 22, 1864, and went to New Orleans, thence to Barancas, Florida, where he was at the siege of Spanish Fort and capture of Mobile; and here the war closed. He was honorably discharged July 10, 1865, and mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, August 1, 1865. He had two brothers in the war, James A. and Robert S., the former in the Seventh Iowa Infantry, and was present at the battle of Belmont, where he was taken prisoner and confined eleven months and ten days in Memphis, Tennessee; Corinth, Mississippi; Mason, Georgia; Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and Belle Island.

After the war Mr. Young returned to Washington County, Iowa, and, like many of the men who had risked life and health for their country, followed the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. In the fall of 1867 he went to Cass County, Missouri, where he bought

land and lived seven and a half years. He then returned to Washington County, remaining two years, and in 1878 settled on his present farm of eighty acres in Pottawattamie County, which he has since converted into a well-tilled farm. He has held the office of Assessor two years, Township Trustee three years, and a member of the School Board two years. He is a member of the G. A. R., William Layton Post, No. 358, and in his political views is a staunch Republican. In the days when his country needed his services, he bravely went to the front and did gallant service in the cause of his country, believing that a country worth living for was worth fighting for, and to such men we owe the preservation of the Union and our free institutions. As a citizen Mr. Young has been above reproach, and his name and record should be handed down to the most remote generations.

March 29, 1866, he was married to Sarah A. Farley, daughter of Sylvester and Candace (Barnett) Farley. The father was a pioneer settler in Washington County, Iowa, having come from Ohio in 1839, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in Ohio in 1811, and is still living, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was the father of thirteen children, seven of whom are now living, namely: Nancy, John, Harvey, Noah, Sarah M., William and Andrew. Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of four children: Jeanette, Minnie A., Edward B. and Orrin R.

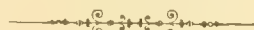


JOHAN B. JOHANNSEN, of Walnut, is one of the leading business men of that thriving town. He was born in the Province of Schleswig on a farm. His father, Paul Johannsen, owned his farm, was in comfortable circumstances, married Cath-

erina Brodersen, and had four children, namely: Hans C., Jens C., August and John B. Mr. Johannsen died at the comparatively early age of sixty years. He belonged to the Lutheran Church, and was a man who lived an upright life and brought up his son in the same way. John B. Johannsen, our subject, was born December 28, 1847, received a good common-school education, and learned the mercantile business in Germany. He was a soldier in the regular German army at the age of twenty-one, and was in the war between France and Germany, being at the battle of Sedan and siege of Paris. He was at this great siege for four months, and was exposed all this time to active service. He served three years and ten months, thirteen months of this time being spent in France. In 1871, at the age of twenty-five years, he came to America, landing at New York, September 5. Coming to Lyons, Iowa, he became clerk in a store, and then in a similar capacity at Lowden, Cedar County, until 1873. During the fall of this year he came to Walnut and engaged in the mercantile business, being the fourth merchant in this town. In 1882 he went into the loan and insurance business, and has been uniformly prosperous.

In 1872 he married Miss Anna C. Carstensen, daughter of Carsten Carstensen, who came from Germany. He was the father of four children: P. C., I. A., Carl (who died at the age of twenty-one), and Anna C. Mr. Carstensen died in Walnut, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Johannsen are the parents of seven, children, viz.: Palmrick, Carrie, Clara, John B., Charlie and Arthur. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johannsen are Lutherans in religious belief. Socially Mr. Johannsen is an Odd Fellow, has held the office of Noble Grand, and has been for many years Past Grand. He is also a United Workman.

Politically he is a staunch Democrat. Mr. Johannsen is respected by his fellow citizens, and has held the office of Councilman since the town was incorporated, and the office of Justice of the Peace for many years. He is a man of staunch business integrity and ranks among the first men of the county. He is a self-made man, and is the architect of his own future. His reputation for sterling integrity is above reproach.



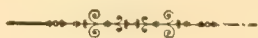
DOLPH LEBECK is a member of the firm of Lebeck Brothers, dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., at Walnut. They are among the leading merchants of this thriving town.

Adolph Lebeck's father, S. L. J. Lebeck, a school-teacher by profession, was educated at Tondern Schleswig, and was a teacher in Albersdorf, Germany, from 1842 to 1884, or a period of over forty years in one place, and previously in different places from early manhood. He married Hanna Ketelsen, and they had ten children: James, Alfred, Carl L., Line, Christina, Hanne, Adolph, Male, Wilhelm, Berthold. Mr. Lebeck has now retired from active life. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has reached the great age of eighty-one years, and is still living in Albersdorf, enjoying the respect of the people, many of whom he taught as children in the schools.

Adolph, his son and the subject of this sketch, was born in Albersdorf, Holstein, Germany, September 27, 1855, received an excellent education and learned the mercantile business in early life. In 1872, at the age of seventeen, he came to America, and directly to Lyons, Iowa, where his brother, Carl L., was a clerk in a store. He then went to Monmouth, Illinois, entering the

cigar business, but, the work not agreeing with his health, he returned to Lyons, Iowa, and engaged as clerk in a general merchandise store, remained there for a little over two years, and then went to Omaha and engaged in the grocery business. In 1874 his brother Carl started in business in Walnut, and in 1878 Adolph returned to Germany on a visit and remained one year, then returned to America and went into company with his brother, under the firm name of Lebeck Brothers, buying out Lodge Brothers. Since this time the firm has been attending to business, driving a prosperous trade, and stand to-day among the leading business men of this part of the county.

In 1880 Mr. Lebeck married Miss Bertha Siebke, who was born at Davenport, Iowa, her parents coming from Germany in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Lebeck have three children: Hanne, Theodor and Malitta. Mr. Lebeck in national affairs is a Democrat, but has no time to devote to politics. The firm has been prosperous in business, and Mr. Lebeck is a man who is self-made, and, coming to America without knowledge of the English language, he has by his own merits succeeded in life and deserves great credit for his manly and honorable course. For business integrity the firm stands high among the citizens and the merchants of the county, and their credit has never been impeached.



ISAAC POWELL, of Hancock, is one of the substantial farmers of Valley Township, from an old American family of English descent. His great-grandfather was Morgan Powell, who came from England at a period long antedating the war of the Revolution, and was one of the old settlers of Saratoga County, New York. Jonathan

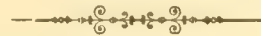
Powell, son of the above and grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The calf of his leg was shot off and he was lame the remainder of his life. He married Sarah Burvee, of New York State, and they were the parents of six children: Jonathan, Richard, William, Sarah, Jane and Eveline. Mr. Powell was a farmer in Oswego County, and lived to the great age of eighty-four years, dying in that county. He was a man of integrity and industry, and one of the patriots who were the founders of liberty in their country. Peter Powell, son of the above and father of our subject, was born in Saratoga County, New York, learned the shoemaker's trade and bought a farm in Oswego County, New York. He married in Saratoga County, Miss Sally Weldon. To Mr. and Mrs. Powell were born nine children: Jonathan, Richard, Peter, Weldon, Isaac H., Mortimer, Betsy, Eveline and Esther. Mr. Powell was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, was in the battle of Sackett's Harbor, and his widow drew a pension after his death. Mr. Powell was a prosperous farmer, a member of the Universalist Church, respected in his county, was County Commissioner in Oswego County, New York, for some years, and held the usual township offices. In 1844 he moved to Boone County, Illinois, and was one of the pioneers of that county. He settled on a farm, where he died at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a prosperous farmer and law-abiding citizen, and reared his family to habits of industry and good moral habits. He had two sons in the great civil war, Mortimer and Jonathan. Mortimer was in Company B, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, all through the war and in many battles and two charges at Vicksburg. He was captured at Guntown, seventy-five miles north of Memphis, and confined in Cahaba prison, Alabama, for ten

months, when he was exchanged, after suffering great hardships. When captured he weighed 180 pounds; when returned, only ninety-six pounds. Jonathan was doing business in New Orleans when the war broke out and was forced into the Rebel army. There are two families who have had members in all the wars from the Revolution down.

Isaac H. Powell, our subject, was born December 23, 1832, in Oswego County, New York, and learned farming in early life. He was a boy of twelve years when he came with his father to Illinois, and married, in Boone County, Illinois, Sarah Walker, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Smith) Walker. Mr. Walker was an old settler in Boone County, from Chenango County, New York, and of an old American family. He came to Boone County in 1840, being one of the active pioneers there. He is yet living on his farm, at the age of eighty-two years. He had seven children: Hannah, Cornelia Sarah, Phœbe, Ransome, Edgar, Nimrod and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have six children: Lindon, Livingston, Frank, Emma, Betsy and Orselia. After marriage Mr. Powell settled down upon a farm in Boone County, Illinois, and all his children were born there, except the youngest son. In 1871 he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and settled upon his present place, then consisting of forty acres of wild land, and which, by thrift and energy, he has converted into a fine and fruitful farm. To this he has added until he now owns 321 acres of fine land.

Mr. Powell has been respected by his fellow-citizens, and taken an active interest in the cause of education, and has been School Director, Constable and Road Supervisor. He is one of our substantial pioneer citizens, who has helped to make his town and county what is now one of the best in the State. He stands deservedly high for his integrity of

character and as a self-made man, and by hard labor made his property. His word may well be said to be as good as his bond. He has four children married, and ten grandchildren. The entire family merit the respect of all who know them for their sterling worth. The daughter, Emma, married J. C. Sears, a farmer in Valley Township, and they have six children: Horace, Harry, Arthur, Flora, Orselia and Beryl. Bettie married B. T. Stephenson, a farmer in Valley Township, and they have three children: William, Kittie, and Cornelia; Livingston, who is a farmer in Valley Township, married Addie Frazier, and they have one child, Frances. Orselia married Henry Seward, also a farmer of Valley Township.

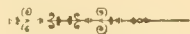


CHRISTIAN STRAUB, a contractor, builder and brick manufacturer of Council Bluffs, was born in Heidenheim, Würtemberg, Germany, February 3, 1847, the son of Carl and Emma (Koch) Straub, both natives of Würtemberg. The father was a wagon manufacturer by trade, and both he and his wife died in their native country. They were members of the Lutheran Church, and were the parents of six children: George, who resides in Germany; Jacob, also of Germany; Mary, wife of Fred Rig, and resides in Council Bluffs; Anna M., a resident of Germany; Dora, who lives in Illinois; and Christian, our subject.

The latter attended school and also worked at his father's trade until seventeen years of age, when he came to America, landing in New York. He then went direct to Aurora, Illinois, remained four or five months, and then came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the spring of 1867. He worked for the Northwestern Railroad Company a short time, and

then learned the brick and stone mason's trade, which he has since followed. In 1872 he became a contractor and builder, and in 1875 purchased the brick-yard of George Baum, and has been engaged in manufacturing brick since that time. Mr. Straub was one of the first stockholders of the Citizens' State Bank, and also of the Iowa Insurance Company.

He was united in marriage, in Council Bluffs, April 12, 1873, to Arnetta Feifer, a native of Bavaria, Germany. Mr. Straub was elected Councilman from the Third ward in 1885-'86, and is also a member of Humboldt Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F. He ranks among our most reliable citizens, and by honesty, frugality and diligence has accumulated a comfortable fortune.



EXCHANGE BANK, Walnut, Iowa, the only bank in this thriving town, was established in 1875, by E. R. and C. R. Hinkley as a private banking establishment, and it was purchased by the present owner, J. H. Henry, November 1, 1880, it then having a capital of \$35,000 and doing a general banking business. The bank now has a capital and surplus of over \$200,000, which is the largest in this county, and one of the largest in Western Iowa.

The Exchange Bank has always been a very conservative institution, and since it has been owned by Mr. Henry, the charge to the loss account has been so small as not to be worth mentioning. The business men of Walnut and surrounding farmers may well feel confidence in this stable institution. This bank is equipped with the best modern appliances against fire and burglars, having one of Hall's safes and time-locks on a burglar-proof chest, and further secured by a fire-

proof vault. This makes it one of the safest institutions in the county.

James H. Henry, president of this institution, was born at Sturgis, Michigan, in 1845. He received a good education, and was one of those men who, when the great civil war broke out, did not shrink from the call of duty, but enlisted and served through all that great struggle, which will make his name remembered by his descendants for generations to come. After the war Mr. Henry engaged in the lumber trade at Blairs-town, Iowa, and did a successful business.

He married, in 1871, Miss Emma Edson, and they are the parents of four children: William, Angelina (deceased February 13, 1887, at the age of nine years and eleven months), Bessie and Joe E.

In 1875 Mr. Henry came to Walnut and engaged in the grain and lumber trade and did a good business until 1875, when he went to Chicago and built a large elevator and carried on extensive grain operations, in connection with his brother William C., under the firm name of Henry Brothers. In November, 1880, he sold out this business and came to Walnut, and bought the Exchange Bank of Walnut, the history of which is given above.

January 1, 1888, Mr. Henry, with the view of educating his children and for the benefit of the climate, went to California and settled at San Jose, where he rested from his labors for two years. Turning there his attention to public improvements, he purchased the old horse-car line and franchise on the famous Alameda, and established an electric railway system, the first in the State of California, which is a complete success. During the past winter he bought the principal street railway in the city of Sacramento, and changed the system from mule propulsion to electric, being the second successful electric

road in the Golden State. Mr. Henry is an able financier, a man of wide business experiences, perfect integrity and broad views. He is a man who commands the respect of all who know him and is an American citizen whose word is valued as highly as his bond. His reputation as an honorable business man is unsullied and extends as far as mercantile records are used.

Socially he is a Mason, being a member of San Jose Lodge, No. 10. His liberality of sentiment is shown by the fact that he has always been in favor of public liberty, and a staunch supporter of that great party whose watchword is the greatest liberty to the greatest number, namely, a Democrat. He is a member of the G. A. R. He is a man of wealth, his property being estimated at about \$500,000. He is an extensive owner of real estate, owning over 5,000 acres of fine farming land near Walnut, which is valued at \$200,000, while his bank is worth \$200,000, and his electric railroads more than \$100,000 more, besides which he owns other property and a fine residence in San Jose, California.

John P. Burke, whose connection with this bank dates from November 1, 1880, the time that Mr. Henry purchased it, was born at Durant, Cedar County, Iowa, March 17, 1862. His father, P. E. Burke, was born in Tipperary County, Ireland. In 1846, at an early age, he sailed for America and settled at Staten Island, New York, where he married Miss Mary Murphy, and soon after they removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of eight children, namely: William F., James T., Mary, John P., Charles M., Edward D., Lizzie M. and Katie. (James T., Mary and Katie are now deceased.) In 1856 P. E. Burke, with his family, moved to Iowa, and settled at Durant, where he lived until 1876, when he moved to Shelby County,

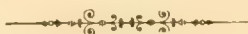
Iowa, bought a large farm, and remained there until 1884. He then sold his personal property, rented his farm, came to Walnut, purchased a fine residence, and is now retired from active pursuits, taking the world easy.

When Mr. Henry purchased the bank in November, 1880, he was very fortunate in securing the services of John P. Burke as bookkeeper. Mr. Burke was then teaching school in Pottawattamie County, and though but eighteen years of age his ability was such that in one year he was made cashier of this bank. He became so well informed in business generally that in January, 1888, when Mr. Henry saw fit to remove with his family to California, he left Mr. Burke in charge of all his affairs, giving him sole charge and management of over 5,000 acres of improved land adjoining Walnut. Mr. Burke has conducted all this business in a manner highly satisfactory to all persons interested, and has shown his ability to handle financial matters to such a degree that Mr. Henry's confidence in him is well deserved. For over ten years Mr. Burke has been in active business here, and has most assuredly won the high opinion of the patrons of the bank for his unassuming integrity, accommodating disposition, genial and pleasant manners and liberal methods of dealing. He has been Treasurer of the city for over four years, and treasurer of the independent school district over eight years. Mr. Burke is now but twenty-eight years of age, has made an early success in life, and has had a practical experience which should make his future one of continued prosperity.

February 8, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Lulu G. Kepford, daughter of David Kepford and Anna (Colwell) Kepford, of Havana, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Burke are the parents of one child, a daugh-

ter, named Grace L., who was born August 9, 1888.

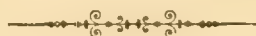
Ed D. Burke, assistant cashier and book-keeper of the above bank, was born at Durant, Iowa, November 25, 1864. He has been with the bank for over three years, is a young man of energy and integrity.



THOMAS KEAST, of section 30, Macedonia Township, was born in Cornwall, England, August 9, 1844, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Talling) Keast, natives of the same place. They reared three children, of whom Thomas was the second son. The father received an injury by draining while ditching in England. He was an invalid about one year and then died, when Thomas was but four or five years of age. The mother now lives in Cornwall, England. Thomas was reared in England, and his first work was at farming, and later he engaged in mining. He was about twenty-one years of age when he was married to Eliza Grace Oliver, March 3, 1865, who was born in Cornwall, England; she was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mathews) Oliver. Some four years later he came to America, sailing from Liverpool, England, to New York, and from there he went to Rockford, Winnebago County, Illinois. He lived there one year, and then went on a farm at New Willford, where he lived four years. He then removed to Ogle County, Illinois, near Linnville, on a farm, eleven and a half miles from Rosehill. He lived there until 1877, when he came to Pottawattamie County, and in 1876 purchased eighty acres of land from J. D. Edmundson, of Council Bluffs. Here he has since resided, and he now has an improved farm of 310 acres, which is one of the best in Pottawattamie County. He has

a mill building, 16 x 40, with an addition of 12 x 20, a feed-mill and two wind-mills, which supply the motive power for grinding the feed. He has a grove of catalpas, forest and other trees. His farm is well watered by tiling and pipes, and he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. His land lies in three different sections; his residence and eighty acres are in section 30, 150 acres are in section 31, and eighty acres are in section 36, Silver Creek Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Keast have seven children, viz.: Emma, wife of D. D. Clark, of Clay, Nebraska; Samuel, of the same place; William, John, Elizabeth, Frank and Charley. Politically Mr. Keast is a Republican.

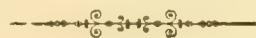


GEORGE W. HICKS, of Hancock, is one of our soldier farmers who served his country in the great civil war, and helped to preserve the stars and stripes unsullied. After the war he engaged in farming. William Hicks, the grandfather of George, was born in England, and emigrated to North Carolina at an early day. He is supposed to have married in that State. He was the father of three sons and two daughters: Jesse, Saul, John, Dorothy and Madeline. He lived to a great age. He was a substantial farmer and a large landowner, and left a large estate in Fleming County, Kentucky, whither he had moved from North Carolina. His son Saul, the father of George W., was born in North Carolina, and was but a small boy when his father moved to Kentucky. He early learned to work on the farm, and followed that business all his life. He married, in Fleming County, Elizabeth McDougal, of Scotch parentage. Her father came to Fleming County, Kentucky, when she was a child, and followed farming there

He was the father of four children: Solomon, William, Hannah and Elizabeth. Mr. Hicks, in 1844, moved with his family to Menard County, Illinois, and settled on a farm as a pioneer there. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Hicks was an elder for some years, taking an active interest in his church. He died at the age of sixty years, in Menard County, Illinois.

His son, George W. Hicks, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, in 1832, learned farming when young, and when thirteen years of age moved with his father to Illinois. He married Mary E. Trumbo, of Menard County, in Springfield, Illinois, in 1857, and settled on a farm in that county. In 1859 he moved to Grundy County, Missouri, and when the war broke out he returned to Illinois and enlisted, August 21, 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was promoted to First Sergeant. He was at the battles at Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, and the siege of Vicksburg, at the second battle at Jackson, and at Guntown, all in Mississippi. At the last named point he was wounded in the left shoulder, and was in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, a short time, and sent from there to Camp Butler, Illinois, and was honorably discharged October 29, 1864, on account of disability from wounds received in battle. He had served two years and three months. He returned to Menard County, Illinois, and resumed farming, and lived there until 1874, and then settled in Madison County, Iowa, where he lived twelve years. In 1886 he moved to Pottawattamie County, and settled in Valley Township on a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have five children: Mary E., George H., William T., Samuel M. and Charles E., all

born in Menard County, Illinois; but Mary E., who was born in Grundy County, Missouri; and all are living. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He has always commanded the respect of his fellow-citizens, and was elected to the office of Coroner in Illinois by a large majority of the voters. Mr. Hicks has always taken an active interest in the cause of education, and has served as School Director and held township offices. He is a member of William Layton Post, No. 358, G. A. R., at Oakland. He owns a good farm of 120 acres in Valley Township, and is esteemed by his neighbors and fellow-townsmen as a good citizen and as an upright and moral man. As a soldier he was loyal and faithful in his country's service, in war and in peace. He is a law-abiding citizen, and interested in the prosperity of his county. His memory will be cherished by his descendants as an honorable and patriotic man, who offered his life and shed his blood to save his country in her time of peril. May his descendants emulate his example.



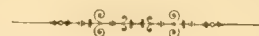
PRESTON TILTON, of Walnut, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1820, of an old American family, and received but a limited education, as his father died when he was but nine years of age. He went to Illinois when quite young, remaining a few years, and then went to McKeesport, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of ship-carpenter. He was there married to Jane Gillerist, and to them were born four children: John, who died in infancy; Oscar B., Eliza J. and George H. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton came to Rock Island County, Illinois, in 1855, and bought a farm, where he remained six years.

In 1860 they removed to Washington County, Iowa, where they lived on a farm four years; next they returned to Rock Island County, remaining until 1876, and then they returned to Iowa, settling on a farm in Pottawattamie County, which is now occupied by their son, Oscar. He has now retired from active business, and is living in Walnut. Mr. Tilton has been a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity since young manhood, and has filled all the offices in Moriah Lodge, No. 327, at Walnut. He has always been a hard-working man, and now enjoys the respect of all who know him.

Oscar B., his son, was born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1853, and was but two years of age when his parents moved to Illinois. In 1875 he came to Iowa, settling in Harlan Township, Shelby County, where he remained two years. He then sold that place and came to his father's farm, where he still resides. The property is pleasantly situated near Walnut, and is in a good state of cultivation. In political opinions, Mr. Tilton, like his father, is a stanch Democrat. Socially he is a member of the United Workmen. He has the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen, and has held the office of Assessor of Layton Township for the past six years, and has also been Secretary of the Board of School Directors. He is a man of general information, and ranks high as an honorable man and a good citizen.

He was married in Rock Island County, Illinois, November 2, 1874, to Miss Emma Everett, daughter of George W. and Susan (Ream) Everett. The family were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Tilton are the parents of three children: Hattie M., Marshall L. and Nora D. Mr. Tilton's sister, Eliza J., married Joseph P. Seymour, a farmer in Adair

County, Missouri, and they have five children: Nellie V., William, Myrtle, Hattie and Della. His brother, George H., married Carrie Hillman, and they have one child—Viva. He is now a farmer on his father's farm.

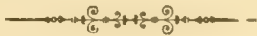


CHARLES H. SHERRADEN, the leading photographer, has been a resident of Council Bluffs since 1859. He is a son of Hon. Oliver P. Sherraden, who settled here with his family in that year. He was a well-known fruit-raiser, and remained here until his death, which occurred November 13, 1881. He was a man of fine education and more than ordinary ability. He was a native of Ohio, and his wife, whose maiden name was Lydia M. Johnson, still resides in this city. She was a native of Buffalo, New York, and went to Canton, Illinois, with her father, Ira Johnson, a well-known citizen of that place, where he lived until death, which occurred when he was eighty-six years of age. He was a great reader, a successful business man and held various local offices of trust. His wife died at the age of eighty-five years. Oliver P. Sherraden went to Canton, Illinois, when a boy, where he met and married his wife. He was a merchant at that place for a number of years. He came to Iowa at an early day and settled in the town of Richland, Keokuk County, where he engaged in general merchandising also, and represented that county in the Legislature at Des Moines. He and his wife had four children—two sons and two daughters.

The subject of this sketch, the eldest child, was born at Canton, August 26, 1845. He was about fourteen years of age when the family came to Council Bluffs. Received his education in the public schools of Council

Bluffs, and was a clerk for William H. Robinson, a merchant, for four years. He was subsequently engaged in the fruit and confectionery business before entering into his present occupation. Mr. Sherraden enjoys the distinction of being the leading photographer, and also of being the oldest in this business at Council Bluffs. Mr. Sherraden has the confidence of all. His patrons are not confined to Council Bluffs alone, as many people of Omaha and surrounding towns come to him for photographs, crayons, etc. He has the very best cameras and photographic apparatus in Western Iowa, and does strictly first-class work. We know this to be correct, as Mr. Sherraden has made most of the photographs from which the portraits in this volume were produced. Mr. Sherraden is a member of the Modern Woodmen Lodge, Hazel Camp, No. 71, and Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 40.

Mr. Sherraden has been twice married. His first wife was Luvenia Young, who died in 1872. She left a son, who survived the mother but one month. The present wife of Mr. Sherraden was formerly Mary J. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Sherraden have three daughters: Lulu, Vinie and Edith.



L. HENDRICKS, Justice of the Peace, Council Bluffs, has been identified with the interests of Pottawattamie County since 1872. He is a native of West Virginia, born on a farm in Russell County, July 22, 1822, the youngest son of Aaron Hendricks, who also was born on the same farm. Aaron's father was Thomas Hendricks, who settled with an English colony in what was called the Elk Garden, and received a crown right, or patent, from King George, for 400 acres. He here improved his land

and reared a family of nine children. The father was the youngest, and Thomas A. Hendricks, the father of the late Vice President, was one of the older sons. Later the father of our subject purchased the interests of the other children in the home farm, which eventually passed into the hands of our subject, and was retained in the family until 1872.

The mother of our subject was *nee* Rachel Fullen, a daughter of Colonel Whitley, who figured conspicuously in the war of 1812, said to have killed Tecumseh, and assisted Daniel Boone in the settling of Kentucky, and the descendants now reside in the vicinity of Crab Orchard, Kentucky. The father of our subject was an Adjutant during the Revolutionary war, and died in his seventy-first year; his mother in her fifty-first year.

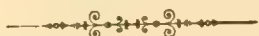
Mr. Hendricks' youth was spent on a farm, receiving his education in a select school, and completing it at the University at Charlottesville, Virginia. After this he engaged in the mercantile business in Lebanon, Virginia, which he followed until after the death of his father, when, in connection with which, he took charge of the estate his father left, and he purchased his brother's interest. That estate he managed until 1869, when he, with his family, removed West, and in 1872 located in Council Bluffs, and has since been engaged in collection and insurance.

He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1884, and has served ever since in that capacity.

He was married first in September, 1845, to Miss Mary E. Boyd, a native of Virginia, and they had four children, three of whom still survive: Robert, now living in Council Bluffs; Thomas, in Virginia, and Henry, in Council Bluffs.

He was again married May 2, 1855, to Martha M. Fuller, a native of Russell County, Virginia, and a daughter of Abraham Fuller,

who was one of the six colonists who first settled that section. By this marriage there are four children, viz.: Matilda F., Ira F., Frank C. and Manuel L. Mrs. Hendricks is a member of the M. E. Church, and politically Mr. Hendricks affiliates with the Democratic party.



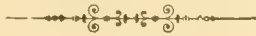
FRANCIS T. C. JOHNSON, noted for thrift and enterprise as a farmer in Norwalk Township, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, June 16, 1834, a son of Francis and Mary Jane (Hall) Johnson, who were also natives of Augusta County, Virginia. Francis Johnson, Sr., died in Virginia, about 1846, when probably sixty-eight years of age. In his youth he attended the college at Lexington, Virginia, and in after years was said to be the best educated man in the Shenandoah Valley, and acted with efficiency as Surveyor General of that part of Virginia in which he lived. When a young man he taught school, and in later years was a dealer in grain, etc. Politically he was a Whig, and during the war with England, in 1812, served in the ranks as a soldier. His father, also named Francis Johnson, was the first white child born in Augusta County, Virginia. He was a soldier in the American army during the war for freedom, and was a farmer. Mary Jane Hall, who became the wife of Francis Johnson and the mother of the subject of this sketch, is still living, now in her eightieth year, making her home with her grandchildren in Virginia. She has been a member of the Methodist Church nearly seventy years. She had seven children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Mildred Ellen, now of Salt Lake City, Utah; May J., wife of Henry K. Eakle, who resides at the old

home in Virginia; Elisheba, who married John A. Rudisel, deceased, and resides in Lucas County, Iowa; Francis T. C. is next; Julian A. is a ranchman of Colorado; and Abbie, the youngest, was born in 1839 and died in 1862; and Asenath, the wife of Thornton G. Stout, a merchant and capitalist of New Hope, Augusta County, Virginia.

Francis T. C. spent his school days in Augusta County, Virginia. Early in life he served an apprenticeship as a carpenter, and when yet a young man came West and located at Council Bluffs, where he was engaged working as a carpenter until 1870; then he moved to his present location, on sections 12 and 13, where he purchased 360 acres of land, which he has improved in various ways, etc. On coming to where he now lives his nearest neighbor north was at Neola; west, Underwood; east, two and one-half miles, and south, one mile; and there were two houses on the road from there to Council Bluffs. Since coming to this place he has held numerous official positions, with the utmost satisfaction to all interested parties. In 1872 he was elected Assessor of York Township, which then included the eastern half of Norwalk and all of York Township. Among the positions of trust which he has held are: Secretary of School Board, Trustee and Township Clerk.

September 17, 1857, he married Miss Caroline Babbidd, a daughter of Colonel Lysander Babbidd. She was born near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1836, and to their marriage six children have been born, five of whom are now living, viz.: Lysander W., who operates an elevator at Neola, this county; Alexander W. was four years of age at death; Mary Ellen is the wife of John Phillips, a farmer of Norwalk Township; Francis Lee recently graduated at a commercial college at Rochester, New York, and is now a resident

of Denver, Colorado; Julian A. is somewhere in Mexico, and Daisy is at home. Mr. Johnson was one of the first members of Council Bluffs Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 49, and is politically a Democrat.



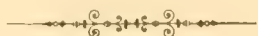
MRS. MARY A. WALDO, of Crescent City, was born in Windham County, Vermont, December 24, 1829, the daughter of George W. and Mary (Randall) Allen, natives also of the Green Mountain State, and of Scotch and English ancestry. Mr. Allen was a nephew of the noted Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame, and his wife was a first cousin of Hon. Samuel Randall, one of the most eminent statesmen of this nation. Mr. Allen was the eldest of eight children. He grew up and educated himself thoroughly by both book and observation, notwithstanding the literary privations of his youth. On the frontier he was made familiar with Indians and life among dangerous beasts. He was a farmer during his life, dying in March, 1866. In his family were the following ten children: Mary A., whose name heads this sketch; Fannie M., deceased; Edwin G., residing in Hopkinton, Massachusetts; Charles A., living in Marlboro, New Hampshire; Belinda, deceased; Thankful H., now the wife of Fred Johnston, and residing in Vernon, Vermont; Lucy Augusta, now Mrs. Calvin Cook, and residing also in Vernon; Lydia, who married Henry Crandall, and lives in Worcester, Massachusetts; and James F., who resides in Erving, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Waldo was but fifteen years of age when she received a certificate and she taught school for one year, although her father was well-to-do and able to support her without her labor; but, being ambitious, she learned

the art of cutting and fitting dresses. At the age of twenty years she married Asa Berry Waldo, November 8, 1849, who was born in Ackworth, New Hampshire, in April, 1823. He was a blacksmith for two years, and then came West and joined the Mormons at Nauvoo as they were about to emigrate to Council Bluffs. Here he left them, returned to Vermont, resumed his trade, and soon after his marriage settled in Keene, N. H. Two years afterward, in the spring of 1852, he came West again, at the time of the emigration of the Mormons across the plains. He visited the principal cities of the West, and at length in 1852 he settled at what was then called Carterville; but sickness soon compelled him, after a year and a half of successful business there, to emigrate again; and after numerous changes he located in Baraboo, Wisconsin, and resided there eight years; and then, in 1871 he came to Crescent City, bought property and opened out in business, which he continued until his death, February 5, 1883. He was a good mechanic, an industrious and energetic man, and had it not been for his roving disposition he would evidently have been wealthy. He lived well, furnishing himself with the best fare. He was independent but active in political matters, aided local institutions, and made a mark in society that will be visible for generations to come.

Mrs. Waldo wrote the first notice of the meeting of the district school directors, and taught the first school in the Crescent City district. Being of high literary culture, she has written articles for Eastern journals; has been active in church work and leader of the choir. She has a neat residence in Crescent City. Her children have been: Flora A. and Orpha E., both deceased; Aden M., born October 19, 1854, and residing in Omaha; Orpha E. (2) resides in Mills County, this

State: she was born February 17, 1859; Edwin P. and Carrie C. are both deceased.



AMOS SCOTT CARTER, proprietor of the Sunny-Side Farm, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 7, 1837, a son of Samuel Carter, who was born in Harford County, Maryland, in 1806, and died in Guernsey County, Ohio. He was a farmer all his life, and his political views were Republican. Religiously he was a Friend or Quaker, and his children were also reared to that faith. Our subject's mother was Susan (Benson) Carter, a native of Harford County, and daughter of Amos Benson. Mr. and Mrs. Benson were the parents of three children: John, Mary Jane and Doudney, one of whom died when seventeen years of age. The mother died when Mr. Carter was but four years old.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was taught to chop wood and grub and clear land, which was the foundation of his subsequent prosperous life. In 1867 he bid farewell to his father and birth-place, and went to Nodaway County, Missouri, near Maryville, where he remained two years and nine months. December 24, 1870, he came to Pottawattamie County, where he was among the early settlers, and where he has since remained. He became interested in the settlement and improvement of the county, and for several years acted as land agent, and it was through his influence that many of Washington Township's best citizens were induced to locate here. Mr. Carter now owns a fine farm of 240 acres, on which he has erected a beautiful home, a house 24 x 40½ feet, which is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees and a grove of eight acres. The house

is situated near the public road which divides the farm east and west. Opposite the house is a bearing orchard of fine fruit, of about two acres, which yields good crops. Near by is a five-ton wagon and stock scales; a barn 32 x 48 feet, twelve feet high to square, which is convenient for twenty head of horses, with corn and oats bin and good hay loft. There are also a cattle feed lot, a shed 16 x 112 feet, a wind-mill and tank, a hog house adjoining, 18 x 48 feet; a hog pasture enclosed of thirty acres, which takes in the creek for the use of watering the stock. No better stock farm exists in the township. His farm is watered by the Middle Silver Creek, which flows through it. He is also engaged in stock-raising, of which he has some very high grades, and the next year he intends to devote his whole time to this business.

Mr. Carter was married in Guernsey County, Ohio, September 29, 1860, to Miss Melinda Hartley, daughter of Noah Hartley, a pioneer of Guernsey County, and a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was a son of Malone Hartley, of English ancestry. The mother of Mrs. Carter was Millicent (Hall) Hartley, daughter of Isaac Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Noah Hartley reared thirteen children, eight of whom are now living, namely: William H., Phoebe, Arnold, Melinda, Sarah E. Smith, Uriah, Caleb, Samuel and Noah P. The mother died August 5, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are the parents of ten children, viz.: Millie Jane, born October 25, 1861, now the wife of James Boileau, an architect of South Omaha, Nebraska; Noah Elmer, foreman of planing-mill at South Omaha, born March 13, 1863; James Thomas Albert, born March 8, 1865, a wagon-maker and blacksmith by trade; John William, born November 8, 1866, is now living on the old homestead; Phebe Adaletta, born July 9, 1869, is the wife of Henry H. Cramer, a

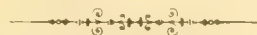
railroad man of Kansas; Amos Edwin, born February 25, 1871, a mechanic, is at home; Arthur Elwood, born May 31, 1873, also at home; Charles Tilmon, born July 7, 1875; Ruth Minnie, November 18, 1878; and George Alfred, July 17, 1881. Politically Mr. Carter is a Republican, and also a member of the Christian Science Church.



CORNELIUS VOORHIS, first Mayor of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born in Lebanon, Ohio, in 1813. Early in life he moved to Springfield, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile business. While there he was married to Miss Minerva J. McCoy. Thence he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and became connected with the enterprising and well known dry-goods firm of Eddy, Jameson & Co., of that city. In 1848 the spirit of adventure induced Mr. Voorhis and family to go farther west. Ascending the Missouri, they landed in what was then known as Kanessville, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, a settlement more particularly of Mormons and Indians. Mr. Voorhis was the second white man to reach this settlement to make it his home. Again he successfully engaged in trading and mercantile pursuits. He was elected the first Mayor of Council Bluffs, and served one year—1853-'54. He continued in the mercantile business until 1857. In 1859-'60 he was City Recorder, and in 1860-'61 was Sheriff of Pottawattamie County. In this city he engaged more or less in active business pursuits until 1873, when he and family moved to Harlan, Shelby County, Iowa, remaining there until his decease, July 12, 1873, at the age of fifty-nine years, nine months and sixteen days. His remains were brought to this city and buried in Fairview Cemetery, this community testi-

fying to his worth, and giving profound expressions of grief at his departure. His wife, Minerva J. Voorhis, died September 25, 1881, aged sixty-one years, nine months and five days. His daughter, Alla Bell, died January 18, 1862, aged six years, four months and twenty-nine days. Another daughter, Fanny May, died November 19, 1863, aged five months and one day. His son, Cornelius D. Voorhis, died February 2, 1889, aged thirty-eight years, four months and five days. He has two children living: James W. Voorhis and Mrs. Mary E. Keller, wife of V. L. Keller, Esq., of Council Bluffs.

Cornelius Voorhis, the subject of this sketch, was a man of sterling integrity, fine business capacity, quiet in his demeanor, possessed of wonderful energy, sagacity and determination, and as a pioneer, merchant, counselor, friend and citizen, was always abreast of the needs of the hour.



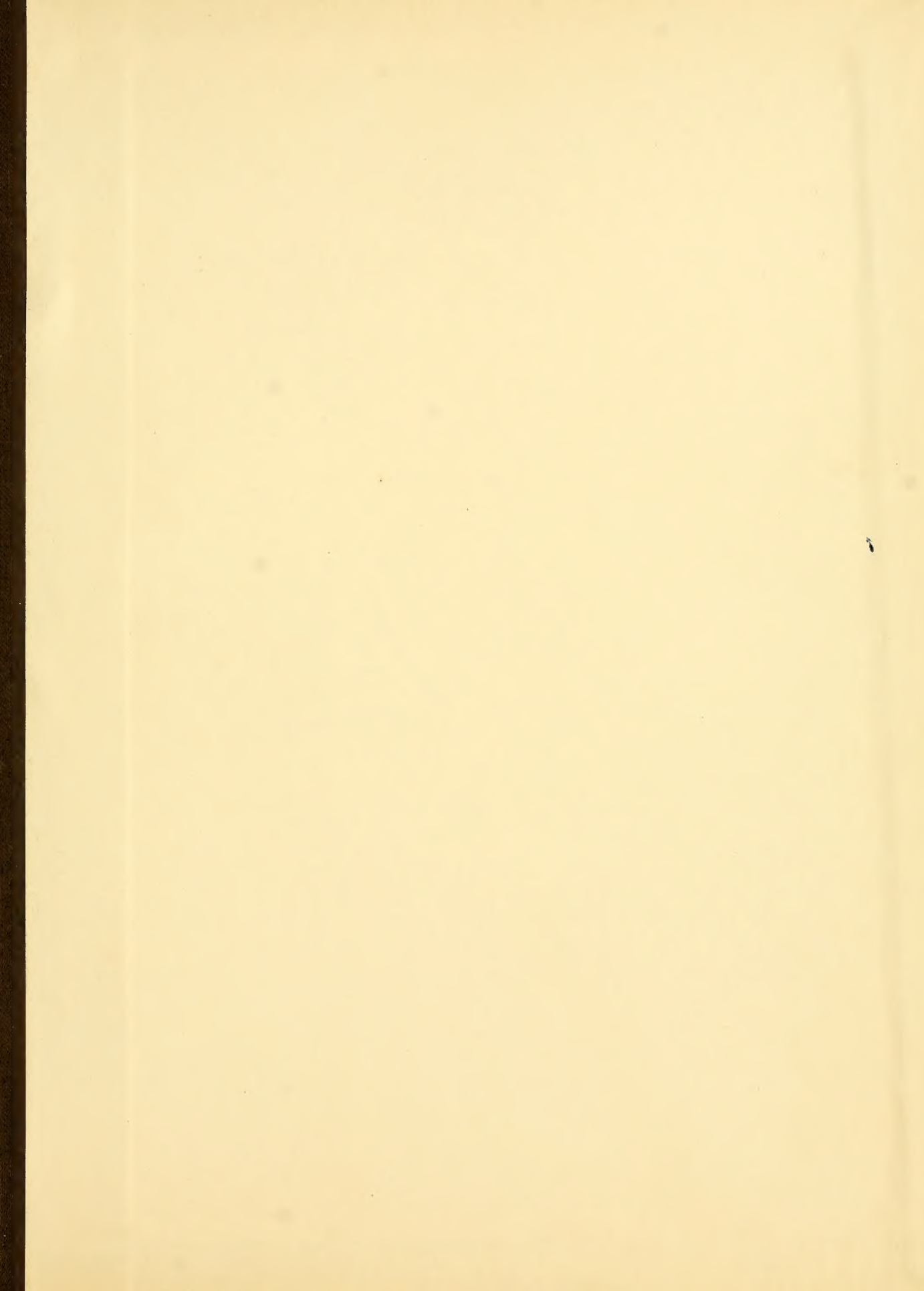
FRANK T. SEYBERT, physician and surgeon, Council Bluffs, has been identified with the interests of Pottawattamie County since 1882. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Columbia County, April 13, 1859, a son of S. E. and S. M. (Knorr) Seybert, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction and of Quaker families. The youth of our subject was spent in attending the public school and the Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and completed his education at Kingston Seminary. He began the study of medicine in the spring of 1877, under the preceptorship of Dr. B. F. Gardner, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in the fall of 1877, and graduated in the spring of 1881. After

practicing in the hospital for a time, he came to Council Bluffs, in the spring of 1882, where he located and has since followed his profession, having built up a successful and lucrative practice.

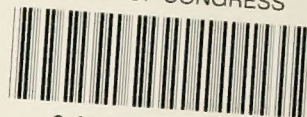
He was married June 20, 1888, to Miss Ida B. Wies, a daughter of F. Wies. They have one child—Frank Wies. Dr. Seybert is a member of the K. of P., St. Albans Lodge, No. 17; the Uniform Rank, Bluff Division, No. 27, holding the honorable position of Surgeon; also of the Red Men,

Pottawattamie Tribe, No. 20, also holding the office of Great Medicine Man. He and his mother are members of the Episcopal Church. He has held the office of City Physician and Health Officer for three years; is president of the staff at St. Bernard's Hospital; is a member of the Council Bluffs Medical Society, serving as Treasurer; of the Iowa State Medical Society, of the Missouri Valley Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. Politically he is independent.





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